decions must be Post PAID Figure lat Committee. ST. CRSON, LORISE, EDBUND QUINCY, WILLIAM BASSATT.

LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

XIII .-- NO. 14.

FUGE OF OPPRESSION From the New-Orleans Tropic.

et of the British West India possessions seed moment (to say the least of it) as in reference to the future peace and f those fertile spots, as the heart of the s abolitionist could desire. Ever since in reference to the future peace and those fertile spots, as the heart of the abolitionist could desire. Ever since save of cenancipation passed the British those islands have been constantly relected to the scale of value and importance to country. The negroes, obeying their opinion of the save of value and importance to country. The negroes, obeying their opinion of the negroes of the save of the sav as, to stimulate the negro to infinity "—ingu-ectabilishment of schools for the education iden, the institution of societies to fester do him the appearance of talent. But, attempts have proved abortive; his native dissiplination to manual exection was un-ited. Indeed, in very many cases a bad re-cell these benevolent measures of the home governments; for as the negro observed by to rouse his activity, the conviction and its way to his obtuse infellect, of the enig importance of his labor. His cupidity d, without being followed by a correspon-ispacent of his industry, and he forthwith while exception in his demand for wages, constances, and the continued departure custs to Europe, our free States, and other action to the part of the English cab-strong, adventurous, and, in our opinion,

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N ELY.

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sized a file of Jamaica papera, in to be found all the details of this it was concected by the authorities Office in London; and the circum-arkable—so strikingly interesting to

al Office in London; and the circumremarkable—so strikingly interesting to
carticular bearings on exercition of the
continuous strikingly interesting to
carticular bearings on exercitions of the
saker property, that we have thought it,
duty we owe to the public in the South,
carfy as possible before its notice,
each should be fully carried out agreetific we have seen, in a few years the
didde will be again thickly inhabited,
in the superior advantages of educacely tendered to them by the Governhe over-zealous ministers of religion;
example of St. Domingo before their
sait be the result? Unquestionably, a
mination, in the first place, against the
shoun they now exhibit anoverwhelmal majority, to be quickly succeeded by
narchy, bloodshed, riot, and confusion,
to the atmost intensity, and rendered
overble by their quickly relapsing into
condition, from which they were origindy. To us, who are diving in such poxfuture scene of ruin and dismay, and
it example to be brought within the
cof negro excesses, we speak with real
coloring the start of the should may be a
certify itself—when we use these
it the changes which will assuredly folration of this absurd measure of the Britteent will, and must, be pregnant with
real to provide the run of the should measure the continuous thing and must, be pregnant with
real to the should measure of the Britteent will, and must, be pregnant with
real to the same of the should measure of the Britteent will, and must, be pregnant with

alloued to; and as the white missionary has, never been able to posterate the dark regions of Africa, we have constructed amongst the enlightened States and ecosation amongst the enlightened States are alloued to; and seemed the description of the whole race.

Defence of Slavery.

Defence of Slavery.

Defence of Slavery.

I varia a paper that will advocate the interest of aminutions of the South against the attacks of aminutions of the South against the attacks of aminutions of the South respectively. The scripture is no nour side, as my large spans the attacks of a minutions of the North. Southern men, lapped to you have been abled to perfect exists the attacks of the South may not south the scripture is no nour side, as my large spans the attacks of the South man of the North. Southern men, lapped to you have consistent the attacks of the South man of the North. Southern men, lapped to you have consistent the attacks of the South man of the North. Southern men, lapped to you have given a second of the North and the North. Southern men, lapped to you have given a second of the North. Southern men, lapped to you have given the second of the North. Southern men, lapped to you have given the second of the North. Southern men, lapped to you have given the second of the North. Southern men, lapped to you have given the second of the North. Southern men, lapped to you have given the second of the North. Southern men, lapped to you have given the second of the North. Southern men, lapped to you have given the second of the North. Southern men, lapped to you have given the second of the North. Southern men, lapped to you have given the second of the North. Southern men, lapped to you have given the second of the North. Southern men, lapped to you have given the second of the North. Southern men, lapped to you have given the second of the North. Southern men, lapped to you have given the second of the North. Most to the second of the North. Most dependent the second of the North. Most dependent minister as a solution s printing by the extermination of the whole race.

Defence of Stavery.

I van a paper that will advocate the interests and mathematical properties of the South against the attacks of a bedinionate of the North. Southern men, I appare to you. The scripture is on our side, as my apparent against the attacks of the abolitionates, and the state of the state

may enclos ewspaper, a ed funk is

dued.



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1843.

SELECTIONS.

Gea. Scot. on the Subject o Domestic Slavery in connection with the Presidency.

In connection with the Presidency.

A friend in this neighborhood, being desirous of carning Gen. Scott's views on the question of slarery, the following copy of a letter from him to the dition of the Danville (Va. Reporter, has been transmitted as the unswer to his (Gen. Scott's) Pennsylvania correspondent. It will, probably, not give entire attisfaction to the ultrus of either side of the question. But perhaps on this question, as on most whire, in medic full strains with—the middle course is the best. The writer is a cool and patriotic statesman—Lancaster Union.

Washington, Peb. 9, 1843.

My Draa Sin,—I have been waiting for an evening's leisure to answer your letter before me, and after an unreasonable delay, and, at least, obliged to reply in the midst of official occupations.

That I have ever been named in connection with the Presidency of the United States, has not, I can assure you, the son of an ancient neighbor and friend, been by any contrivance or desire of mine, and certainly I shall never be in the Beld, for that high office, mless placed there by a regular nomination. Not, then, being a candidate, and seeing no near prospect of being made one, I ought, perhaps, to decline troubling you, or others, with my humble opinions on great principles of State Rights and Federal Administration; but as I cannot plead ignorance of the partiality of a few friends, in several parts of the Usion, who may, by possibility, in a certain event, succeed in bringing me within the field from-which a whige candidate is to be selected—I prefer to erron the side of frankness and candor, rather than, by silence, to allow any stranger, unwittingly, to commit himself to my support.

Your inquiries open the whole question of comestic slavery, which has, in different forms, for a number of years, agitated Congress and the country. Premising that you are the first person who has interrogated me on the subject, I give you the basis of what recold be my reply, in greater detail, if time allowed, and the contingency alluded to above, were less remote.

In boyhood, at William and Mary College, and

latiowed, and the contingency siluded to above, were less remote.

In boyhood, at William and Mary College, and, in common with most if not all my companions, I became deeply impressed by the views given by Mr. Jefferson in his 'Notes on Virginia', and by Judge Tucker in the appendix of his edition of Blackstone's Commentaries, in favor of a gradual emancipation of slaves. That appendix I have not seen in thirty oddy years, and, in the same period, have read scarcely anything on the subject, but my carly impressions are fresh and unchanged. Hence, if I had had the honor of a seat in the Virginia Legislature in the winter of 1831—2, when a bill was brought-forward to carry out those views, I should certainly have given it my hearty support.

I suppose I scarcely need say, that, in my opinion, Congress has no color of authority, under the Constitution, for louching the relation of master and slave in a State.

I held the opposite opinion in respect, to the District of Columbia. Here, with the consent of owners, or on the payment of 'just compensation,' Congress may legislater at its discretion. But my converse, or on the payment of 'just compensation,' Congress was bound by the Constitution to receive, to refer and to report upon petitions relating to domestic slavery as in the case of all other petitions; but I have not failed to see and to regret the unavoidable irritation which the former have produced in the southern States, with the consequent peril to the two colors—whereby the adoption of any plan of emancipation has, everywhere among us, been greatly retarded.

I own, myself, no slave; but never have attached biame to masters for not liberating their slaves—well knowing that liberation, without the means of sending them, in comfort, to some position favors ble to the pursuits of happiness, would, in most case, be highly injurious to all around, as well as to the manumited lamilies themselves—unless the operation was general and under the auspices of pradent legislation. But I am persuaded that it is a hig

I remain, very truly yours,

WINFIELD SCOTT. T. P. Arkinson, Esq., Banville, Virginia.

Rev. Mr. Motte and the Unitarian Church al

in Savapush, Georgie, beld after Evening Screice, on the 29th of Junary, 1843, Dr. R. D. Arnold in the class, 'in relation to the American Unitarian Association and the case of Rev. Mr. Moute, of Bostop. The extract is taken from the report of a Committee.

