ate a few facts, you will not wonder at a. This week the Massachusetts Aniciety has held its apoual meeting in a stable, as they once did—not trations of popular indignation on evwice once the female fanatics held in Washington-street—but in Fanguil

sington-street—but in Faneuil ition of one evening, and that of the House of Representa-unanimously, by and upon a se for that purpose, eard the fanatical speeches of ereal the resolutions denouncing 'covenant with death, and an I, that ongly to be, at once, add you have heard the shouts will find the shouts and the shouts are all tall when these horrible. have heard the shouts it when these horrible by acclamation, you e danger. True, these le, the most harmless of tat we have little comfort on nly as I can learn, a very large ionists of this State belong to one of the most active, intelli-ecitizens of Massachusetts are are to liave a great State Con-lary, and then, I suppose, Fan-te House will ring with fanati-

have overturned the government of year—they hold the House of Reprethey hold the House of Repre-balance of power, and nothing by the Legislature. Already assed the bill to repeal the law trample down the rights of

a Mr. Treadwell, from Brooklyn, l'ammany Hall subterranean, reho ongress has power to abolish SLA-the States, and ought to do it al well is here giving lectures on the i, by unanimous consent, the State

e impressed with the necessity of in-tral action on the part of the South. It that we are in danger, and we have inc whether we will submit to the loss S, or make early preparation to defend may say that I speak gloomity; but I servation and reflection, and I believe It is time, I repeat it, to acr. Let this, or let us have disquine.

From the Maine Cultivator.

utissimus ibis'—the middle course i tutissions bis'—the middle course is is the naxim of a Roman poet, worthy, I said, to be inserted among the proverds. Itself the French parirots in their rwowmbered this, their zeal would have more about the head thy min in the kingdom, and finishly decorn hopes. If the Garrisonian school this, their would lead useful lives by devices to honerable industry, instead of an apostleship of error, and under the reforming the public mind, endeavoring it into a fixed of rebellion against all mans and davine.

The disserver, and admirably calculated to de-the awary heart of youth, and 'lead captive women.'

"giable it is that so many should undertake it in his erring footsteps, with all his reckless-town of the control of the control of the stay of his genus to enable them, should for repent, to repair the mischief they have

recer repent, to repair the mischief they have a separate to repair the mischief they have the french patricts and philosophers did not stop the retractional transition of unlimited free-base states and they had passed a decree declaring the So-ras Being sighthroad and bianished—and set up a reason to the passed a decree declaring the So-ras Being sighthroad and bianished—and set up a reason to the state of the state



mangle small game with a full charge. Feb. 13. XENOS.

THELIBERATOR Letter from Henry C. Wright.

Dublin, Jan. 29, 1843.

MARCH 3, 1843. BOSTON, FRIDAY,

one a dangerous man that I am 'a non-resistant,' and that they need say no more shout me. This is enough. I am a non-resistant. Well, I tell them I mean to be a most belligerent non-resistant, and mean to be a most belligerent non-resistant, and men to be a most belligerent non-resistant, and the total them I mean to be a most belligerent non-resistant, and the total that the state, that upholds military defence.

The Chinese and Affighan Wars have made great stir. The details of the war in Affighanistan, as published in the political and religious papers, and approved by the Church party, the bishops, priests, and churches, are horrible beyond description-Recently, one of the largest meetings ever held there, was fixed in Exeter Hall, by the low Church party, to take measures to enter with the gospel the opening made by British cannon and bayonets into China. Prayers have been offered every where, thanking God for laving thus opened China to the gospel. It is counted a merciful interposition of Providence. So British cannon and rifle balls, bouldedle, swords and bayonets have been the fore-

he has so often declared to be untrue? May G. T. be preserved from the contagion of such an example!

The Police.—There are about 1200 men, appointed with emisstry in London, to walk the streets of Dublin, day and night, to watch over and guard the interests of the people. According to the Police Act, their power is little less than absolute to regulate the domestic and social habits of the people. Act, their power is little less than absolute to regulate the domestic and social habits of the people. They walk the streets armed, each having his beat, or short walk, and is bound to keep order in his walk or best, and to remove all that he considers obstructions. Cars must stand, people mast walk, and all must be ordered as they say. They commit to prison almost whom they please. They, in effect, supersed the local magistracy, and make the Queen and ministry in London actually omnipresent throughout the kingdum. They act as spies upon the people. Despotism never contrived a more perfect angine of death to the liberties of a subject people.

Property in Land—At a recent quarterly meeting of Friends in Cork, a Quaker was disowned for acting as an agent for kandords, to collect their renispart of which is lythes. This, they said, violated their testimony against a hireling dergy. The decision is, in effect, that no Quaker can, own a foot of land in Ireland, nor act as an agent for landowners. Ireland is not quite so large as Now-York State, and has \$500,000 inhabitants. I have seen it stated publicly in the papers, that there are not over thirly fact, if a fact, tells the story of Ireland's oppression better than volumes.

JANUARY 30.

My Outs—and Ins—Ups and Downs—I have been in Dublin about three mouths, except a fortnight's tour to Wexford, Waterford, Cork and Limerick. My visit to those places was exceedingly pleasant and profuzble tomyself. I have written a great imany letters to different parts of England, Scotland and Ireland, and received answers to many. I go to-day to Manchest—thenee to Darlington, to Newc

'We recognize the Christian law of love and

We deny that man has any right to take the life of his fellow-man.

'We advocate the tamediate abolition of all military defence and capital punishment.

'We believe the military profession to be incompatible with the christian character, and such as should excite the abhorrence of every man.

then I hope to be in London.

The kindness of the friends in Dublin has been unrematting and great. They are all what you said they were.

The Latimer case has excited great interest here. I hope the question of dissolution or abolition is coming to a crisis. God speed the right!

Yours truly,

H. C. WRIGHT.

English and American Insanity of Legislation.

patible with the christian character, and such as should excite the abhorrence of every man.

This is short, but to the point. None can mistake the import of it. They declare, distinctly, their object to be, the immediate abolition of military defence—of the army and navy. Let this be the watchword of the friends of peace every where, and it will produce agitation. Let the soldier's profession be mide infamous, as it is unchristian. Place the soldier's trade and the trade of a bried assistion of the friends of military and the soldier's more mill no more hire themselves out to butcher men, women and children, at the bidding of millions, than at the bidding of one man. Let the bond of union between the abolitionists and non-resistants of the United States, and of the friends in Dablin, be drawn very lesses. Every mail ought to carry, each way, many letters and papers full of sympathy and encouragement. lect to be, the immediate abolition of military defence—of the army and navy. Let this be the watchword of the friends of peace every where, and it will produce a gitation. Let the soblier's profession be made infamous, as it is unchristian. Place the soldier's trade and the trade of a fired assain on the same footing. Then men will no more hill one the same footing. Then men will no more hildren, at the bidding of milions, than at the bidding of one man. Let the bond of union between ding of one man. Let the bond of union between the abolitionists and non-resistants of the United States, and of the friends in Dublin, be drawn very States, and of the friends in Dublin, be drawn very letters and papers full of sympathy and encouragement.

The London Peace Convention have blown their blast against me—have written hither and thitter, saying to the people that I have no authority from them to go about—twell they may say that)—that I a

We are ruled by a class interest, and cannot help purselves.
You complain of our folly, and then copy it!
If our government had the power of compelling you to buy, whether you liked it or not, then you night be justified in this puece of fiscal folly. This is a crooked way of teaching us wisdom. Peor Richard says, 'Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other.'

I am afraid that our ruling few have such a strong interest, or think they flave, in adhering to their folly, that our people will yet have to enfler more, ere they can make the aristocracy sufficiently uneasy to induce them to do justice. We never get any liberal concession from the government in England, until their fears are excited, not by the sufferings, but by the consequent desperation which they see growing around them. We are, however, as a 'people, growing wiser, and shall ultimately become systematic in our refusal to pay taxes, until all have a share in making the laws.

Hitherto, the people have thought that brute force could help them, and they have resorted to outbeaks and, the destruction of property; but the recent raines of the many, induced by anxiety, suffering

la privation upon yourelves, if you eay, therefore Americans shall not exchange either; you have cotton and bread-stuff, we have stockings and shoes: you offer up bread for stockings and caton for shoes. Our lords say to your Congress, our English serfeshall not exchange etokeings for bread; and Congress answers, then our people shall go without shoes; they shall not give cotton for leather. Is not this oppression on one side, and folly on the other? How faithfully the aristocratic spirit exhibite its selfishness in all countries!

An aristocrate; as nembodiment of the selfish spirit. In action, it is exclusive. If opposed with us, it is cod, bitter, hauptly and cruel. With you, being greener, it is sudden, violent and merciless.

