

THE LIBERATOR

BOSTON: FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21, 1842.

The Annual Meeting.

The tenth annual meeting of the State Anti-Slavery Society will have been consummated before the close of the year...

Prof. Adams' Lectures. We announced, in our last number, that Prof. Adams intended to give two lectures at the Temple...

Arrest of Charles T. Torrey. The liberty of a citizen of this Commonwealth has been cloven down, and his life put in jeopardy...

Extract from Governor Seward's recent message to the Legislature of New-York. I lay before you a law of Virginia, calculated to embarrass our commerce...

The New Genesee Farmer. The Genesee Farmer, under the editorial management of the lamented Duff, obtained a very high and solid reputation...

Truly yours, GEO. BRADBURN. Jan. 8, 1842.

From the National A. S. Standard.

Letter by Abby Kelley.

MILLBURY, Jan. 5, 1842.

MY DEAR FRIENDS: After a four months' residence in Rhode Island, I am again at home...

Some things which occurred at the Providence and Newport Conventions, are worthy of note; and I hope some other pen will furnish a graphic sketch...

You know that Newport is one of the strongest, if not the strongest hold of slavery, in New-England...

It is to this reply, of what would be to Virginia to make a thousand requisitions for similar offences...

But when the authorities of New-York have not only refused to surrender the fugitives, but have based their refusal upon the ground that the crime with which they are charged is not a crime...

Many other points are alleged and objected to on both sides. Gov. Seward asserts that Virginia has no reason to expect a compliance with either of her demands...

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single requisition made by Virginia has ever been denied. That was the case to which it has pleased her to insist upon the surrender of the three colored women...

Of what avail is it to tell her that this is but a single requisition, when the principle involved in the denial is asserted, would justify every nation upon earth in forcibly taking from us this property...

The objection of Virginia, that the law is subversive of the section of the Federal Constitution, which declares that no person shall be held to answer for a crime...

You observe that Virginia might be satisfied without the surrender of the supposed fugitives, were it not for the principles avowed and the considerations urged as the grounds of the decision...

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Mr. King said he had not supposed that any Senator would have made such a motion on the subject of the Creole, or that the Senator from Michigan would do so...

Mr. Porter said he had no intention to prejudge this question of the Creole, and his meaning had been misinterpreted. The term slave was used in common parlance...

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of abolitionists, attacks were made on their property under the name of 'slaves'; were they not to use the word 'slave'...

Mr. Preston hoped that the Senator from Michigan would not persist in his amendment. With his colleague (Mr. Calhoun) he had always regretted that the Constitution did not use the direct word, and not one which was a circumlocution...

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speaker, a man of such principles. Yesterday, a committee came to me, to reclaim me from my own feelings...

Thinking that you might like to know of my progress in the good cause of truth, I would inform you that the cause is steadily advancing in this and other places...

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Old Essex Wid' Awake! The meeting of the Essex County Anti-Slavery Society, at Rockport, was a splendid affair. The meeting was held at the residence of Mr. Remond, on Tuesday evening, the 28th of January, 1842. It was attended by a large number of friends, and was conducted in a most interesting and profitable manner.

Letter from the General Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. In my travels from place to place, lecturing on American slavery, numerous incidents transpire, which have a bearing on our cause, detailed accounts of which might be made interesting to your readers. Many amusing incidents and encouraging circumstances might be related. Acts of jesuitical cunning, ecclesiastical bigotry, and clerical intolerance, might be narrated. Yet I have been unwilling to burden the Liberator with the minutiae of my own proceedings, feeling that the space which such remarks might fill, might and would be occupied with information more valuable.

Truly Encouraging. The regular quarterly meeting of our county A. S. Society has just closed. It was thought, by many of our friends in other parts of the county, that Rockport, which is situated on the extremity of 'Cape Ann,' was not a suitable location for the meeting, at this season of the year, and many made the remark that 'in the summer season, they would like to have it there.' The fishermen, who constitute almost the entire population, are now at home, and availed themselves of the opportunity to learn much, in a short time, of the fundamental principles of true republicanism and christianity; and although they have not taken many lessons as yet, I confidently believe they will pursue the subjects broached on that occasion, to the profit of themselves and others.