About the middle of December, a letter was received from the Rev. C. Briggs, stating that the Rev. Mellish I. Motte would be sent out by the American Unitarian Association to supply our pulpit. A reply was immediately sent, intimating, in guarded and respectful language, that Mr. Motte would not answer. Mr. Briggs, in a letter of the 16th January, 1843, writes that the letter had reached him too late, as Mr. Motte had already left for the South, and further states—'If, however, he (Mr. Mr.) should not like to cast his lot with you for life, or you should think some one che tould be belter adapted to your Society, a new arrangement can soon be made.' Unfortunately, Mr. Motte's reputation had preceded him, and although he may have been born a southern man, it was but too evident that he had abjured southern principles. There were those in the city, not of our Society, who knew him as an open and avowed abolitonist, and such a character would neither conduce to his comfort as a man or his success as a preacher. We do not charge it; but if the officers of the American Unitarian Association had been desirous of crushing his Society to the earth, they could not possibly have devised a more efficient means than that our public should have been filled by one who confessed to members of our Society, what he had preached sermons at the North, which at the South would be deemed 'insur-rectionary.'

Abolition may be an abstraction at the North, but the South is a stare sellier investion at the North, but the South would be the North, which at the South would be deemed 'insur-rectionary.'

his usefulaess as a preacher in this community would be entirely destroyed, by his having held and presched certain opinions which are not tolerated in this section of our country.\(^1\) Mr. Motte accordingly left Savanash on the 9th of January, and Mr. Briggs was duly informed of it, and the above reasons were given to him, why he was not 'adapted to our Society,' and Mr. Briggs, was requested to engage Rev. Mr. Clapp. In reply, Mr. Briggs, in a letter dated 23d January, 1843, gives us the following explicit information:

"They (i. e. the Executive Committee of the American Unitarian Association) wish me to state that our Association declines having any thing further to do with the supply of your pulpit.

In plain English, because we do not choose to receive a man as our pastor who has, by his own contession, preached sermons at the North, which would be deemed 'insurrectionary' here, we are to be 'Anathena Maranatha' for the American Unitarian Association. If this be the issue, we will abide by 'Anathena Maranatha' for the American Unitarian Association. If this be the issue, we will abide by 'Anathena Maranatha' for the American Unitarian Association. From the 'accredited organs of Unitarian' was papeal to Unitarian's themselves, we appeal to you for sympathy and support, by Unitarian's themselves, we appeal to you for sympathy and support, by our particular of the American Or relitive has sought consolation within the walls dedicated by us to the worship of Almighty God, reverse the 'decision thus harshof Almighty God, reverse the 'decision thus harshof and content of the American or relative has sought consolation of a common faith.

RICHARD D. ARNOLD, 'W. H. C. MILLS, 'Committee.

RICHARD D. ARNOLD,
W. H. C. MILLS,
CHARLES DAVIS,
Sarannah, Feb. 7th, 1843.

ble to the pursuits of happiness, would, in most cases, be highly injurious to all around, as well as to the manumitted families themselves—unless the operation was general and under the auspices of pradent legislation. But I am persuaded that it is a high moral obligation of masters, and slaveholding States, to employ all means, not incompatible with the safety of both colors, to ameliorate slavery to extermination.

It is gratifying to know that general amelioration has been great, and is still progressive, notwithstanding the disturbing causes alluded to above. The more direct process of emancipation may, no doubt, be earlier commenced and quickneed in some communities than in others. Each, I do not question, has the right to judge for itself, but as to time and means; and I consider interference or aid, from without, except on invitation from autuntority within to be as hurtled to the sure progress of amelioration, as it may be failed to the lives of vast multitudes of all agrees, sexes and colors. The work of liberation cannot be forced without such horird results. Christian philanthropy is ever mild and considerate. Hence all violence ought to be deprecated by the friends of religion and humanity. Their persuasions cannot fail at the right time, to free the master from the slave, and the slaver from the master—perhaps before the slatter shall have found out and acknowledged that the relation theweon the parties had long been mutually prejudicial to their world; interests.

There is no evil, without, in the order of Providence, some compensating benefit. The bedeen fail of the propose. Suffered to remain in bondage longer whose services of a wind was already experienced the resulting compared with any thing ever known in barbarous life. The descendants of few thousands have become many millions—and all, from the first, made acquainted with the arts of religious prejudicies, be those prople of God, wire, for priving purposes, suffered to remain in bondage longer than Africans have been on our shore. This re

nation soon.

The following letter was received in reply, and could not have been written, as is evident, from its date, till some ten days after Air. Briggs' letter of the 12th, in course of mail, should have been received.

APRIL 7, 1848.

Ry. C. Drines; Dens'ig-Carabic cost of a 1-th control hand a few days sizes; in consequence of clearly, the withers of our chards not daily growing in the United States? Tell it coin the clear that the interference of the control hand and the control hand in the control

P. S. Mr. C's address is Rev. Dexter Clapp, Sens Falls, N. Y.

we are far from putting our brethren under the ban; we acknowledge and respect their efforts to sustain their society, and wish them a faithful christian minister; but as we cannot find one better than him whom they have refused to receive, we must abide by our vote by which we declined having any thing forther to do with the supply of their pulpit. The balance of the specific appropriation made by us for Mr. Motte, is of course left to our own control, by his return before the expiration of a year. It is still in our power to make similar provision, if we judge it right, to any minister whom the society at Savannah may select.

CHARLES BRIGGS,
S. K. LOTHROP,
ARTEMAS B. MUZZEY,
GEORGE E. ELLIS,
NATHANIEL HALL,
Executive Committee.

Case of Rev. Mr. Motte.

Mrssas. Entrons: I perused with great satisfaction the proceedings of the American Unitarian Association, in relation to the Rev. Mr. Motte and the Savannah Society, until I came to the last paragraph, where it is intimated that the Association still have it in their power to aid them if they see fit so to do. This is holding out encouragement, that provision may be made for them, in any selection they may make. I regret exceedingly that this intimation was given; for there can be no hope that the Society at Savannah will permit the gospel to be preached to them. And as one who has long contributed to the American Unitarian Association, I must decline any further aid, if its funds should be preverted and appropriated in such useless and hopeless efforts. It is very well known that there are many connected with the Society in Savanta and the second of the same than the second of the second Case of Rev. Mr. Motte.

Important to Northern Office-Seekers.

Important to Northern Office-Seckers.

That class of northern politicians, who affect to hold in contempt the assertion of abolitionists, that the influence of slaveholders is paramount to all other influence in the 'councils of the nation, but who are constantly beesting the appointing power to remember them in the dispensation of its favors, any learn something new when they are informed that they, never can be so sure of success as when they have secured the mediation of some slaveholder. The course they should pursue is set forth in the following:

Refer. Shon the abolitionists. Abuse them in your conversation. Denounce them publicly as incendiaries, franties, traitors, political heretics. Recommend that they be imprisoned, and, in some cases, hanged, and keep some influential slaveholder, at Washington, apprised of your course. When the proper season arrives, broach your wishes to a sorthern 'dough-face' in Congress, and secure his services to carry them to head quarters, and then to seek the co-operation of your slaveholding friend.—By proper attention after this, you will probably secure the office you desire. If, however, you almayertain that the office has been previously engaged, or that some one batter skilled in this kind of diplancy atands in your way, hasten to Washington-mean stands in your way, hasten to Washington-mean stands in your way, hasten to Washington-mean stands in your way, hasten to befound, and, if need be, denounce all northern men as a set of pattroons, and, whatever comes up, be sure to be found, and the security of slavery, and your success is certain.

We could point to many instances where this course has been adopted by northern 'lick-spittles,' but one of two mast suffice.

. He took his cue from Wise, and told A sentimental laio,
How cruel men kianapped and sold
An unoffending schale.

And he is about to receive the reward of his con

AGENTS.

New Hampsuing.—N. P. Rogers, Concord;—William Wilbut, Dover;—Leonard Chase, Milford.
Verknowr.—John Rement, Poodstock;—Rowland T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg.
Massacutarts.—Moses Emery, WastNewbury;—C. Whipple, Newburyport;—Luther Boutell, Groton; J. Church, Springfield;—Josish Huyward, Salem; J. Ohurch, Springfield;—Josish Huyward, Salem; J. Ohurch, Springfield;—Josish Huyward, Salem; John Levy, Lancell;—Josish Y. Mariall, Dorchester and wininty;—Richard C. Fench, Fall Fiver; Jeance Austin, Naturelet;—Elias Richards, Weymouth;—B. P. Rice, Worcester;—Wm. C. Stone, Waterson, —A Denne, Centreville;—Injact Perkins, Lynn;—B. Freeman, Bretater; R. F. Wallent, Densis — Glorge O. Harmon, Harchill;—Joseph Brown, Middeer;—Joseph L. Noves, Georgelwan,—John Clement, Tombassad; George W. Bonson, Northempton; Alvan Ward, Jakburnham.
[127] For a continuation of this list, see the last page

[17] For a continuation of this list, see the last page last column.]