I have read the account of the brail attack upon your colored citizens, by your aristocratic sallows, the mass of them probably but just within the privileged color! assuming a license to be bratal, because they are ouly sallow, and not woulty. How grossly wisked this appears to those who reflect that man is never consulted as to when, where, or of what parents he shall be borne—what constitution, mental or physical, he shall receive—what religion or creed he shall be trained to believe, or who shall train or educate him during the more susceptible period of his existence—what color he shall ho, which last, among you, so mrkedly influences his destiny; nor whether he be colorless or colored, can he determine by what external circumstances he shall be surrounded and influenced from his birth.

'The poor negro must work for others, or be flogged: the poor white man must work for others, or be starved. The poor negro is subject to a single master; the poor white man is subjected to many, masters—subjected to a master-class. The poor negro leads the life of a farm horse: the poor white man, like a horse kept at a livery stable, is worked by every body and cared for by nobody. The poor negro has a master, both in sickness and in leath: the poor white man is a slave only so long as he is able to toil, and a pauper when he can toil no more.'

But don't let me, in raising this contrast, give the idea the existence of one system is a justification of the other. It is certain that where personal slavery exists, the humanizing affections cannot progress. The fige of bowie-knives, and bullets, and murder, cannot pass away whilst personal slavery exists among you. We only need the knowledge of political economy to go alead. The distance between gross barbarity and mere selfishness gives the difference between our system of slavery gives the difference between our system of slavery gives the difference between our system of slavery slavery exists among you. We only need the knowledge of political economy to go alicad. The distance between gross barbarity and mere selfishness gives the difference between our system of slavery and yours, and places us far in advance towards social happiness, though we are yet along way off.

Truly yours,

EDWARD SEARCH.

Present Condition of England -- The Chartists. To the Editor of the Boston Liberator.

Sin:

Involved as England now is, in as mighty a revolation of principle as ever shook an empire to its
centre, remarks on the nature of the contemplated
change, character of parties, or information as to the
habits and feelings of the people, cannot fail to be
interesting to surrounding nations; more especially
to that country so intimately connected with our
own by descent, similarity of language, and, as for
as speaking of the propte, exclusive of monarchy and
aristoriacy, similarity of sentiment, and affectionate
regard toward each other—of course, I mean America, whose sons and daughters will not be uninterested readers of some of those great movements.

of offensive reporting is losing, though it is to be regretted that it has not lost its influence.

A woman here, Miss Martineau, has been the first to set the example of refusing to allow the public purse to be disbursed in her favor, by those who, according to her views, had no just right to deal with the people's money, not being the representatives of that people. A woman is the first to throw aside the veil, and to refuse to benefit by the intended injustice, when it was proposed to work that injustice in her own favor. Women sooner throw aside the veil, and to refuse to benefit by the intended injustice, when it was proposed to work that injustice in her own favor. Women sooner throw aside those considerations and conventional assumptions which men silow to pass current and cover over injustice; and the aristocracy, both whig and tory, know it.

The suprice of peasioning literary men has recently commenced with us; not the selfish class care for them, but when the iniquity of pensioning their own progreny and hingers on has been so fully exposed and its grossnose made so manifest by our writers, they felt it politic to give a very thin slice to the leading literatures, that sail may be expectant and the mass kept obsedient.

The suppressive influence of such pensions will be limited to the contract of the process of the first person of this world's dross is mooted; for hough the thoughts of such a body of men may be effect well be unseen and intengible; and the extension of the wise and the good to the leading literatures, that sail may be expectant and the mass kept obsedient.

The suppressive influence of such pensions will be little to the contract of the process of the care of the present of the wise and the good to the leading literatures, that sail may be expectant and the mass kept obsedient.

The suppressive influence of such pensions will be suppressed to the such as a such process of the process of the process of the process of the view of the process of the process of the process of the process

V

J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer. WHOLE NO. 684.

MAINE.—A. Soule, Bath.
New-Hampshine.—N. P. Rogers, Concord;—William Wilbur, Dorer;—Leonard Chase, Milford.
Vennosr.—John Bement, Foodeteck;—Rowland
T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg.

West/New North Servisburg.

made the subject of sneer, or to be told, that, to

more the subject of sneer, or to be told, 'that, to grant their prayer, would be the rain of the aristoc-racy? &c.

Hence has arisen a growing determination, on the part of the people, to correct the system of representation; and, after most mature and elaborate consideration, a Bill was drawn up by some of the most intelligent of the working class, embodying their wants, as a mean to correct the numerous and atrocious evils they had so long suffered under. The document in question was called the 'People's Charler.' Let America judge if it be good or evil, as I briefly recapitulate the six points it contains.

First, the right of every adult male to a vote at elections is asserted as his right, born with him, as a freeman and a citizen.

Secondly, in order that a poor man, with talents to serve his country, shall not be excluded on accounts of his poverty, while some stolid lump of country prejudice and ignorance takes his seat in parliament, by virtue of being possessed of so many hundreds per annum, this document demands a 'no property qualification.'

But working men cannot afford the time, while graftemer can spare both time in parliament, and exercise to get there. We shrewly suspect that gen-

But working men cannot afford the time, while gentificance an spare both time in parliament, and expense to get there. We shrewdly suspect that gentificance are not above paying themselves. Whether it be so, or not, 'tis always safer to pay your servant, than trust to his honor not to over pay himself.—Hense, the third clause in the Bill, 'Payment of Members.'

The fourth, 'Fole by Ballat,' is absolutely and glaringly necessary to secure the workman in the exercise of his right of suffrage, as also an effectual barrier against bribery, which is practised to such an extent here, that no one would believe, unless an eye-witness.

barrier against bribery, which is practised to such an extent here, that no one would believe, unless an eye-witness.

Fifthly, that 'Annual Parliaments' are decidedly the best, every day's experience teaches us. A good servant is sure of a re-election, while a year is quite long enough to keep a bad one.

Sixthly, there seems to be no way in which uniformity can be so well attained, as by 'Equal Electoral Districts.' Thousands are swarming in our towns, while many agricultural districts are comparatively tenantless.

Thus I have briefly run over the Charter, against which so much outery has prevailed, and whose advocates have encountered all manner of sarcasm and persecution. But, though the term Chartist has been felt as a reproach, time, and the acknowledged justice of the principle, have turned it into a name beloved and chetished. The beauty of the whole plan being conceied, even by those most adverse to it, the people cannot but admire, and do all they can to obtain it. Its entire justice being admitted, they are proud and anxious to be foremost in obtaining justice. The immediate necessity for some most extensive change, being apparent to all, can the people be to blame to advocate that change which is alone adequate to the pressing urgency? Our institutions are, confessedly, worn out, musty, and an inquared, totally until for the present age; and without some most extraordinary change, nothing can prevent our country from sharing the fate of all old monarchies; and if our rulers obstinately refuse that change, the result is not difficult to prophecy. We see it in the ruins of Italy, in Greece, in Spain, and, looking through a long vista, we dimly perceive it portrayed in the ruined monarchies of still more

stood and appreciated by similar that they enjoy the freedom that we now seek to attain, wishing for their sympathizing consideration, we can never be wrong in keeping up a friendly communion with them. The more extended the intercourse between us, the more we shall understand each other. In all hamility, hoping these remarks may not be unworthy the perusal of my friends across the Atlantic, and wishing them, most heartily, the full enjoyment of that liberty for which their fathers so no-bit struygled.

Henry C. Wright.
The following is an extract of a letter from the oic ELIZABETH PEASE of England, dated

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colored an odation, t Street, will be will be sant and accordionality. BTE, oslon,

ndred

cork of t admi-le com-objects light:— llurgist sective ters of a state sed by

alters; reugh relop-in ex-indred droum sch uf claim-come suent not ex-suent for the fine-there for the fine-there for the second the second the second the second for the second for the second the se

Geo 8. Jant B. Garly B. Co-ire,

ihe. sig.

thorities of the State of Virginia and the Executive Department of this Commonwealth, touching the case of George Latimer, ask leave to REPORT.

This large body of petitioners, probably the most name of the common of Common of the Common of Com nd to the evidence which is continually itself with more and more clearness, to accessity of sustaining by decisive action e great principles upon which the liberty are ned the value of all government de-

of the citizen are the value of all government copend.