The Nomination of Messrs. Jackson and Phillips. The report of the gentlemen chosen to confer with Mr. Jackson stated, as his reply, in substance, that although he could not formally accept the nomination of the liberty party, yet that he had the right to use his name as a candidate; and if so used, he should not feel it his duty to withdraw it. This reply we supposed to concede all we asked; and not only to justify us, but to compel us, in common consistency and civility, to make the proposed nomination. Upon this issue, we are ready to take the judgment of our anti-slavery friends and the public. We never wished to convey the impression, that Mr. Jackson belonged to the liberty party, technically. We knew that, on what we deemed fundamental principles, he was on our side, and would, if elected, throw his weight into the scale of justice, temperance and righteousness.

ADJOURNING. The Essex County Anti-Slavery Society will hold a special meeting, (agreedly an adjournment,) at South Andover, commencing on Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock, Feb. 5, 1842. By vote of the last meeting, the discussions on the following resolutions will be continued: Resolved, That the great body of northern clergy, a few individuals only excepted, by their continued inactivity on the wrongs of two and a half millions of slaves, their malignant and persecuting opposition to the anti-slavery enterprise, and their manifest determination to fellowship southern slaveholders as Christians and christian ministers, have proved themselves to be like Balaam in apostatizing from the habitation of devils, the hold of every foul spirit, and a cage of every unclean and hateful bird; and that it is the imperative duty of abolitionists to come out of them; that they be not partners in their sin, and that they receive not the fruit of their plagues.

NOTICES. TENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MASSACHUSETTS A. S. SOCIETY. The Tenth Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Boston on WEDNESDAY, the 26th of January, 1842, and will continue in session until Friday. It will constitute the first regular decade of the Society since its organization; and it is desirable to celebrate it in the most spirited and impressive manner. Unusual interest will be given to it by the presence and communications of Messrs. WARD, PHILLIPS, CHANNING, L. RAYMOND, and JOHN A. COLLIER, who have all returned from Europe since the last annual meeting. The MAMMOTH IRISH ADDRESS, containing some SIXTY THOUSAND names, (among which are those of DANIEL O'CONNELL, and THOMAS MURPHY,) which was brought over from the Emerald Isle by Mr. REMOND, and which calls upon all true-hearted Irishmen in this country to make common cause with the American Abolitionists, and to rally as one man under the banner of immediate and universal emancipation, will then be read and exhibited in the meeting. It will repay the toil and expense of a long pilgrimage to see and hear it. The friends of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, and all its auxiliaries, throughout the Commonwealth, are called upon to take early and efficient measures to secure an OVERWHELMING attendance.

The Stumbling Block. Alluding to the petitions which have been presented to the U. S. House of Representatives, for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, the Abolitionists mournfully exclaim:—It is a deep-laid snare, which the House should again find in its way to the 'stumbling block.' By whom this is to be set, we are not told; but as the editors of the Liberator are unquestionably slaveholders, as the petitioners are for the release of all such as are held in slavery in the District, and as the entire body of southern slaveholders are filled with fury and agony in view of the prospect of the cause of emancipation, it is difficult to interpret the language of the Intelligencer. They who live by fraud and violence will naturally lament the anti-slavery movement; but philanthropists, every friend of liberty, every patriot, and every Christian, will hail it with delight.

Those of our friends, who, while they unqualifiedly condemned a distinct political organization, prostituted their political influence before the great pro-slavery parties, have done our cause an irreparable damage, and have by their inconsistency armed the friends of the Liberty Party with objections not easily answered. Something ought to be done to divorce our friends from their pro-slavery parties, by which they may be able to act independently. And then, and not till then, will their influence be powerful. Better that our ranks be sifted, and reduced to the number of Gideon's army, than have our principles, which are of themselves powerful, or our measures, which impart life and energy to our principles—reduced and suited to the prejudices of public taste.