J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer

WHOLE NO. 639.

Our readers will remember that we offered some remarks recently, on the right of visitation, which we maintained to be indispensable. In the N. Y. Journal of Commerce of same day, appeared an article of like sentiments, clothed in different sarguage, and exhibited in different, but nearly parallel cases. The following is a striking illustration:

England, by past acts, has justly awakenee people to a sense of suspicion that she may ab common right. That question is now nar down to an understanding that she cannot mis The treaty stands on a good basis, and there is little cause of fear that either party will coabuses under it. If they do, and token they will be time enough to discuss the matter. Nearty can now do wrong with impunity. basis, and there is now

Pairty can now do wrong with impunity.

Prom the Cincinnati Philanthropist.

An Abomisable Outrage.

Fairnd Ballet — A circumstance of kidnapping took place in this county (Jefferson, Indiana,) on the 2d and 3d of Pebrusry, enough to make an Arab town cauted New Washington, in Usark county. He was act upon by a gang of villains, but he fairnd the was act upon by a gang of villains, but he fairnd the was act upon by a gang of villains, who first tried to decoy him by getting him into a house, but failing in this, they took after him. It is said that 19 men on horseback, with dogs, gave chase for miles, but he outstripped them all. He reached this county, [Jefferson,] when another set of villains stracked him. They invited him into a house, assured him no one would hurt him, and he should have something to eat; and it being just night, and very cold, he went in. No sooner in, than they seized and tied him. Two of the men from Washington took him off that night. When on his flight at New Washington, he lost his over-coat, and a bundle of clothes he had to drop to save himself. My blood hellish institution will not do? He says him name is Gill McKinsey, or Gill M. Kinsey, and lives six miles from Cincinnati, three miles elft of the road leading from Cincinnati to Madisen, Ohio, or Madison, Indiana, I cannot now say, but I think the former. He says he is 26 years old. He is small of stature, a little inclined in color to the mulatto, and never was a slave, but free born. He want down the river on a steambost, and was a work-land on the boat. He came up on the same boat, and tells he name, but I cannot now give it. He got off at New Albany, Indiana, and there worked for two men for some time. He says he can prove by them that he is free. This proof we shall soon have. I thus give what statement he made, and a description of him. Will the friends at Cincinnati see to it, and see if his father does live where he says He is in jail in Legrange, Oldum county, Kentzcky, We followed the willans, and there found him in jail

proof to Country to the spared to Isrinan Market what use you I have written in great haste; make what use you please of it; but if his statements be true, we want the proof to be sent where he is, forbwith.

Yours,

THOMAS JONES.

Negro Steams.

The Hannibal (Missouri) Journal of the 10th inst.

mays a negro man, the property of W. W. Beebe,

and a negro woman, with her two children, the property of Massena Garrard, residing near that place,

were stolen and run off by the Illinois abolitionists

weeks. The property connected with the Society in Savannah, who are a boundantly able to pay their debt and support agastor without not form the Association. And when they treat the kind and benevolent purposes of their nothern friends, as they have in this instance, there is no bon bong of them—'they are joined to their idots, let them alone.' Let us rather interceds at the throne of grace, that they may see their errors, and when they shall humble themselves in the sight of God, and acknowledge, the common brotherhood of mankind, then the sympathy of the American Unitarian Association and the whole christians work will be extended to them.

From the New World.

The First Judge of Westchester County.

It is with the most profound regret that we have to record the fact that sectious efforts are making at Albany to retain the present first Judge of the country of Westchester, in the prominent position in which he was placed by whiggery and abolitonism. Are we indeed so poorly off for respectable and competent candidates in that old stronghold of democracy, that we must bow down to the footscol of the whigh and the old federalists, and bestow our who is an aristocrat in feeling, a whigh by his own who is an aristocrat in feeling, a whigh by his own in the same and seen all the course on the explicit of sort such that we must bow down to the footscol of the whigh and the old federalists, and bestow our who is an aristocrat in feeling, a whigh by his own who is an aristocrat in feeling, a whigh by his own who is an aristocrat in feeling, a whigh by his own who is an aristocrat in feeling, a whigh by his own who is an aristocrat in feeling, a whigh by his own who is an aristocrat in feeling, a whigh by his own who is an aristocrat in feeling, a whigh by his own which is a proposed to the content of t

The distinguished individual, whose cognomer tands at the head of this article, is one, with whose toos overright the people of Connecticutare not unrequently blessed. His characteristic trait of mind sympathy. I have thought proper to designate in here by the spitchet, feding, because that is the by which he is most comonly known among feels a deep interest in the honor and pros-religion among his people. In proof of me refer you to the earnest and pathetic y of his tones during time of prayer, espe-great occasions.

s, let me refer you to the earnest and pathetic emnity of his tones during time of prayer, espelly on great occasions.

A few year since, it. seemed probable, at one is, that, in consequence of emharrassment in the unitary affairs of his parish, his quarter's salary ald fell short of being paid by some fifty dollars, if felt that this would be a deep stain upon the reious character of his people, and the pathetic meatness and tremulous tones with which he lyed God, for several's Sabaths in succession, to ert so dire a dishonor from the church, and to put into the heart of the people to support the gospel th liberality, were such as to draw tear from the case of many poor people who were present, and to avince all that out of the abundance of his heart, mouth spoke. The spirit of self-searise, which risk his course whenever the honor of religion is cerned, may be learned from the following incital. A number of women in his church, including number who depended upon their daily labor for sport, had jointly purchased a beautiful cloak for it pastor, valued at 60 dollars. To the committee of presented the garment, he made this noble re
"Although, as it is no doubt apparent to you, thing can be more painful to my own mind than wear an article of clotting as much more costly in any of my parishioners-are able to buy, yet, as honor of our common Christianity seems to de
and that its representatives should be respectably

hing can be more painful to my own mind than year an article of-clothing as much more costly any of my parishioners are able to buy, yet, as honor of our common Christianity seems to de-dthat the representatives should be respectably 1, shall accept and wear your gift, at whatever ifice of personal feeling." the state of the state of years and the prosperity of religion appears to greatest advantage. Like the true watchman on walls, he may then be seen flying from post, to and gusraing every part from invasion. On an occasions, every thing that seems likely to cre-livision among the people, is carefully excluded; tense is his desire to promote their spiritual are. Anti-Slavery, Temperance, Moral Reform, Resistance—in fine, almost any thing asvoring orals or Christianity, at such times, is prudently poned till a more convenient season. he writer once suggested to him the propriety elivering an abolition lecture in his church; to the replied, that the Lord had then been in the e about two weeks, and he was afraid that an slavery lecture would drive him out. or all the people in his own town, he has the est feeling—for themselvies, their wises, and

place about two weeks, and he was afraid that an antis-lavory lecture would drive him out.

For all the people in his own town, he has the deepest feeling—for themsolves, their wises, and their children, and more their children, and more their children, and more their flocks, their herds, their houses, and their lands. He feels for their money, their flocks, their herds, their houses, and their lands. He feels for the slaveholders at the South, because they are high-minded, chivalrous, and benevolent, and some of these occasionally send him a present, which (the Boston Becorder being witness) has a was been a secondary of the sent production of the sent of t geous; powder, shot, rifles and bloodhounds; rifevious watchings and fatigues, in endeavoring teep the negro in his appropriate sphere, and to ch him when he has escaped from it; and to end-wexations in trying to recover him, if he has r been enabled to rest-his limbs beneath the salashadow of the northern hills.

In worse than this—a band of pirates in the States have combined their energies to overwhe property of the propert

le these grievous sounds salute their cars equarter, from another comes the ominous and shricks of their tormented Represention Congress asgembled. We have exhausted emuly to stop an investigation of this subject; to fine avail. It will be discussed. Freedom sch and the right of potition have we repeatant, and buried beneath the capitol. But as are, they found a speedy and fearful resurging the subject of th

stood, found it necessary to assist in celonizing that growing and 'interesting' republic. He feels for the Emerald isle, withering beneath the hoof of British oppression; and although he abhors foreign interference, yet he agrees with R. M. Johnson, that 'the cause of general liberty is too dear to American freemen not to wish 'Ireland complete success in her efforts to obtain a repeal. He feels will more for the Poles—simply because they are farther from home; abowing conclusively that his benevolence is not seelship confined to the oppressed of his own land. For the cause of Greeian independence, his soul bas for years been filled with the most ardent zeal. He has felt as if, with slight verbal alteration, he could adopt the language of the poet—'Oh! that my head were waters, and mine were

Oh! that my head were waters, and mine eyes Were fountains, flowing like the liquid skies! Then would I give the mighty flood release, And weep a deluge for the sons of Greece!