It cannot, and ought not to be concealed, that the feeling which prompts nearly seventy thousand persons to right the present petition, is a feeling of uncasiness at the encroachments which the friends and supporters of the institution of domestic slavery in the United States, are believed by then to be unaking upon the great obstrines of finnsa freedom. Of all the reasons which they have for so much uncasiness, your committee do not feel called upon to treat at this time; nor will they point out the specific instances in which republican principles have been grossly violated, in a manner to justify their fears, excepting in so far as they are directly connected with the points under consideration. For the sake of greater perspicuity, and in order to divide the matter proposed by the three points of the petition, in the way it naturally should take, your committee will first discuss that branch ends to the petition, in the way it naturally should take, your committee will first discuss that branch ends the property of offering amendments to the Constitution of the United States, will remain to be considered by itself. It is only within a very short space of time, that the murmurs of dissatisfaction which have been long heard against the abuse of both the executive and the legislative departments of the shareholding party in the Union, have reached to the third, the most firmly established in expect of the American community, the judiciary. So gong as the arbitrary doctrines which have made at the tons think pestablished in the spect of the American community, the judiciary.

west as of ascertaining whether the time has come to recommend restraining measures, that your committee propose to refer to the case of Edward Prigg.

And, first of all, it may be as well to give in the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, because it was on the construction of a part of it that the case came up for decision.

*The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

States.

A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on Jennand of the executive authority of the State from which he field, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

the crime. 'No person held to service or labor in one States under the flaws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service tabor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.'

Your committee have given the whole of the three clauses of the section, although the case of Prigg has reference only to the last of them. The reason is, that they will have occasion, in the course of 77.

See Story's Commentaries on the Constitution, iii.

in the following words:

'When a person held to labor in any of the United States, or in either of the territories on the northwest or south of the river Ohio, under the laws thereof, shall escape into any other of the said States or territory, the person to whom such labor or service may be due, his agent or attorney, is hereby empowered to stize or arrest such fugitive from labor, and to take him or her before any judge of the circuit or district courts of the United States, residing or being within

of to such claimant, his agent or atterney, which shall, be sufficient warrant for removing the said fugitive from labor to the State or territory from which he or she fled."

By this law it will be seen, that the Congress of the United States adopted a middle course in defining the sense of the word 'claim' in the Constitution. They admitted that it was not enough to make a mere demand, and, upon that demand, to carry away the person demanded into captivity. But, on the other hand, they denied the necessity under it of substantiating the right of property to the same extent that is required in all ordinary cases of dispute at law. They specified the degree of proof which would be sufficient to establish the claim, and, setting aside the right of trial by jury, they reposed in the breast of any federal or State magistrate, even to the justice of the peace, the power of deciding, without appeal, upon the question of freedom or slavery for his fellow-ron. Neither were they very severe in regard to the character of the evidence which might be adduced to sustain the claim. It may be only the certified oath of the claimsnt sworn to before a magistrate in the slave territory itself. All that is necessary is, to make what is called in law a prima facic case, such as, upon an ordinary warrant, would justify his commitment for trial." Whereupon the judge or justice of the peace before whom a man claimed as a slave may happen to come, may, according to his will and pleasure, order his release or consign him irrevocably to bondage.

Such are the passages of the Constitution and the laws of the United States upon which the Judges of the Supreme Court were called to express an opinion in the case of Edward Prigg. They were required to say how far these controlled the power of the States to legislate upon the subjects to which they referred. Your committee understand their answer to establish—

exercised that right in a perfectly constitutional man-ner through the law of 1728, already quoted.

3. All legislation on the part of the several States which directly or indirectly limits or restrains the right of recovery of fugitive slaves on 'claim' as thus defined, is utterly null and void.

4. No State, can pass a law in any way interfering with the power of summary removal of an individu-al' claimed as a fugitive slave from fits territory, provided that this power be exercised by the Judges of the United States Courts, but it is not obligatory upon any State to suffer its own magistrates to ex-ercise the same power.

and rights, with all the lights and sids of contemporary history; and to give to the words of each just such operation and force consistent with their legitimate nearing, as may fairly secure and attain the ends proposed. Perhaps this view may be the just one; but it is not the one which is most favorable to the preservation of the spirit-of our free institutions. Your committee cannot help thinking that, in the interpretation of any one or of all the separate portions of that instrument, a general idea of the spirit in which it was conceived and the high purposes it was designed to fulfil, should be uniformly observed to predominate. And to this end it is useful to hold in constant remembrance the strong words of the presmble, which furnish a tolerable clue to the intent, if such a clue were not every where to be found in the instrument itself. That preamble declares—

cares.

(We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the ganeral welfare, and secure the elessings of liberty to curseless and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Blackstone on this point?

Of great importance to the public is the preservation of this personal liberty; for if once it were led
in the power of any, the highest magistrate, to imprison arbitrarily whomever he or his officers thought
proper, (as in France it is daily practised by the
crown), there would, soon be an end of all other rights
and immunities. Some have thought that unjust anttacks, even upon life or property, at the arbitrary will
of the magistrate, are less dangerous to the Commonwealth, than such as are made upon the personal liberty of the subject.

And yet this power not merely of confining but
enalaying a man to do the work of another for life,
is one which, according to the construction now
contended for, is vested not simply in one high magistrate, but in every magistrate, high or low whether of city, town or county, in every State of the United States. If this be security against tyranny,
your committee are at a loss to know what constituets the difference between a free and a despotic
government.

The complaint made against the decision of the

can be committed against a fellow-heing were protected because the attorney general of Virginia was
not quite convinced that it ought to be called a
crime.

And this is but a part of the picture. In consequence of this difficulty in the construction of an
important part of the federal Constitution which had
failed to punish men guity of centariution which had
failed to punish men guity of centariution which had
failed to punish men guity of centariution which had
failed to punish men guity of centariution.

Governor Miffin submitted to President Washington all the facts in the case, and he, in his turn, sent
them to Congress. The result sale introduction
of a bill which did indeed provide against a recurrence of the difficulty complained but in also embraced a new and wholly different clause directing
the manner of recovering a slave. It is an uswelcome idea to receive, but of the history of the country
will show it to be just that even the best legislation
has not been suffered to on without some incognbranca, or other vaction of the history of the country
will show it to be just that even the best legislation
has not been suffered to go on without some incognbranca, or other vaction to mpose, in order that they
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might the more certainly sense, in the this
remark. The original recommendation of President
Washington related solely to the subject of recovery of crimish sidning from one State into another.
It had grown out of an unpunished definer against
the liberty of a freeman. The end propose

V

visions of the Constitution, it would be a larguesse, visions on its general character and spirit to permit the enslaving of one freeman through its means than the liberation of a thousand slaves.

It is a growing cause of complaint with the people of the free States, that the great principle which lies at the foundation of their political institutions, and forms the basis of the social theory, is now not simply denied in a large portion of the Union, but contemned. Governace, in its very essence, a surrender by individuals of a portion of the liberty which they possess in a state of nature, for the sake of more perfect postion against violence, of that whigh they do not surrender. But the practice has become general with the citizens of the slave States, to consider the surrender of the sake of more perfect postion of an alonal importance chiefly to consider the surrender of the sake they are considered to the surrender of the sake to consider the surrender of the sake the surrender of the sake the surrender of the sake the surrender of the su

for me shall lave been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, the constituted authors of the street of Boston, by an officer of bave compiledry process fur-obtaining winesses against him; to have compiledry process fur-obtaining winesses, in this favor; and to have the saistance of counsel for his defence.

7. 'In suits at common law, where the value is controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of it the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

8. The suits at common law, where the value is controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of it the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

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8. The suits at common law, where the value is controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of it the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

8. The man claimed by snother as his slave, escaped from bondage, were to be considered a criminal, he were regarded as a mere piece-of property above the value of twenty dollars, still, by the seventh and amount of the common law, and the proposed property above the value of twenty dollars, still, by the seventh and amount of the common law, and the proposed property above the value of twenty dollars, still, by the seventh and amount of the common law, and the proposed property above the value of twenty dollars, still, by the seventh and amount of the common law, and the proposed property above the value of twenty dollars, still, by the seventh of the law, in the fact of ownership would be entitled by the exceed the value of the law, in the law of the law of the law of the l

the judges rigidly insist upon the right of they earl the judges rigidly insist upon the right of they earl government to execute the provision of all law of Congress of 172K, for the better course, in the control of the control of

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uny to statend.
I see a see a see a see a see a see a see a
Anarce at al Anarce at a see a

givernment, existended to in partly ban speinst the partly pan speinst the partly upon ponderance a shape which title to do no which til agindly idea cople themse per the safety of the partly of the ould. But so gree cople of Mar the law allows it, and the cour-ers of the award must be strictly to limits, because it is unifavora-les of liberty, which the Constitu-les of liberty, which the Constitu-tion of the control of the con-terned, in our more power than ed to do. They cannot com-lete in whose bands no signifi-ed by its own Constitution and peak without responsibility to their, and without the inter-terable of iving men to their permit the prestitution of the State, or of its one-

ery."