5

Labould despair, Mr. Editor, of giving your readers any correct idea of the amount of his sympathy for the poor heathen, and the distant isles of the see, so much does it transcend all powers of description. Nor need I attempt, it. The facts already stated will be sufficient to show his seal for the honor of religion, and his deep feeling for the distressed and the needy.

I felt the more inpelled to write this article in his defence, as his character has recently suffered accrerly by rude attacks made upon him by certain ultra fanatics. He may not thank me for bringing my humble powers to his rescue, but I have done s. He may not

EORNOM.

In the Liberator of March 17th, is an article used the 'Refuge of Oppression' from the 'Spirit Missions,' detailing the manner of one John M. Donogh's management to work his slaves profitably without the expense of an overseer, and without

ence his CHATTELS To keep the SABBATH DAY HOLY!! And why could he not succeed? Why, the CHATTELS "stood in need of many little things not supplied by their master."! although they labored for him six days in the week—and they could not supply themselves without laboring on that day." Now mark: For the sake of securing the observance of the Sabbath day, (not from a sense that the laborer is worthy of his hire, he consented to give them one twelfth part of their earnings, of which for an unknown term of years he had robbed them altothem. Remember the Sabbath day, and keep it hely "bot he did not think to say," and remember that ye were bondmen in the land," &c.—but he continued to rob them, for fig years longer, of all but the twelfth part of their earnings, and their corn and clothes, without perceiving the wrong that he had been doing, and still continued to do them. He then conceives a plan by which he calculates the utmost profit of their labors, and endeavors, and that successfully, to incite them to renewed industry; and by only fifteen years more of robbery, gains so much (in addition to the earnings of former years) as to be able to purchase nearly twice the number of slaves, and by agreement he permits them to go ree-dence, but must consent to banishment from their native land. But why send hem away? "Thereby

that if you, bro. Garrison, or I, or themselves, should do the same thing, we should no doubt be damned; and that if brother McDonogh and the 'Sprit of Missions' don't advance in their Christianity, they will be in danger of meeting the same fate.

Bath, Maine.

D. S. G.

Convention at Haverhill. WEST NEWBURY, March 17, 1843.

WEST NEWBURY, March 17, 1843.

FRIEND GARRISON:
The following, are the proceedings of the Convention of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, held at the Free Church at Haverhill, March 16th.
The Convention was called to order by the General Agent; J. N. Buffum was appointed chairman; Wm. Savory and Benj. Emerson, Vice-Presidents; Rebecca H. Foster and Alonzo P. Jaques Secretaries; J. A. Collins, C. M. Burleigh, T. P. Beach, E. Mack, C. L. Bemond, and Dr. Larned, a business committee

setts Anti-Slavery Society.

J. N. Boffum, chairman of the central committee, reported the names of the following persons as a committee to superintend the circulation of the rail-road petition in their several towns: Haverhill, D. P. Harmond, Wm. Savory; Bradford, C. P. Rollins, John Tenney; E. Haverhill, Sewell Jewett; George-town, J. L. Noyes, J. H. Sweet; Newburyport, Wm. Asbby, Leonard Plummer; Amesbury, J. G. Whittier, J. E. Hood; Ipswich, Danie! Weed, Mr. Wait; Essex, J. Prince; Rockport, John Allen, J. A. Swain; Gloucester, Ignacious Sargen, Thomas Haskell; Manchester, Larkin Woodbury; Beverly, Israel Kask; Salem, John O. Remond, Mary P. Kenny; Danvers, Abner Sanger, J. P. Harriman; Saugus, Benj. F. Newhall, S. Redding; Middleton, Sannsel Russell; Andover, Eben; Jenkins; Issae Abbt, Lynn, J. N. Boffun, J. P. Boyce; Marblehead, Thomas Wooldridge; Lynnfield, —Whitridge; West Newbury, A. P. Jaques, A. L. Bullett; Annisquam, Mr. Sargent.

Discussion resumed by Lee and Remond. Resolution adopted. A song by the Hutchinsons. A collection was proposed to be taken up for the Hutchinsons, but, at their request, it was contributed to Remond and Latimer. The Hutchinsons then song their 'Friendly Greeting.' Meeting adjourned.

Here follow the resolutions which were adopted:

I Resolved, That prejudice against the colored race is a malignant hatred of condition; and those who induje it, whether individuals, churches, or steambost and rail-road authorities, are guilty of hating God, and despising their brother.

2. Resolved, That the House of Representatives

er, and Jewett of E. Haverhill.

ver, and Jowett of E. Haverhill.
Resolved, That J. N. Buffun, Wm. Bassett,
Christopher Robinson, C. L. Remond, and Abner
Sanger, be appointed a committee to superintend
the rail-road petition of this county.
Resolved, That the central county committee are
hereby requested to hold, in such part of the county
as they shall deem expedient, a Convention every
month till the opening of the Legislature of this
Commonwealth.

WM IENKINS Dec. WM. JENKINS, Pres.

The following, are the proceedings of the Convention of the Massachusetts Anni-Slavery Society, held at the Free Church at Haverhill, March 18th.

The Convention was called to order by the General Agent; J. N. Buffum was appointed chairman; Wm. Savory and Benj. Emerson, Vice-Presidents: Rebecca H. Foster and Alonzo P. Jaques Secretaries; J. A. Collins, C. M. Burleigh, T. P. Beach, E. Mack, C. L. Bemond, and Dr. Larned, a business Committee

Opportunity given for vocal prayer.

Resolution No. I discussed by J. A. Collins, Dr. Larned, Wm. Jenkins, and Abel Tanner.

Voted, That we adjourn at 1 o'clock, to meet again at 2.

Singing by the Hutchinson family.

Singing by the Hutchinson family.

Discussion continued. Song by the Hutchinsons. Adjourned.

s and Lyons of the control of the co

EVENING SESSION.

Morning Session. Saturday.

Met according to adjournment.

Enock Mack, of Dover, N. H. in the chair.

The principal business before the Convention was the discussion of the resolutions of the preeding day. None of them were voted upon, except the ouse on the rail-road petition, which was adopted.

The persons engaged in the various discussions were Wm. Jenkins, of Andover; C. M. Burleigh, of Conn; C. L. Remond, of Salem; James N. Buffun, of Lynn; Samuel Jenkins and Chas. Peabody, of Bradford; Enock Mack, of Dover, N. H; T. P. Beach, N. H;; Abel Panner, R. I.; Mg. Russell, of Middleton; Richard Hood, of Danvers; and J. Il Jewett, of Georgetown.

It need scarcely be remarked, that it was a spirited und interesting meeting, after naming the friends who were present; and, meroever, that five of the

their true anti-starty voices.

It was voted that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Liberator and Herald of Freedom; after which, the Convention adjourned, sine By order of the Convention, J. L. Novra, L. L. Novra, R. C. Sc.

LPOA M. HARRIMAN, §

(F) The Convention met in the Universalist meeting-house, which was procured for the purpose; but sectarian spirit showed itself more plainly than the strongest-resolutions which-abolitonists could telestrongest-resolutions which-abolitonists could adopt would have done, and must have convinced every unblassed mind, that the spirit of christian freedom dwells not in organized religious bodies.

Anti-slavery in the far West.

Milay, (Indians,) March 16, 1843.

W.M. LLOYD GARLISON:

Dear Sin—Some person (unknown to me) heen kind enough to send to this office a copy or to of your paper. From a candid reading of the san I am induced to send my name to you as a subscribe You will please forward me one copy for a year. You may, if you think proper, enclose me a Pr spectus for the Liberator. I will try and seg if I coprocure some subscribers from this vicinity. We in the far West, are beginning to feel the vast in portance attached to this question of slavery, and admit that the question, however 'exciting' in 'delicate', it may be, cannot longer be stove off. The signs of the times are truly portentous as it regards this question) and that the American peon

Anti-Slavery Political Action.