dent proposition of the
nsive in its bearing, and
to discuss which you on great length of the

oderation, there is reason to is at work in the community art, which, will not rest satis indifference as it regards the to agitate. Your committee titler, if they would. It is du our, that they would not if the

le to bend to it where they can aspirant for political distinction a moment fouger than he can ac-entarged notions of popular lib of maintaining stateholding doc throughout the territory of the nondensed statement of the fact

on the character of the Union rests of the free States in par resons to commit aggressions on a slaveholders, which canno On the other hand, the slave

substance of the fees States, those arbitrary doctrines which, if head at all should have expended themselves at all should have expended themselves the fees of t measures that may be proposed, but tlended with words of anger or o

specially a steaded with words of anger or of a special specia

we to refue the we of Congress whenever they we of the pace and the pa

ing the base of representation, which connect the free States with slavery. They are all however, or secondary consequence, which are states with the free States when the free States and as they probably draw their vinity-will that and as they probably draw their vinity-will will the same and as they probably draw their vinity of the free sons, unwilling to weaken the force of the taken by them on the main question, by at the same instant, opening a variety of smaller ones. It is the diave representation, which in their belief is effecting by slow but sure degrees, the overthrow of all the no-ble principles that were embodied in the federal Constitution. To that let the public attention be exclusively directed. If in the process necessary to the procuring a femoval of it from the instrument of government, it should become advisable to consider the prints of minor consequence, this may be done then as easily as now, and with more effect. The withdraw as from the Constitution of the slave representation, would alone, in the opinion of your committee, be of force enough to -carry with it the remaining obstacles to thit complete and effective-separation from all consents with slavery, which the petitiorers desire.

With three views, your committee close by submitting to the consideration of the Legislature, a resolve.

By order of the committee,

CONMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty Three.

RESOLVES

Resolved, That the following amenda

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apponed among the several States, which are or may

each State shall have at teast one representative.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the aforegoing resolvent to each of the senator and members of the House of Representatives this Commonwealth in the Congress of the Unite Nature.

States. Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be re upseted to transmit a gopy of the same resolve and munidament to the executive of the United States and of the several States.

In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty Three,

AN ACT
Further to protect Personal Liberty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repress tatives, in General Court assembled, and by the unthe ity of the same, as follows:

Be it emails a faired to the transfer of the same, as follows:
ity of the same, as follows:
Sect. 1. No judge of any court of record of this
Commonwealth, and no justice of the peace, shall be saffer take cognizance or grant a certificate in cases that may arise under the third section of an act of Congress, passed February 12, 1733, and entitled a set respecting fugitives from justice and persons exping from the service of their masters, to any per caping from the service of their masters, to any per san who claims any other person as a fugitive slaw.

If will be seen by our readers, at a glance, that the great length of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Legislature on the Great Latimer Petition, has driven us into very close editorial quarters, and ex-

THELIBERATOR

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1843.

UP A REFEAL OF THE UNION BETWEEN NORTHERS

Letters from David L. Child.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1843.

of the Legislature on the Great Lammer Felling, has additive us into very close editorial quarters, and excluded various communications and other imster in the last of the Romans, and his administration are closed various communications and other imster in the last of the Romans, and his administration are closed various communications and other imster in the subject, and the deep interest which is every where felt in it, must suffice for our apology in devoting so many of our columns to a particular document. It will be seen that the Report is highly favorable.

ET Our first page is chiefly occupied with highly interesting letters from our correspondents on the other side of the Atlantic: We need not solicit for them as itemitive perusal. Sophia 'evinces a comprehensive mind and a superior intellect. We beg of her a continuance of favors. 'Edward Search' is the nom de guerre of a distinguished solicitor. 'C. L.' has another valuable letters now ull sat page.

ET C. C. Burleigh is informed that the books he desired were forwarded by stage on Tuesday morning last. Freight \$2.00, paid here.

ET C. C. Burleigh is informed that the books he desired were forwarded by stage on Tuesday morning last. Freight \$2.00, paid here.

P. Libby, Baxton, Me., is informed that the edition of Right and Wrong in the U.S. is exhausted, and no of Right and Wrong in the U.S. is exhausted, and no of Right and Wrong in the U.S. is exhausted, and no of Right and Wrong in the U.S. is exhausted, and no of Right and Wrong in the U.S. is exhausted, and no of Right and Wrong in the U.S. is exhausted, and no of Right and Wrong in the U.S. is exhausted, and no of Right and Wrong in the U.S. is exhausted, and no of Right and Wrong in the U.S. is exhausted, and no of Right and Wrong in the U.S. is exhausted, and no of Right and Wrong in the U.S. is exhausted, and no of Right and Wrong in the U.S. is exhausted, and no of Right and Wrong in the U.S. is exhausted and no not contained the proposal probably to the contained to the contained to the con

eass of him who held the life and death of poor em-ployes in his hand. It created good humor, and softened a harsh feature of the times. The Irishman was forgiven, and holds his place yet. D. L. C. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1843.

I represent a thousand regular, staid Qua t let them get him, and he'll bring no more

I shall feel bound, as a faithful anti-slavery senti-nel, to expose the conduct of Cushing of our State, not particularly with reference to this petition, for he did not vote, but in reference to a new effort made by Mr. Briggs to annul the atrocious Florida law with which you are familiar. [Liberator, January 20.] The motion was to instruct the Judiciary Committee to bring in a bill, disapproving and annulling that law. The bill was prepared, and was embraced in the reso-lution. Objection being made, Mr. Briggs moved a suspension of the rules, which was lost, Mr. Cushing voting in the negative. I wrote a heaty note, and passed it to his seat, as follows:

the subject carly in the sessioh. He professed entire ignorance of it, and after some further conversation, we separated. On referring to the yeas and mays upon that resolution, I found that Mr. C. Individual state of the conversation of the conversation, we separated. On referring to the yeas and voiced against it. [Liberator, Jan. 20.] These facts I deem it right to state, and I choose to do it without comment. But I cannot dismise, this transaction without a caution to abolitionists, to beware of political management. Mr. Coshing was purinte Congress, if I recollect right, by abolition management. I wish not to cast reflections upon any, well-meaning individual, whether friend or foe, but that we may all derive windom from past errors and failures.

The House passed one very important bill this week, and refused to pass another. The latter was to accommedate nullifiers, by legalizing their unconstitutional acts. You are aware that New-Hampshire and Georgia have nullified that provision of the appointment bill, which requires representatives to congress to be chosen by district. The object of the bill this standing this contempt of the law. The bill was regiment topin Mr. Morse's plan had been some time before the House.

ment, accompanying the approval. And if this bus-ness should end in blows and bloodshed, as Mr. Zampbell of S. C. the mover of the bill predicted, John Tyler will be more than all others responsible

or it.

The bankrupt repeal bill has passed the Senate by a D. L. C.

We have already given some account of a pul debate on Capital Punishment which has been had the second to the between in the Broadway Tabernacle, New-York, between Rev. Mr. Cheeverand Mr. T. O'Sullivan. The N.

Water to the state of the state

4. 'It is a tonic to our mora.

5. It is a 'concentration of wisdom and to the concentration of wisdom and to which we are but poorly able to appreciate which we are but poorly able to appreciate which we are but poorly able to appreciate which we are the concentration of the conce 10. It is 'the keystone placed by divine wisdom in the magnificent arch of human legislation constructed from on high'!

11. 'It is a prophetic ministure of the keystone of divine justice and goodness in the government of God divine justice and goodness in the government of God in eternity!

12. 'There are no deeper colors, in which the pencil of inspiration itself is ever dipped!

13. 'The attempts to destroy it are just as if you strove to pluck the planets from their places!

14. It is 'no more to be effaced till the destruction of all things, than the colors of the rainbow can be blotted from the sky, while lasts the constitution of this physical universe.'

this physical universe'!

15. 'This statute, as a bow of promise, is God's as-

In short, it is what Dr. Beecher has affirmed of t Sabbath, the moral sun, of the world—the ark safety during the inundation of the earth by the w ters of injusty—the protector, saviour and esnetif of mankind? Without it, the world would be fill with violence and blood; and with it, it has no ne

surance to the world against the anarchy of murder' In short, it is what Dr. Beecher has affirmed of the

These, it must be confessed, are very exalted views of THE GALLOWS, and give to it a saving efficacy, scarcely equalled by that of THE cross.

Grand Rally at Andover and Lynn

We are happy to learn that our indefatigable friends at Andover are making vigorous efforts to prepare for, and secure a tromendous gathering at the Convention, o be held in that place on the 15th inst.

The Methodist Church is engaged for the The atenuous and convenient dwelling nows, but a few rods distance, secured for the comfort and accommodation of all the friends who shall attend.

secommodation of all the friends who shall attend. They expect every old organized abolitionist, far and near, to be on hand, and promise them substantial evidence of their hospitality.

IT Our friends in Lynn also inform us that they are calculating on an everwhelming meeting in that town on Thursday next, and most earnestly desire that their hospitality may be tested to the tumost. The Hutchinsons will be present to sing the dirge of Slavery, and the jubiles song of Liberty. Of all places in which to hold large and spirited meetings in the cause of human rights, commend us to the intelligent, industrious, freedom-loving town of Lynn.

I'll will be seen by advertisement, that this band of Freedom's Songsters will give their farewell concert on Saturday ovening next. Let every abolitionist evince his gratitude to them for their free offerings to the cause, by giving his attendance.

NOTICES.

Anti-Slavery Conventions.

Anti-Stavery Conventions.

Abolitionists of Massachusetts, awake!
You are carnestly invited to co-operate with the Beard of Managers of the Massachusetts A. S. Society to get up and sustain the Conventions, to be holden in the following places, and up the time specified below. Charles Lenas Remond, Jimes Boyle, C. M. Burleigh, J. N. Buffum, and other able speakers, will be present. It is expécted Frederick Douglass will attend several of the Conventions.
The abolitionists in the towns where the meetings are to be held, are requested to appoint some of their number a committee to procure a house for the holding of the Convention, to scaffer information of the

number a committee to procure a house for the hold-ing of the Convention, to scatter information of the meeting in the surrounding country, and to secure ac commodation for the strangers from out of town

ommodation for the strangers
Princeton—Friday,
Gardner—Saturday,
Townsend—Monday,
Groton—Tuesday,
Concord—Wednesday,
South Woburn—Saturday, do. 4th, do. 6th. do. 7th. do. 8th. do. 11th Lowell-Monday and Tuesday, do. 13th and 14th Andover-Wednesday, do. 15th.

Haverhill—Thursday, Georgetown—Friday, S. Danvers—Saturday, Weymouth—Monday, N. Mansfield—Tuesday,

do. 16th.
do. 17th.
do. 18th.
do. 20th.
do. 21st.
J. A. COLLINS.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES, AT AMORY HALL.

The next lecture of the series will be delivered on Monday evening next, at half past 7 o'clock, by Farnmanc Douelass. Subject—Slavery, as actually existing at the South.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Essex County Anti-Slavery Society will be helden at Lynn, commencing on Thurday, the 9th, and continuing through Friday, the 10th of March. The friends of the slave are invi-ted to attend, as subjects of great importance will be brought up for discussion.

MARY P. KENNY, Rec. Sec.

IMPORTANT MEETING AT LEOMINSTER. The friends of universal and impartial freedom in Worcester county are hereby notified, that the next quarterly meeting of the Worcester county (North Division) Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Leomin ster, on Wednesday, March 8, at which time an overwhelming attendance is most carnestly solicited.—Able and cloquent spakers from abroad are confidently expected to be present.

> SECOND AND LAST CONCERT,

HUTCHINSON FAMILY.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY would express
their unfeigned thanks to their friends in Boston,
for the kind reception they extended, on Tuesday
evening last; and would timely give notice, that they
will give a.

evening last; and would timely give notice, maximy, will give a PAREWELL CONCERT,
At the Melodeon, on SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, March 4, 1643; being rostructs the LAST for the season, 1643; being rostructs the LAST for the season, and the season of the season, and the performance will consist of a variety of Music, original and selected, such as has not failed to pleaso tastroful audiences, and the performances will consist of a variety of Music, original and selected, such as has not failed to pleaso tastroful audiences, and the selection of the

UNION SOIREE.

UNION SOIREE.

A SOIREE will be given in the Infant SchoolRoom, Belknap-Street, on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, March 7th, at 8 o'clock—the availe of
which are to be appropriated to gopel purposes.—
Speeches may be expected from several individuals.
Select music will be performed by a volontere choice
at 60 cents each, may be obtained at Noa.
38 & 56 Entillestreet, at George Weshington's, Belknap steet, and from the Committee.
EUNICE DAVIS,
EURICE DAVIS,
Committee
of
Arrangements.

POETRY.

For the Liberator.

WHERE IS THY BROTHER?

Two questions God asks of thy soul—Where
there is thy brother? In the answe
see are involved consequences that stretch into
ty.—Mrs. Child.

.- Mrs. Child.

Where art thou, dweller of the earth?

Thy Maker asks thee, Where?

Like reptile, in the dust content?

Or, high in heaven's free sir.

Scaring, fly spirit's wing unbound

By aught of earthly care?

Where art thou? Hath this changeful life
Lost its alluring charm?
Hast thou beheld the storms that rage
'Neath its apparent calm?
And doth thy wounded soul still seek,
On earth, the healing balm?

Or hast thou, though on earth thou dwellest. Sent forth the chainless wing Of thy freed spirit heavenward, Joys from above to bring? o quench thy thirst for truth and love, At God's unfailing spring?

Art thou a stranger on the earth?

A homeless wanderer? Hast thou no portion of the wealth
That sparkles everywhere?
Deemest thou things so beautiful,
Deceitful all as fair?

And art thou willing thus to be? Hast thou no lingering hope, That, after years of suffering, Thy head will be raised up, And all the envied joys of life Descend into thy cup?

Where is thy name? proclaimed abroad By the adoring throng? Or is it cast as evil out Thy fellow-men among?
And const thou be, for others' good, Their by-word and their song?

Where art thou? in the road whose gates Open to endless night? Or in the straight and narrow path Of joy, and love, and light, Vhich ever to the traveller Grows more divinely bright?

Where art thou? everything we see
This question shadows forth;
The sun, the moon, the relling stars—
The ever-varying earth—
All keep their places—man has been
A wanderer from his birth.

The forest trees proclaim God's praise,
As to the blast they how—
The birds sing forth their thankfulness—
All things, as ever, now To man's unharmonizing heart Seem to say, Where art thou? Shall we not now, with willing hearts,
With souls from shackles free, In God's rich work of love, reply,

Lord, we will follow thee-There will we gladly be." Where is thy brother? Lo, his cry Greeteth thee everywhere— From dawn till even it riseth up—

And the still midnight air is fraught with sounds of agony, Piercing the slumberer's ear. It cometh from the ocean's waves—
From the dark slave ship's hold—
A shrick of mortal agony;
We that can be'er be told,

Wo that can ne'er be told, The hopes and joys of long lives crushed And blighted, all for gold.

And oughted, at for good.
It soundeth forth from noble barks,
That plough the mighty sea
For purposes of friendly trade,—
Less in intensity;
But yet each breeze bears on the same Sad wail of misery.

It riseth from the lovely earth, at risetus from the lovely earth,
From all our own bright land—
From the cold North, whose granite peaks
Blasts, storms, and frosts withstand,
Are from the broad and sunny realms
By southern breezes fanned.

Hast thou an ear to hear? Heed then That shrick of hopeless we, That over land and stream is borne, When the bland South winds blow

An abject being is he, crushed By the oppressor's heel-By the oppressor's heel—
One for whose interests, and rights,
And wants, none deign to feel—
Thy brother—and God calleth theo
'To labor for his weal.

He toils throughout the live long day,
Yet gains naught for his toil—
His strength is spent, his blood and tears
Water another's soil,
While evermore above him hangs The red lash's torturing coil.

Man's haughty spirit scorneth him,—
A thing—a brute is he—
Intended by the all-wise God
The white man's slave to be— Society would be destroyed . Should chattels be set free.

List to the Scripture, thou who hast A heart with candor filled,-A heart with candor litter,—
'Our Father hath of one blood made
All nations'—hath he willed
That tyranny should quench those powers
For angel converse skilled?

That cry comes forth from wretched huts,
Where poverty and pain
Bow down the sufferer to the earth,
As with an iron chain,
And none stretch forth the helping hand

To bid him rise again. It echoeth from the far, far West, Where lone the red men roam, By dark opppression's mighty hand Forced to desert their home, And over all whose future years Is flung a midnight gloon

It sweepeth o'er the mighty deep-From Albion's distant islo-From Albion's distant islo—
From throngs, whose life is weariness,
Lit by no cheering smile,
Who far beneath the sunny earth, Drag many a toilsome pi

All over that proud realm goes forth
That cry of human wo—
From countless multitudes, as fast
From canth their apriris go—
Dring of want, while round them streams Of antold plenty flow.