I agree with friend Palmer when, he says that as we in New-England have helped to enslave our brethren, we are bound 'to use every lawful means to repair the wrong we have done them.' But this again raises two questions in regard to any propagation and the same permit it?—and, will it repair the wrong? If to the former can be answered, Yes, but it alpopars that another measure would be more effectual, then is it not plain that to employ our strength on the one proposed, would be to hinder the repairing of the wrong? To put a slower and weaker horse into the

States. I incline to the same opinion, if they will keep clear of party organization, and act assmen, rather than an spartizanis. But if they form a political party, the other porties, as has already been intimated, will be more likely to join in an effort to crush it, than to seek its favor. by granting what it asks. To this belief, some late developments in relation to the very question before us, certainly give countenance. And my friend has been rather unfortunate in his choice of a case in illustration and confirmation of the opposite conclusion. Look at the Legislature of Massachusetts, he says. 'The abolition of the opposite conclusion.' Look at the Legislature of Massachusetts, he says. 'The abolition of the obtained of the says. 'The abolition of the obtained of the says in the Governor's chair in that State? Why is not a Libority party man Speaker, of the House of Representatives, and another, President of the Senate? Why did not both branches of the Legislature pass the bill to prevent those gross outrages which have so often been perpetrated on peaceable colored penson and their friends, by corporations which that same Legislature has chartered and can control? Why did whigs unite with democrats to send up from the Representatives to the Senate, as the candidate for Governor who they knew would be chosen, the man whom they had opposed and revited with the utmost bitterness, for years, and who, if he were as bad as they have represented him to be, would be more fit for the pentientiary than the chair of the State? Why did they thus play into the hands of their political enomies in order to keep out of the office a man every way worthy to fill it, whose efection to it would have done honor to the Commonwealth, and against whom the strongest objection that could be urged was his faithfulness to the slave and his being the candidate of the Liberty party? Why, when they from their form their own candidate, to him, and so secure his election?' To my mind, the case cited by my friend Palmer, instead of hel

Illinois Legislature.

The Legislature of this State adjourned on the

The Legislature of this State adjourned on the 4th inst.

In the report of the proceeding of the Senate, or the 25th alt. we find the following. As to the fina passage of the bill, we have heard nothing, but presume, from the support which it received in its early stages, that in has passed; if it failed, it was probably for want of time.

which has heretofore been resorted to by the intercated 'clique,' in order to stifle the groans of milions in this 'land of liberty,' is as a stonishing to the
reflecting man, as its tendency is alarming to the
lover of his country. A week since, I learned
the fate of the GREAT PETITION from your
State, and noted especially the dignified epithets
which a few slaveholding and soul-buying ruffians
applied to it, and to that 'wonderful man,' who had
the honor of trying to present it. I have asked myself, what will the descendents of the Pilgrims say
of the epithets, 'nigger,' 'slaves,' 'ranaway slaves,'
'smutt machine,' &c. &c. as applied to the Pilgrims say
of the humble requests of 52,000 of her 'free
sages and daughters.' Well, we shall see what we
shill see.

I am, most truly yours,
STEPHEN S. HARDING.

From the Vermont Voice of Freedom.

Anti-Slavery Political Action.

I agree with friend Palmer when he says that as
we in New-England have helped to ensive our
brethren, we are bound 'to use every lawful means
to repair the wrong we have done them.' But this
to repair the wrong we have done them.' But this
gain raiseer two questions in regard to any proposed
mossure. Is it lawful?' i. e., does the moral law
permit it?—and, will it repair the wrong? If to the
former can be answered, 'Yes, but it still appear

Type Setting.—The different machines invented for cetting type by playing on keys as in a piano forte, appear to be very successfully in operation in Europe One sets six thousand types, and another twelve thousand in an hour.

ineeple in experience of the Consister o

Smith says-

y and paiddabolition editor, who, will list give a varteges for understanding the subject, and to be temptations to swerve his mind, sustains been subject to the first owners. A clear-spike smaller of the property of the clear of the clear of the principles of the filter party. He that is not so staged to the clear of the clear party. He that is not so that the property of the clear party. He that is not so that the property of the clear of th

y shall y shal

the he Legislatures of Maryland and Virginite the time when and the manner in which plat he abolished in the District of Columbia, makindows to require comment.

Scott is for receiving and reporting on the Stott is for receiving and reporting on the step peutions presented to Congress; but it is the separation of the second to the second in the southern States. The 'uttraint' on the southern States. The 'uttraint' on the southern States. The 'uttraint' on the southern States in the second in the secon

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side of Mason and Dixon's line will smile at this on of his credulous simplicity!

and in credulous simplicity!

and in credulous simplicity!

and in credulous simplicity!

and with the credulous simplicity of the credulous simplicity of the credulous simplicity.

It is not credulous simplicity of the credulous credulous of the credulous credul

oppressed go free. How they will relish Gen. Scotts compensation, we are curious to know.

But 'the Israelites were, for wise purposes, suffered to remain in bondage | Got for one moment as already | Institute | Institute

We have returned from the Royal Exchange, Henry C spent the day with us, and of course was one of the speakers there. The subject was anti-

Glorious Victory---Massachusetts redeemed from the guilt and infumy of Slave-Catching! The following is the important Act, recently adopted by the Legislature of Massachusetts, in relation t

persons claimed on her soil as fugitive slaves.

Slaves cannot breathe among us! If their lungs Inhale our air, that moment they are free! They touch our soil—at once their shackles fall!

his understanding of it. These matters aside, however, he says that he has from undoubted authorithe assurance that Latimer is beyond his reach, ever were he disposed to surrender him.

were he disposed to surreuder him.

BT Gov. Morton is mistaken. George Latimer is still in Massachusetts, walking abroad in the majesty of freedom and manhood, and doing good service in the anti-slavery cause. As for Virginia, her blusier and rage, on this subject, have all ended in smoke.—

A co-mittee of her Legislature made a long, windy, and 'very terrible' report, in relation to Latimer's case; but all action on the same was voted to be faid on the table—yeas 46, nays 21! O, surely, the chivalry of the Ancient Dominion is beginning to learn, that 'discretion is the better part of valor.'

HERRY CLAY. The lecture delivered at Amory Hall, on Monday evening last, by George Bradburn, of Nantucket, was an exceedingly caustic and ableraview of the infamons speech of Henry Clay, at Richmond, Indiana, in reply to a petition sent to him, requesting him to give liberty to his slaves, and thus practically avinces his regard for the rights of man. We wish that the andience had been a thousand times more numerous.

HAYTIEN REPUBLIC.
to usume of the Sivereign people.
ORDER OF THE DAY.
HKBAED, Sent. chief executive
resolutions of the severeign people
ration that under the government
t, the poyts have been closed,—
the combinations and oppressions.

The Hon. G. A. Waggaman's right leg, ecently wounded in a duel, has been ampu bove the knee. He has since died.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Moses Adams, Holliston, 100 Dr. H. I. Bowditch, 400 S. PHILBRICK, Treasurer.

April 1, 1843.

The General Agent of the Liberator gratefully acknowledges the receipt of one dellar from EuniceDorman, Kennebunk, Me; five dellars from Female Anti-Slavery Society, Salem, Mass; and twenty-five dellars from Amass Walker, Oberlin, Ohio.

The Treasurer of the New England Freedom As sociation would gratefully acknowledge as a donation from the West Reading Female Anti-Slavery Society the sum of Four dollars.

JOHN P. COBURN.
Boston, April 4th, 1843.

MARRIED—March 12th, by Rev. Joinf Pierpont, Mr. Franklin Cattee to Miss Emeline Leathers. In Montpolier, Vt., on the 15th, by Rev. S. Kellogg, Mr. Henry W. Littleton to Miss Irne Huntoon, of Moratows.

Mr. Henry W. Luitleton to Allas Irne Humown, on Moretown.

In Buffalo, N. Y., on Tuesday, the 21st inst., Mr. George L. LeRow, of New-York city, to Miss Dianths J. daughter of Dr. E. A. Bigelow, of B.

In this city, March 20th, by Rev. J. C. Beman, Mr. James H. Jackson to Miss Eleanor Thompson; March 29th, by Rev. J. T. Raymond, Mr. Charles C. Cruckendals to Miss Emeline Preeman; March 20th, by Rev. J. T. Raymond, Mr. Jacob B. Williams to Miss Julia Ann D. Angell.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE RHODE-ISLAND STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Rhode-Island Sinte Anti-Slavery Society, held at the Anti-Slavery Office in Providence, March 14th, 1843,

L. I. State A. S. Society.

GEORGE L. CLARKE,
PREDERICK DOUGLASS
Providence, R. I. March 18th, 1843.