Heed we the question? Think we life
Is, of existence, all?
Forgetting we must one day meet
Him from whom came that call?
When on our ouncreaened consciences
His piercing eye will fall.

Shall we be classed among the few Who find the narrow sony, And firm, unshrinking, walk therein? To whom the Lord will say,

Inherit bliss reserved for you, Which passeth not away.

Whene'er ye sought to clothe the poor To give the hungry bread, To break the helpless captive's chain, To raise the drooping head To me was done that deed.

NON-RESISTANCE

For the Liberator. Voluntary Political Government

The idea that the business of a nation could be ried on, if it were left to the free judgement in every individual to support it, or not, as to him seemed best, must no doubt at first sight appear to the ordinary politician as most chimerical. But this is the fortune politicism as most chimerical. But this is the fortune of all new ideas; and, happily, we are now-a-days too much accustomed to new and progressive thoughts, to be stopped in our offorts to carry them out by any such vaporish change. I have no doubt, if we can succeed in attracting due attention to the subject, we shall soon have the charitable feelings and sound thought of the country on our side. If it were not that we are so accustomed to the present mode of life as to overlook its incongruites, dishermony, and injustice, we should be impulsed at once to demand,

machinery of government:

The purposes and pretences for which the representative system of government has credit; it wholly fails to secure. Nay, in many instances, it is the foremost actor in breaking the principles it declares it exists to maintain. It professes to be a defence for person and property. Whenever the properlety of maintaining the government is questioned, the first prompt remark is, that neither person nor property would then be secure. But how does it preserve person? Whose person is more secure under political government, than it would be without it? Whom does it guard? From whom does it wand off the consequences of anger, hatred, does it wand off the consequences of anger, hatred, and pretences for which the represen be without it? Whom does it guard? From whom does it ward off the consequences of anger, hated, jealousy, revenge, or the many other passions which occasionally boil up in the human heart, and impel the hand to artike? Not even the very first executive officer, the royal or presidential head of government itself, is exempted from personal assaults of this kind by any governmental power. No guards, guns, gendarmerior police, nor any such contrivance, can protect a Louis Philippo, or a Victoria, from an enemy's or a maniae's hand. Still less can it accomplish preventively for the person of any private citizen. The motive of actual prevention is, then, quite ridiculous. notive of actual prevention is, then, quite ridiculous

But when the advocate for coercive government is trought to this point, he admits that, by actual tem-erate and kindly prevention, the political governbrought to this point, he admits that, by actual tem-perate and kindly prevention, the political govern-ment is allogether powerless; and that it is only by terror, by the force of example in the imposition of pain on previous offenders, that it can be of any effect whatever. Now, let any rational man answer the question, whether this is any personal protection. The head of the decapitated murderer will not fit the shoulders of my murdered brother. A man is not much benefitted by the knowledge, in his dying moments that his assassing if caught, will be hanged by

the neck until he is dead.

No man strikes or kills another without a motive. Individual persons do not murder for amusement, though governments and nations do. And, the fact is, that terror of punishment ceases to have any effect just when it is most needed,—that is to say, when the passions are unduly excited. Indeed, it has no such result as prevention at any time, that personal safely is jeopardized. Men are not restrained from murder by the fear of external punishment; but by the internal governor. Just to that degree in which a conthe individual, is he restrained from destruction, vi or wrong to his neighbors. There is no other niive of crime. We may go on, as nations have to add capital offence to capital offence, making any crimes punishable by death, that the whole the hangman enacted the laws; but, in the way of prevention, all this is vain. Nations have done this; they have built up systems, which, by their spirit, as well as by their results in the number of victims, we might suppose had been dictated by Jack Ketch and his associates. And what has been the consequence? Surely not an increased protection to person and property. No: but such an utter repugnance to have any participation in so sanguinary a scheme, that innocent victims have rather been content to remain at the increy of the decreaged, than prosequent them undeath. Coefficient of the decreaged than prosequent them to death. an enacted the laws; but, in the way of the deprayed, than prosecute them unto death. Coercive governments have bid high in blood for popular cive governments have bid light in blood for popular support, but the very excess of their offers has disgusted the people. It is to be hoped that this diagnst will be increased, by the growth of moral power and perception in the nations. That it may not only be applied to caping punishments, but be extended also to secondary punishments. Revenge or retaliation is a principle which cannot prevent crime; but must rather increase it. Retaliation is itself a crime; and a grosser crime than the original attack.

The nations—that is to say, the moral people in

force, with respect to the prevention of personal fences. They have discovered that an increase force, so far from affording an increased protection has led to a diminution of it; and that the protection rdered, and the reclamation of the murdered of the murdered, and the reclamation of the murderer, are alike futile by the hanging of the latter. A little more consideration will lead to the just conclusion, that pain inflicted after the committal of crime is altogether a failure in the prevention of offences. What is true of the extremely heavy, is also applicable to the middling and the lighter crimes.

This argument need scarcely be here followed out to its further ramifications. Although, at first sight, it may appear to be quite fanciful to assert that a force government does not, and cannot protect the subjects of its pretended solicitude, yet a moderate extent of

its pretended solicitude, yet a moderate extent o

ibought, in some countries, that a legislative enactment, a procedure of collective man, is necessary to the dee upholding of divine laws. Some people still think, or pretend to think, that communities and nations can be made religious by act of Parliament.—We have, however, beneficially escaped from this unworthy predicament, and it is not a very profound foresight to prophesy that we shall soon be rid of the one in question. We prefer a voluntary Church as the only true Church. We shall shortly devise a voluntary political organization as the only true State. Human beings, we are now convinced, sannot be rendered more fit for heaven by human coercion; neither can they by such a contrivance be better qualified for a true life on earth. In fact, the goodness and qualification for one, are the same as for the other.—They both spring from one sentiment; from one state of being. They both originate in the religious nature in the human sool. This nature, above all others, is out of the reach of external power. Government may lay hold of mon's bodies; their capeases they may imprisen; and even their minds they may, by education, do something towards impressing with particular doctrings; and through public opinion, some influence is occasionally produced on the sympathies and moral sentiment. But for the latter, the contrivances must he very delicate, and their appliance very quiet and he very delicate, and their appliance very quiet and is occasionally produced on the sympathies and moral sentiment. But for the latter, the contrivances must be very delicate, and their appliance very quiet and suitable, or they will fail of their end. And for man's religious being, for the inmost nature, the depicat good within, coercive government over has and ever must fail. The sensitive plant coils up not more quickly atthuman touch, than does the religious element on the application of the smallest particle of violence. Not only political government, but social force, the power of a sect, shall in vain assault the sacredness of soul. No; not even a parent's care over his child may by force extend to this sphere. It is holy ground, and no one may stand thereon with rough shad feet.

If it were safe to abandon force, with respect to the maintenance of religious belief, surely it is no less sal-

If it were safe to abandon force, with respect to the maintenance of religious belief, surely it is no less salurary to give it up in reference to religious, conduct. All conduct is either religious, or should be so. If it be not, it happens because force has profaned it. If, in respect to the church, we can leave it to men's free in respect to the church, we can leave it to men's free will to support it by word or money as they deem proper, most certainly we shall be right, as men are now constituted, in leaving political and social economy to their good sense. Worldly-minded as men are now admitted to be, it cannot be probable that they would fail in supporting a system which they thought protected their worldly goods. Religious opinion is a thing, which, by no external means, men and women are compelled to declare; yet, so strong is the spontaneity in this direction, that, upon most occasions, a public feeling is manifested, which includes severy one. If it be said, that many are compelled, by force of tanetty in this direction, that, upon most occasions, a public feeling is manifested, which includes every one. If it be said, that many are compelled, by force of public opinion, to subscribe in money and submit in behavior, we can prove, on the other hand, that many are carried by a pure zeal, much beyond the point which the public soice demands; and it is in fact that perpetually fresh zeal, which is ever creating and keeping alive the public opinion, which is said to draw in the lukewarm.

May we not, then, boldly ask, whether it is probable that men, who are so ready to maintain the things which are ujuseen, would spontaneate less on behalf of the things which are visible? If the love of peace, of our fellow-citizens' good opinion, compels men to pay so handsomely for churches and spiritual protectors, why should such motives fail of a similar result when their persons and worldly property, which are

pay so handsomely to clutture and or similar result when their persons and worldly property, which are open to all men's eyes, are concerned? It is not possible that men of property would neglect an institution which protected their property, any, more than they noweneglect to insure against loss by fire, without an external force to compel them. It is clear, then, that this argument entirely fails. No one believes in it validity. At all events, if the government itself had any faith in this imaginary axiom, that it (the government) is necessary for the protection of person and property, its members would at once give up all coercion employed for its maintenance, and rely on the self-interest of persons and of property-holders for support. This low motive of self-interest, would singly be sufficient to bring in all needful supplies, if there were any veracity in it. But there is not, And however axiomatical or relf-evidently true this sentiment may once have been, it is now worn out, and should

attention of thinkers to the subject, some of them wil perhaps, find leisure, either to confirm or disprove th sition I am endeavoring to establish. In the

time, I remain, Sir,
Yours, very respectfully,
Concord, Mass. Feb. 21, 1843.