CONVENTION IN LOWELL.

The adjourned Anti-Slavery Convention will be at the City Half, in Lowell, on Monday and Tue the 11th and 12th of April, commencing at 10th CA. M. Messrs. Phillips, Remond, Collins, Gar and other anti-slavery advocates, are expected to present. The friends of the cause in the adjournment of the cause in the adjournment of the cause in March. March 18th Constants.

ANUAL MEETING TY ANTI SLAVERY SOCIETY.

THE AND ANTI SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Norfolk County A. S. Society will be held in Dedham, on Thursday 20th inst, at 9 of clock A. M. in the Town Hall. As it is now six months since the last meeting of the Society, it is hoped that the abolitonists from all parts of the hoped that the abolitonists from all parts of the county of the

JOSIAH P. MARSHALL, Rec. Sec. April 3d. 1843.

BOSTON FEMALE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY The next quarterly meeting of the Boston F. A. S. Society will be held at the Marlboro' Hall, No. 4, on Wednesday, April 12th, at 2 o clock, P. M. All ladies interested are invited to attend.
S. H. SOUTHWICK, Rec. Sec.

FAREWELL DISCOURSE.

Rev. John T. Raymond, Pasior of the First Inde-pendent Baptist Church, Belknay-street, will preschis is Farewell Sermon on Sabbath afternoon next, the hh inst. Mr. R. leaves Boston on account of il tealth, being thus advised by his physician. Boston, April 7, 1843. AID THE FUGITIVE.

All friends of liberty, who are willing to extend the lping hand to the 'chattel' who may have taken to self' wings,' and bid adde to the 'peculiar south in institution,' have an opportunity afforded them by the charteness of th

ADAMS'S REPORT ON THE LATIMER PETI-

Tr The Herald of Freedom, Voice of Freedom, and N. A. S. Standard, will please copy.

THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

Of the Society of Universal lequiry and Reform, the Constitution of which was recently published in the Herald of Freedom, Liberator, Vermont Telegraph, Practical Christian, and the New-York Morning Chronicle, will be holden in the city of New-York, commencing on Wardenay 10th, as 10 o'clothed the friends throughout the country, who perceive the complicated evils of society, and who wish to discover and remove their causes, are earnestly invited to attend.

The question of property, governments, the church, the clergy, a re-organization of society, and co-operative associations, may be properly brought before the Society.

J. A. Collins, Cor. Sec.

P. S. A special meeting of the above society will be held in the vicinity of Waterloo, Senece Co. N. Y. commencing on Thursday, April 27th, at 10 oclock, A. M. at which D. Brooks, John Q. Wattles, and other delegates from Ohio, are expected to be present,

present.

The Horald of Freedom, Practical Christian,
Vermont Telegraph, and other papers friendly to Universal Reform, are requested to insert the above call.

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NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAM

DISCIPLINE

appro

The peculiarities of no religious but the lessons of virtue and religions relations of man to his Creator,

overnment of the school. The pup livine worship on Sundays, with the incipal.

Straw Bonnets, Fancy Goods, Millian

W OULD inform her customers and who has increased her business, and k hand an assortment of Fancis, and k hand an assortment of Fancis, and k persons, which is a superior manner. Fashiosable attended to with neatness and despatch. N. B. Bonnest so fall kinds made to crev. Boston, Oct. 28, 1842.

&c. No. 13, Summer-street, Est

A. E. MANN

BOARDING HOUSE

FOR COLORED SEAMEN.

The subscriber begs leave to inform such camen as may visit Boston, that he has of excellent Boarding House for their aroun in temperance principles, at No. 5, Sun Core

For the Liberator THE BONDMAN. AIR-The Tre

Sadly he wept— Then to his wretched cot Mournfully crept : How doth his free-box Pine 'neath his chain! Slavery! Slavery! Dark is thy reign.

Long ere the break of day, Roused from repose, Wearily toiling Till after its close— Praying for freedom,
He spends his last breath:
'Liberty! Liberty!
Give me, or death?

When, when, oh! Lord will right Triumph o'er wrong?
Tyrants oppress the weak,
Oh, Lord! how long? Hark ! hark ! a peal res Tyranny! Tyranny! Thy reign is o'er.

E'en now the morning
Gleams from the East—
Despots are feeling
Their triumph is post—
Strong hearts are answeiing
To freedom's loud call—
Liberty! Liberty!
Full and for all.
Maine.

From the Register and Observer If the following lines are worth the trouble of publication, an old correspondent asks, a place for the record of a fact in the columns of your paper.

c. w. n.

H. W. H.

TO H. W. LONGFELLOW. I thank thee, noble poet, For every burning word, Speaking how wronged humanity Thine earnest heart hath stirred.

I thank thee, in the name of him Who flung on Lenox' air, His last word in behalf of man, Our coward hearts to scare.

I thank thee; for mid dosky forms, Hath passed my later life, And I have seen the spirit wronged, Have watched the spirit's strife.

The tongue that pleads in this behalf, The food and clothing warm, Might well be hushed in slavish bonds, And do the world no harm. It is no want of worldly good

That wrings the Afric's heart, And makes him in his restless sleep With muttered curses start. It is the wrong we do his soul; His prisoned love and hate he want of aim his whole life knows. That darkens his estate.

I mean not that he fully feels
His spirit's highest worth,
Or nightly kneels before his God,
To ask a freer birth.

Yet even to his darkened mind There comes a vision dim Of what man ought to be, and thus Of what is lost to him.

Few days have passed since, weeping, A girl stood by my side; Her clear dark cheek was flushing With her heart's conscious tide. She came to beg that I would write

Farewells she could not speak; Would say—that the' she once had loved She dared not still be weak.

I am a slave,' she said, and tears Sprang to her dark proud eye;
And all who draw their breath from mine
In servitude must die.'

I will not wed-I will not give Another, life like m'ne; Be eloquent—confess I love, But struggle and resign.

'I loved him much, but more I love My long degraded race; Till God send freedom, let me not Look on my children's face.'

I wrote, and as she passed away, I marked her trembling frame I saw her suffer—could I deem Such servitude a name?

I would that thine own lofty muse. That poor girl's tale had sung, Then on the ear of half a world, Her echoing fame had rung.

Thou hast called up thy 'Witnesses,'
From oceans broad and deep;
I bring thee one—from weman's heart, Where wilder surges sweep. Georgetown, D. C. Jan. 26, 1843.

THE SAILOR'S DAUGHTER

GRACE DARLING. BY MRS. C. BARON WILSON. ET SHE, C. BARON WILSON.
When round her ocean-dwelling
Borst the rude tempest's blast,
While waves to mountains swelling,
Clord's o'er the sinking mast;
Forth came the seaman's daughter,
Like's serve o'er the wave,
Stemming that stormy water,
To succor, and to save.

The laurel for the warrior's brow Fame's glorious fingers twine ; But far m re verdant did it glow, Heroic maid, on thire And ever, to thy deathless name,

More precious than the wreath of Fame, Pure, bright, unperishing Thy firm, but woman's spirit shrank
From the homage of the crowd;
While pale decay thy life-spring drank, And death thy beauty bow'd. Now, sadly, round thy ocean-home Mourneth the murm'ring wave,
And (hushed each angry billow s foam,)
Makes music o'er thy grave.

London La Belle Assemble.

# BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

Oh! in our sterner manhood, when no ray Of earlier sunshine glimmers on our way, When girt with sin, and sorrow, and the toil Of cares, which tear the bosom that they soil— Of cares, which tear the bosom that they soil—
Oh! If there be in retrospection's chain,
One link that knits us with young dreams again,
One thought so awest we scarcely dare to muse
On all the hoarded raptures it reviews.
Which seems each instant, in its backward range,
The heart to soften, and its ties to change,
And avery agring, untouched for years, to move,
It is—the memory of a mother's less!

## NON-RESISTANCE

For the Liberator,

The co with manifest advantage, be left to spontaneous action. Political machinery is confessed by its managers to be so far imperfect, that the greater part of the time and effort is devoted to patching it up, so that it may be able to move with any degree of success or approba-

In the American Constitution, the town meeting is the primary spring, the vital element. Abolish this, and the whole fabric falls. Let the townsmen omit to act politically, let them forbear the manufacture of and other officers, and the taper, already in the socket, will be finally extinguished.

We assemble in town insetting. Our fathers, having heretofore done the like, I and my neighbors choose to come together for certain purposes. What are they? To elect a representative, to be joined by many others from other towns, to make laws for our government. To appoint certain persons to select teachers for our children; to lavy rates upon ourselves, and appoint a constable to collect them, and, as part of a county, to elect a jailer. We give up our regular productive employment, our home doties, the education of our children, the providing of fuel; the cultivation of the garden or field, or whatever the season, in conjunction with our most sacred family and neighbory relations, But we, the mass, are only unlearned culh; so that now the business bitches—the ma-y is like a steam engine before the steam is d on. Some one must bring forward the resolves, suggest reasons for passing them, and the party s mest be patronized by a man of weight. Who as the Banker? He has, or appears to have, a stake in the hedge; he intends to preserve af-ing and order; so we will here him. A secondor. trust him with our own frames, surely we hesitate to accept his prescription for the fical. So, now, we are pretty safe. We erred the guidance of the best educated classes, thall go ahead all right. The Lawyer, the he Merchant, the Doctor, have condescended to take us by the hand; so that we could not possibly

This, Sir, is no exaggeration of the facts. Ente iis, Sir, is no exageration of the facts. Enter town meetings, and see. If in all cases these acters do not come prominently forward to the it is only because policy suggests they should in the back ground, in order the better to carry point. To the free observer, the proceedings in warmeeting are dramatically interesting. These holies, once perhaps the seats of truth, of liberry, face, have now become a minint scene, in which. What person of moral feeling reproaches a his course? None. It is rather accepted as

the legal, medical and pecuniary nightmare. w, of all those other things which the town doe nich could we not be discharged as safely as fro mplished by a forced taxation, to se that information to the children which they are denied at home, could as well be done by a voluntary union amongst the interested parties, untainted by that demoralizing force which compels a parent to contribute, who is able and willing, and, does devote himself daily to the education of his offspring.

This impertinent assumption of men in town meeting assembled is most gross. What pure mind could ever conceive of so immoral an act, so dark and fugl

piece of education, as sending a man to jail, in order raise funds for the moral education of children?—

to raise lunds for the moral education of children?— The plan is as abourd as it is vile.

The only argument in behalf of national education-is, that ignorant parents would and, do neglect their duty to their children; so the State most step in. I do not see why, the State has not the same right, and dity to their children; so the State must step in. I do not see why the State has not the same right, and much better arguments, for interfering in individual affairs at an earlier stage, and either forbidding such unqualified persons to marry, or passing them through a needful previous training. There would be more propriety, kindness and consistency in such a course. If education be enforced as a preventive of evils, let it begin at the beginning. But even now, an ill-disposed parent is not forced to send his children to school; he is only forced to pay— So that this important part of the work is left to the moral influence of the neighbors; and which is could not the money contributions be committed to the same influence? The existence of the town school delerations the fact, that a majority amongs then neighbors are aware of the importance of education, and therefore they need not correct themselves and if they have negligent fellow-towsmen, should they

Such perceptions naturally excite another, of no small importance; which is, the inferiority that will always mark national education, compared to that which results from open and free operations. Every measure louched by the land of the State, or by any corporate body, if it be only by a few annually appointed select men, acquires a fixedness which chills it to a corpose-like rigidity. France, with all her national and royal patronage of manufactures, has rarely been able to equal the English productions brought forth by private enterprise and skill. Our education, cut down to a few formalities which the ill-qualified inspectors understand, or presume they understand; in its effects upon its victims much more like the lightning shock which blasts the tall oak to a black-oned situin, than the glowing sum which expande every bud to a fresh and cheerful green. The teachers estimate is proved by the fact, that most of those rents who can afford to send their children to free, rents who can afford to send their children to free, it dividual academies, do so. I know of few better step immediately practicable than that of throwing ope education, throughout New-England, to the moral an intellectual energies of the teachers, and the senses duty and self-interest in the parents and the public. does not sound very graciously, towards our teacher to say that their qualifications would not attrawebolare.

Echolars.

I had not the design to dwell at this length on the liter of education. But I perceive that it is important in many respects.

Education is, in itself, so hely pursuit, that all our ideas concerning it are of an ele the lessons, as readily as adults find their the church, where the voice of love alone is

from both halls.

Inspection and repair of roads is another purpofor which we constitute ourselves a corporate bod
under the coercive system. On this subject, very fe no means remarkable for facility in travelling; as commone for road-making, would be less been that the sante men in town-meeting assembled; or that they are when they subscribe to a church or a lycoun In some cases, the truth in these views has been a far acknowledged, that the road rate is eparated from the general levy, and paid in labor or cash, as agree

Another item in this political account is to make r the balance shall be found in favor of a combine of selfish economy. We all know how hateful is the very name of poor-house to the rightly ordered mind. Every man, who is a party to its provision for others, shuns it as the lowest degradation for himself. Factor

shuns it as the lowest degreeaton to my over it well aware how little the charitable spirit dictates his vote.

True charity would prescribe a very different course. That superior feeling, which desires not to tell the left hand what the right hand doeth, would find other than the superior feeling that desires of spirited heart for the superior feeling that the superior feeling the superior feeling that the superior feeling t means for opening the sluices of a grateful heart for present benefits. It would bestow in a neighborly and delicate manner, suited to each individual cese,

oncerned. There remains, however, the other sid should be represented at the State-house, any more than it is needful for every citizen to be present at the town-house. We have, therefore, to trace, as well as the bean '—a precept we must take a subsequent or casion to discuss, as these remarks have extended t sufficient length for the present.
Yours, faithfully,

Concord, Mass. March 27, 1843.

Letter from Henry C. Wright.

MANCHESTER, Feb. 27, 1843.

Almost without exception, the speakers and leaders in this great move, tooked at the bearing of tariffs on international wars, and asserted that Free Trade would case of life and death to the manufacturing and mercantile interests of the kingdom, and to the whole nation;
and they will carry their end, for they have gone to
work right—i. e. by meral sussion—trusting solely to
this. You will see by the speeches, that free trade absolutely is the end sought.

I bring up Anti-Slavery and Testotalism in all my
lectures. Human Brotherhood is my matu—my
watchword—and thousands remond to it mass heart.

watchword-and thousands respond to it most hear ily. Love to all. Farewell !

II. C. WRIGHT.

### Case of Deacon Henshaw.

Mr. EDITOR,—According to the notice which ap-seared in the Liberator two weeks ago, the Ecclesiastical Council chosen to review the proceedings of the church in this place, in regard to the expulsion of Dea. Josian Hensman from the church, by virtue of v virtue of ted of nine clergymen and eight laymen con's trial in the church had been upon the carpe some six or eight months, and the time had beer or eight months, and the time had been ent in finding charges against him, and prov-to the satisfaction of the church, there was a n to limit the time of his defence to such time ought adequate to justifying himself. The n had had full scope in producing evidence, er kind they thought best, and the Descon and received assurances of enjoying the same priv lege, in making his defence. But when the time a had taken action upon the case; so they proceeded t submitting to the restriction. He, however, despair had at the hands of a council, selected in fact by the and at the hands of a council, selected in fact by the church, concluded to meet the church upon their own terms, and with great difficulty succeeded in obtaining the consent of the church to a council of that sert; and accordingly they agreed to unite with Dea. Henshaw in calling a matual council from within the bounds of the Brookfield Association, he, Dea. Henshaw means a with the server period.