From the Practical Christian. Queries 7

Queries?

Obes the New Testament any where enjoin on Christians the duty of taking part in the governments of this world, either as officers or citizens? If so, where?

Does the New Testament any where seem to presume that Christians would ever exercise governmental power, and does it give directions how they are to govern? If so, where?

If no such daty is enjoined, and no such directions are given in the christian Scriptures, how do political religionists infer the duty of professed Christians to hold-office, or to vote others into office under government? Can they fairly infer it from those texts which teach obedience, submission and non-resistance to government?

those texts which covernment?

Can they fairly infer it from those texts which declare government to be an ordinance of God, or an instrumentality of His superintendence over human

instrumentality of His superintendence over human affairs?
If so, then what are the distinguishing attributes prerogatives and characteristics of a freaven-approved government?
Or does (God approve of all governments alike from the most despote to the most democratic?
Is there, or can there be, any such thing as a christian government?

agreement, covenant or compact with my fellow-men to do, or encourage the doing of these unchristian acts? And if I take office, vote, or prosecute offend-ers at law, how can I reconcile it with my Christi-

acts? And it is to income the with my Christianity?

Had I not much better hold myself uncommitted to existing governments, and no wire responsible for their doings, until a government shall arise so constructed that I can take part in it without dissolving Christ?

And can I not, in a voluntary way, as a Christian, do as much to keep the world in order, as if I were a politician? As much to govern it well?

From the New-York Daily Post.

Prom the New-York Daily Post.

Capital Panishment.

The Church and the Work.

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Capital Panishment.

The Church and the Work.

The Opposition to one great and benevolent reform of the day seems to have spring from the church. On the side of the hangman we saw arrayed, two Rwerend dignitaries, have been succeeded the condition of society?—not—but to confirm and strengthen of society.

The watchwords of the claricals were the gallow in the hallowed and philanthropic attempt to wipe the red stain from our statute books, and diffuse a spirit of goodness and love shrough our legislation. The watchwords of the clericals were the gallow is and the gaspel, 'Itat of the seculars, religion and reform. Would it be misrepresenting the fact of say that in this particular instance, we have a striking exemplification of the church and the world?

We remember that a found the world was much better than the clurch. If his doctrine were made and the world is far in advance of a large promise of the church. While the churchmen have been exhausting their energies in impossible and the world was much better than the clurch. If his doctrine were the same of the society, he world has been going forward in the knowledge of truth, and from experience has learned the necessity for a better practice than that which animates the church. In fact, as far as the moral good, they are obliged to step outside of the clurch and shanged with the score and the promise of the fact, as far as the moral good, they are obliged to step outside of the clurch reforms that have been effected for the

Capital Punishment.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Capital Punishment.

So far as we have heard any expression of opinion, it is that the new positions taken against capital punishments have been entirely overthrown. The debate on Friday evening, was of a higher order than on any previous evening. Mr. O'Sullivan addressed himself manfully to the work, and made a decidedly better argument than on any previous evening. But it was all in vain. Mr. Cheever met the argument in all the forms which it has taken, whether of scriptural authority, political expediency, true benevolence, or statistical facts; and everywhere carried every position triumphantly. This last debate was sought by Mr. O'Sullivan, for the purpose of refuting the powerful speech of Mr. Cheever on the previous evening. Yet, manfully as he contended, it was only to be more signally overthrown in the end. 'We cannot but think that the new theory, founded as it is upon mistaken notions of benevolence, has been prostrated in this community; and we think this experiment has proved the superior power of debates over every other plan of public discussion, both to interest and convince the public mind, and to inculeate sound sentiments. We wish the respectable community of Friends had attended the discussion. They could hardly have failed to be convinced that the Bible, the book of God's benevolence, commands that murderers should be pruished with death; and that the benevolence which they have so much at heart, would be much better promoted by adopting the same view. We wish the citizens of Philadelphia could have heaviet they have so much at heart, would be much better promoted by adopting the same view. We wish the citizens of Philadelphia could have heaviet they have so much at heart, would be much better promoted by adopting the same view. We wish the citizens of Philadelphia could have heaviet they have so much at heart, would be much better promoted by adopting the same view. We wish the citizens of Philadelphia could have heaviet they wish the citizens of Philad

A Rich Scene.

N. P. Rogers relates the following incident at the late anniversary of the Massachusette Anti-Slavery Society, at one of the meetings held in Fasicui Hall, Boston. The scane was a rich one, but defice all power of description.

ower of description.

'Mr. Treadwell,' a stranger, who, I learned, was lecturing on the anti-slavery character of the Constitution, in Boston, and who has a zeal on that tear-striving subject worthy a monomaniac, enriched the mechings by several vehement speeches. His first speech was at the evening meeting in the State House. He was carnest almost to termograper, Had to been a technical abolitionist, he would have to been a technical abolitionist, he would have International to the undeniable fact.

Nay, we may go a step further, and from the recent case of Mr. Alcott, as reported in your paper, assert that, an some occasions, the government itself is fore most in attacking the sacred right of personal liberry. Because this citizen as a man, as a Christian, has a conscientions forcupies in doing aught in support of a government itself is fore most in attacking the sacred right of personal liberry. Because this citizen as a man, as a Christian, has conscientions forcupies in doing aught in support of a government layer should the sacred right of personal liberry. Because this citizen as a man, as a Christian, has conscientions forcupies in doing aught in support of a government layer violent kands upon-him, and in the constitution of the contract of the contrac An one word could be heard of what he was, apparently, as any or non word could be deard of Warrison, for his bassaring. I caught one masterly expression. It was saying. I caught one masterly expression, for his bassaring. I caught one masterly expression, for his bassaring. I caught one masterly expression, for his bassaring the compact he lost of what he was, apparently, and members were added to the Baptist, Methodist, and members were add

From the Utica Liberty Press. Liberty Party Men in Massachuvetts.

Liberty Party Men in Massachuvetts.

How my heart has poined me at the infamous condect of the Liberty party men in the Legislature of Massachusetts; and still deeper was I pained when my friends read to me of the election of Daniel P. King as Spéaker of the House, and the Emancipator speaking of it as 'a singularly refreshing scene.' Spirit of Freedom! what a heart and head Mr. Leavitts' deer pro tem,' must posses! To call the election of an old Clay Whig, a supporter of John Davis, a voter for General Harrison and John 'Tylerin 1840, 'a singularly refreshing scene,' because forscoth in their extremity they chose him instead of Kinnioutt, is the greatest burlesque, or the highest wickedness. For one, I boldly say that I have lost much of the confidence I had reposed in Massachusetts Liberty partyism, and shall need to receive some pretty successful caplanations before I regard the party as acting from stern moral principles. And in this xiow,' I am endorsed by the united voice of the Liberty party is this region. They regard the whole proceeding as highly wicked, inasmuch as in the first plage it was a violation of principle, whito-washed by the Emancipator, and in the second place it renders the Liberty party suspected of having no higher object in wire than by little, low, sambling policy to get their candidates in power. It sets all the gamesters in the old parties, who are ever ready to sell and purchase, all on the 'qui-vive,' to place alliances on a wall scale to seduce Liberty party men from the noble position of clinging with undying stachment to their principles. My heart was cheered to find in a letter from Gerrit Smith to me, a few days since, that he condemned the whole thing as hollowhean can view it otherwise, I cannot conceive. But emough,—[Letter from James C. Jackson.]

IT The fullowing is the fraternal comment of the Emancipator on the foregoing letter:

enough.—[Letter from James C. Jackson.]

The following is the fraternal comment of the Emancipator on the foregoing letter:

When we first read the waspish little letter of James C. Jackson, in the Liberty Press, we thought it hardly with the comment of the little state of the pioneers in the substitution of the little state of the liberty party, thinks differently, and he has sent us a communication on the subject, which will be found in another column.