snaw, paying au me expenses of said council. The Descon was permitted to take the place of plaintiff before the council, and proposed to prove to them that the complaint against him originated in a conspiracy between the pastor and others to put a stop to anti-slavery proceedings in this place, for the better security of the nestor is the present state. security of the pastor in his present situation: That the nominal complaint was not the true one: That the proceedings of the church had been irregular, un-fair and partial: That the pastor, who claimed to be governed by the usage of parliamentary, ecclesiasti-cal and civil courts, had violated them all; and that he, in fact, was the real complainant, and the court be he, in fact, was the real complainant, and the court be-fore whom the case was tried, the judge who charged the jury, the jury and the church; and that portion of the church who had given their sanction to the pro-ceedings, had been made the dupes of designing men for selfish purposes. The Deacon admitted all the facts in the complaint to be true, viz. that he did preside at the anti-slavery meeting in Worcester; that he assent to the resolutions there passed; that he did harbor, aid and assis; ARN KRLERY, while lecturing in this neighborhood; and that he did give a notice, at a third religious exercise on the Sabbath, without the leave of the minister; and, also, that he did belong to a society who were acqustomed to ap-point meetings, and to adjourn their meetings for bu-siness to the usual place of the church meetings, (though not at the time of the church meetings,) and in expension to the known wishes of the nature. But he denied the inference which the complainants wer pleased to draw from these transactions, and justified himself therein as doing no more than was incumbent upon him, as a professed follower of Jesus Christ; and insisted that he had in no way violated his covenant vows with this church. In proof of these things, he called upon the complainant and his moat active assistants to give in, under oath, their testimony respecting the origin of the complaint, and the secret proceedings of the minister's party. They peremptorily refused to testify under oath, but signified their willingness to tell all they knew of the case, without any such needless ceremony. So his codinate proceeded to examine the witnesses upon these points, to pleased to draw from these transactions, and justifie willingness to test an they knew of the case, without any such needless cremony. So his counsely proceeded to examine the witnesses upon these points, to which they absolutely refused to give any answers—clearly showing the unpleasant predicament in which they would have been placed, had they been under cash to tell the whole truth. The Deacon was permitted to give a history of all the proceedings in the church, before the council, which, together with the refusal of the witnesses to testify, gave a pretty fair aspect of the case. The Rev. Moses Chace, the pastor of the church, who was the advocate for the church, made a laborious plea in justification of the proceedings of the church, and set forth, in truly pathetic strains, the great injury resulting to the churchs and experienced by having an anticipated revival completely broken up by the introduction of Miss Kelley and her periodus doctrines—the great want of respect manifested for the ministry of reconciliation, and the ordinances of religion—and above all, the outrageous presumption the Deacon manifested in giving notices, after meeting, over the heads of the pastor and church, greatly to the amonymence of his friends, and to the disturbance of public soreship. Rev. Redney G. Dennis was associated with the pastor in defending the church, and the disturbance of public worship. Rev. Redney G. Dennis was associated with the pastor in defending the church, and reduced the first of the heads of the pastor and church, greatly to the amonymence of his friends, and to the disturbance of public worship. Rev. Redney G. Dennis was associated with the pastor in defending the church, and reduced the church of the heads of the pastor and church, greatly to the amonymence of his friends, and to the disturbance of public worship. Rev. Redney G. Dennis was associated with the pastor in defending the church, and reduced the church of the heads of the pastor and church, greatly to the amonymence of his friends, the total contract of the pastor and church, greatly to the a

should never attempt to manage at all the com-al transactions of men. Let each human being tient after the troubles commenced in the church, sere he lists, to bey or sell without any restric-tricy advocated the absolute withdrawal of lutions, and showing that they were virtually an-erally true. He occupied the whole of one ever at least four hours, in his plea, before a very cross

> ouncil, except this; he was not called upon to assis respecting him. And that Dea. Henshaw, and all the members of the church, ought to adopt all conciliatory measures calculated to effect an entire recor ciliation.' And there the matter rests for the pro-

From the Baltimore Sun BALTIMORE CITY COURT-FEB. Tana. Present, Judges Brice, Nisbet and Worthington

SATERDAY, March 4, 1843.

State vs. Samuel Meda, free mulatto, arraigned on four indictments charging him soverally with enticing, persuading and assisting the following slaves to run away from their respective owners, viz: Louiso Magustus, the slave of Caroline McCony; Harrie Cooper, the slave of Wm. L. Reese; Theodore Augustus, the slave of Whiteled Whitman; Marry Small second alies Marta Thirner, the slave of Uriah Carpon for

The testimony in the above case occupies meany two days in the development, and is much too lengthy for antilication, were it even politic, in view of the issue, to lay it witnout comment, majoranimasor) we fore the community. The evidence on the part of the prosecution, as stated by Mr., Richardson in his opening address to the jury, 'was conclusive,' consisting of the positive identification of the prisoner by two of the fugitives who appeared to testify against him, and who knew him personally before their escape. The defence was based on the evidence of Meads acquaintances to prove an alkis. The case was submitted to the jury without argument, and they retired a few minutes from the court room. On their return it appeared that they had been satisfied by the latter testimony, and they returned a verdict of xor outery. For the State, Mr. Richardson; for the defence, Messry, Preston and Walsh.

Grand Parade.—On Monday last, the Fire Department of Philadelphia had a grand parade. A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune says, that at 10 o'clock the vast body of firemen moved from Arch-street in the orcer previously arranged. The spirit-stirring music, the dazzling silver, brars, and ringing of bells, the gurgeous banners, the garlands of roses, the spleadid equipments, and beautiful apparatus, formed decidedly one of the most imposing scenes ever witnessed in this or any other city of the Union. The route over which the whole procession passed could not have been less than 15 miles, and the number of firemen was eight housand! The cost of the whole parade, with its paraphernalia, cannot fall short of one hundred thousand dollars!

sand dollirs!

Chirf Cook of the Columbia.—The body of Stephen
Workman, chief cook of the steamer Columbia, was
found in the dock at Conard wharf, East Boston, on
Tuesday last. It is supposed, that Mr. Workman actidentally fell overboard in the night. Mr. Workman
did not intend to leave. Liverpool in the Columbia,
having received the appointment of chief cook on board
the now steamer Hiberray. His intention was to remain at Liverpool with his family till the 19th of April
—hot at the particular and urgent request of Sir Chashot at the particular and urgent request of Sir Chas-

New-Brighton Collegiate School GEO. L. LE ROW, A. M. Princip THIS Institution will be opened Vedenosday of May next. It is Staten Island, six miles from New heights of 'ew Brighton, overlooking villa; and the harbor and city of Head is a constant, and almost house. is a constant, and almost hourly tween New-Brighton and New-Yo is within three minutes walk of.

The building is entirely new, be ample and commodious for the limples, the pulse of the limples, the constant of the limples, the constant of the limples are the constant of the limples. sure to youth sound bodies with minds, and to prepare pupils for fussions of life, or for admission Universities.

on temperance principles, a No. 5, Suc Cent. Happy to receive their patients when the Bethel Clarify and happy to receive their patients was apared on his part to make their similar phase statisfactors. The rules of the home will be also ance with good order and the principle of search with good order and good order and good ord

THE TEICOPHEROUS, OR MEDICATED COMPOUND

S now acknowledged by thousands, the see ly, to be the only remedy to present believe restore the bair that has fallen off, or become to the hair. 4th, Its equalizing the circulais fluids. 5th, Its freeing the skin from the eperspiration, sourf and dandroll, and disponair to curl. 6th, And, its frequent use will the hair its exercise. the hair in beauty and health to the latest peol life. For sale at A. S. JORDAN'S, 2 Mil. 2 in from Washington st.

New State Register for 1843

JAMES LORING, 132 Washington-street, in published the Massachesztrs Restructed containing the New Tariff of the United State, the Tariff Law, the State Legislature, the 2th Ministers, Colleges, Charinable Sciette, Insurance, Companies, Posimater, Jas yers, U. S. Census of towns in Massebas bers of the Mass. Medical Society, Sate ment, Treaty with Chins, Boundary Sate ruptey Commissioners, Boston Pilotage, & P.A. 12 Feb 17.

# UNION HOUSE.

THE subscriber has lately opened a gene ing House, situated at No. 4 Souther The house has been put in complete rea-well calculated to accommodate all wis many Boston Sept. 30th, 1842. JOBN ELI

Situation Wanted.

N individual, who has had ten year the at the printing business, is in wast of a a compositor or pressuant, or to tak the waspaper establishment. He can produce at reference A small compensation with a reference A small compensation will received. Address B. F.R., 25, Cor Boston, Feb. 9, 1843.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

TEN YEARS EXPERIENCE CHANNING'S LAST ADDRESS,

Child.

A Kiss for a Blow, a collection of storiesket ren, by Henry C. Wright.

Also for sale, Dickens's Notes on America, its

The Finest Head of Hair product Wyeth's Cream of Liles. For sale only by the appointed agest, 3, 30 DAN, No. 2, Milk-street, second door from Wight Innastreet

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Onto.—Charles Oleut, Madina, Jahoef, Collegen, D.

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Oakland.

[SEE, TIRST PACE.]

SEE FIRST PAGE.

PRON THE POSTMANTER CESTELL.

Remittances by Mail.— A Postmanter may end money in a letter to the publisher of a serging the subscription of a third person, and first letter if written by himself.

IT Agonts who remittuoney, hould always the the persons to whom it is to be credited.

The year of color of the color

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