Here is the communication alluded to vial of wrath and wormwood it is !

vial of wrath and wormwood it is:

J. C. JACKSON vs. THE LIBERTY PARTY.

Ms. EDITOR: I have read a recent letter from James C. Jackson, bearing date Port Byron, Feb. 2d., and published in the Liberty Press, with mingled emotions of a stoinishment and indignation—satonishment, that any man of ordinary powers of discernment, and claining a pittance of common honesty, could so misunderstand, or pervert the facts in relation to the action of the Liberty party in the election of Speaker in the Massachusetts Legislature—and indignation that a man, hundreds of miles away in another State—a man who I well remember, was the open-mouthed enemy of the Liberty party, at the time of the National Convention that nominated Birney, and whose recent conversion, under the peculiar circumstances of having his editorial chair provided beforehand; has made that conversion, in no slight degree, questionable—a man whose 'high nervous irritation of the whole system' makes him 'unablo to bear much mental effort—that such a man should undertake to overseerize the Liberty party of Massachusetts—to pronounce their conduct infamous, and highly wicked, and to dictate to them; the 'successful explanations' which they must make to him, before he can 'regard them as acting from stera moral principle.'

For one, I am not prepared to submit the Liberty party of this State to foreign and self-constitute overseerism, and I trust the day is far distant, when man out of the State, may say, or think of us, will furnish the rule of our conduct. He has a right to govern New-York if he chooses, and New-York as it suits him best; but let me assure him, that when he undertakes to meddle and dictate in the affairs of Massachusetts, he will only secure pity for his weakness, and contempt for his impudence.

I will not attempt, Mr. Pro Tem to justify you in hee eyes of our New-York an it suits him best; but let me assure him, that when he undertakes to meddle and dictate in the flairs of massachusetts, he will only secure pity for his weakness, and contempt J. C. JACKSON vs. THE LIBERTY PARTY.

can Anti-Slavery Society was the chief end of man.

A Good Report—Emancipation in Jamaica,
—A gendeman from Boston, says the Monthly
Miscellany, who has recently returned from a residence in this island, and who is on the point of establishing himself there in one of the largest silk
establishments probably in the world, gives a very
encouraging report of the results of emancipation.
After long experience, after having had to wrestle
with prejudices so common in New-England against
the colored race, he does not hesitate to pronounce
the free blacks of Jamaica the best peasantry he has
ever seen. Their docility, fidelity, orderly habits,
and general propriety of conduct, are all that could
be desired. The price of labor averages a quarter
of a dollar a day 3 they seem anxious to be employed. But a very pleasant feature among them is their
eagerness after knowledge. The School Reports of
Kingston prove the black pupils to be more assiduous than the white. You can get a colored boy to
do any thing for you, by offering him instruction.
It has been difficult to get them to leave their books
at night, and go to their rest, when they found themselves where this once unknown privilege could be
enjoyed. They enter with zest into the use of
missionaries could go among tilem. The population
is 450,000.

One of the Penobscot Indians was sentenced, the other day, to the county jail for thirty days. The day after his commitment, the wife of the Indian preented berself and four children to the jailor, to help serve out her husband's sentence, supposing if they all staid five days, it would be counted as thirty days for one, and that this would entitle the father of the family to a discharge.—Bangor Democrat.

The Supreme Court of Ohio has decided, that per sons of mixed blood, who are more than half white are not subject to the constitutional scalation of groes from the right of suffrage, but are entitled to

Conrict Killed.—A convict in the Penitentiary at Jackson, Miss., being ordered by the keeper, Mr. John F. Frice, to roll up his pantaloons that it might be seen if he had on a pair of socks that had been missed in the establishment, refused, seizing a liammer, war rushing upon the keeper, when the latter drew a pis-tol and shot him through the heart.

The city of Porlland has decided by vote a of 943 yeas to 498 days, that the unlicensed and unlawful traffic in spirituous liquors shall not be countenanced in that city. Three Children Burnt.—On the night of the 18th ult, the house of Mr. Post, in Nunda, Allegheny county, N.Y., was burnt to the ground, and three children perished in the flames.

Drouned—As the ferry boat, S. J. Peters, was crossing over toward Gretna, on Sunday, she came in contact with a boat containing four slaves, the property of Mr. Fazende, whereby they were upset and drowned—New-Orleans Rep. Jan. 24.

There have emigrated to Africa from the Unite States, within the last twenty-two years, 5519 colors persons: of these, 4312 were sent out by the American Colonization Society.

The granite business in the town of Quincy, (Massaulan ed to \$3,000,000.

PROPOSALS

PUBLISHING A VOLUME OF THE Writings of William Lloyd Garri

The price of the volume will be One Dolar was, gle subscribers, payable on delivery.

Persons who will procure fire subscribers, as la responsible for the same on the appearance of a work, shall be entitled in a sixth copy without, ther charge. The undersigned earnestly invite mery subscriber of the Liberator, or of all or their small in which this advertisement shall appear, usual in which this advertisement shall appear, bushinsself of this offer, and to forward the name of a scribers to him, at 25, Cornhill, past paid.

The work will be delivered at the Anti-Statenge faces, as as obscribers may direct.

The profits, if any, will be applied to Mr. Garson's own benefit.

OLIVER JOHNSON.

Boston, Feb. 22, 1843.

Boston, rev. ez., 1970.

The National Anti-Slavery Standard, Van Freedom, Herald of Freedom, Vermont Telepha and the Philanthropist, are requested to get charge vertisement a few insertions, calling to it its mation of their readers; and they shall each recent the same two copies of the work.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

man.

Dn. CHANNING'S LAST ADDRESS, second elica.

ASTI-SLAVERY ALMANAC for 1843. By Mn. L &
Child.

Child.

A K. 188 FOR A BLOW, a collection of stories for child ren, by Henry C. Wright,
Also for sale, Dickens's Notes on America, Haper.

THE TRICOPHEROUS, OR MEDICATED COMPOUND,

I'S now acknowledged by thousands, what iy, to be the only remedy to prevent be to restore the hair that has fallen off, or be

New State Register for 1843.

tne Tariff Law, the State Legislature, the Zergess, the Army and Navy Officers, County, Officers, City Officers of County Officers, City Officers of Companies, Potentials Societies, But Insurance Companies, Potentials, Personal Companies, Joseph Legislature, Ver. S. Census of towns in Masschurth, bers of the Mass. Medical Society, Sate sign ment, Treaty with China, Boundary Queries, ruptey Commissioners, Boston Pilozag, &c. do. Peb 17.

Situation Wanted.

A N individual, who has had ten yen' cipons at the printing business, in must of simil as a compositor or pressman, onto the charge newspaper establishment. He can profess may reference. A small compensation will be under reference. A small compensation will be preceived. Address 'B. F. R., '25, Cornhill. Boston, Feb. 9, 1843.

JUNIER'S OYSTER ROOM, BILL OF FARE

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Clam Supp.

Oysters Raw, Oysters Stewed, Fried in Bare, Fried in Crumbs, Greek, & C. C.

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No. 13, SUMMER-STREET, BOSTON A. E. MANN

WOULD inform her customers and fireth, hand an assortment of Fancy Good, Statesoylery, &c. Straw bonnets dyed, altered, pleary pressed, in a superior manner. Fashiosthe mit attended fo with neatners and despatch.

N. B. Bonnets of all kinds made to erfer.
Boston, Oct. 28, 1842.

BOARDING HOUSE FOR COLORED SEAMEN.

FOR COLORED Shadman.

The subscribe begs leave to inform set of seamen is may visit Botton, that he has see excellent Boarding House for their arcentage on temperance principles, af No. 5, San Carl (first house below the Boarding House, San Carl (first house below the left Church) and shappy to receive their patrongs. No pine spared on his part to make it suitantly part attafactory. The rules of the house will be in satisfactory. The rules of the praintly at an arise with good order attafactory. CHARLES A. EATTE

· UNION HOUSE.

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Consecution—S. S. Cowley, Harlier', Jan.
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Charles S. Morton, James Mun, Yarjee', Jan.
Charles S. Morton, Jahany — Imperier', Jan.
Barler, Peru; R. D. H. Yardey, Jan.
Hartshorn, Penn Yan.
PERSETLANIA—H. C. Hovell, Allegary, Jan.
Vashon, Pittsburg; — M. Preston, Hart
James Falton, Jr., Ale Williamsteam, James M.
James M. M. Kinn, Bardaphia: Joseph Land
Onto.—Charles Gradphia: Joseph Land
James M. M. Kinn, Bardaphia: Joseph Land
Onto.—Charles admin, Austine — Jan.
James Andrea Annin, Austine — Anninana;
James Annina Annina (Russia).

[SEE PIRST PAGE-]

PRON THE POTPMATER CENTRAL

Remittence by Mail.—A Postumeter of the postument of the postument of a new many in electre to the publisher of a new many of the postument of the