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Essex County A. S. Society. The Quarterly Meeting of the Essex County Anti-Slavery Society was held in the Universalist Church, Rockport, on Tuesday, January 11th. In the absence of the President, the Society was called to order, at 9 o'clock, A. M. by Thomas Haskell, of West Gloucester, one of the Vice Presidents. George Foster, of Andover, was appointed Secretary pro tem. Opportunity being given, vocal prayer was offered by John Allen, of Rockport.

Resolved, That all persons who are or may be present during this meeting, be invited to take part in our discussions. The following resolutions were passed, after having been most animatingly canvassed by John A. Collins, of Boston; C. Lenox Remond, of Salem; Parker Pillsbury, N. H.; Wm. Ashby, Newburyport; Jesse P. Harriman and Joseph Merrill, Danvers; John Allen and James Davis, Jr., Rockport; John Prince, Essex; Addison Davis and Charles Galice, Gloucester. Resolved, That we hold no allegiance to any constitution or compact, that makes it our duty to return the panting fugitive, escaping from slavery, or to aid the slave owner in suppressing insurrection among the slaves; and we hereby assure the South and the nation, that, in the event of such insurrection, we shall take no part with the oppressor against the oppressed.

Resolved, That the prejudice existing in this country against the negro, on account of his complexion, which is so apparent not only on southern plantations, but in the churches, stages, steamboats, railroad cars, grave-yards, and other associations and arrangements of the North, is manifestly vulgar, cruel and murderous; and ought to be as far removed from every human breast, as it is from that God who is no respecter of persons. Resolved, That when this meeting adjourns, it adjourns to meet in Andover, on the first Tuesday in February next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon; and that the resolutions, or amendments to them now on the table, relative to the church and clergy, instead of being acted on, shall lie over to be the subjects of discussion at that meeting.

Another Riot in Cincinnati. Cincinnati bids fair to be the most ferocious and the most infamous city in the republic. Her pro-slavery mobs have made her vile and despicable, wherever the intelligence has spread. We have how to record another frightful riot in that city, not to put down the abolitionists, but to demolish the banks, no less than four of which have been torn down, and their contents scattered to the four winds of heaven—viz., the Cincinnati Exporting Company Bank, the Cincinnati Bank, the Exchange Bank, and Looze's Exchange Office. These have proved to be what are termed 'white-plaster' concerns, and the populace were enticed to fill them unable or unwilling to redeem their bills. The City Council were unable to pass an ordinance for the preservation of the public peace, and at the same time the mob was omnipotent, and did whatever seemed good in their own eyes. Several persons were wounded, but no life was lost. It is said that there were upwards of \$224,000 of money in the vault of the Miami Bank. \$218,000 of this was in their own notes—\$1,261 in specie, and the balance in paper of other banks all of which were taken.

Another Triumph. Heretofore, the anti-slavery petitions to the Legislature of Ohio have been treated by that body in the most contemptuous manner; but the tide has turned, and the spirit of liberty is once more in the ascendant. At least so far as to secure the right of petition. Among the select rules, reported by the Committee on the directing of the House of Representatives, was one, directing that all petitions relating to slavery or the disabilities of the colored people in Ohio, should be received without debate, and laid on the table, without being read or printed! A motion to amend the report, by striking out this rule, was carried by a vote of 55 to 9. Various attempts were made to enforce a gag law, but they were all defeated. One of the pro-slavery dough-faces, named McNulty, contemptuously moved that the Legislature adjourn to attend the Abolition Convention now in session. This was not agreed to; but, on motion, leave of absence was granted to Mr. McNulty to attend said Convention!

Demands of the Slaveholding Power. We call the attention of our readers to the extract in the 'Refuge of Oppression,' from a recent speech by T. F. Marshall, in the U. S. House of Representatives. His confessions, its assumptions, its facts, its insistent claims, its monstrous doctrines, are worthy of serious consideration. But more particularly do we invite them closely and carefully to peruse the report of the debates in the U. S. Senate, growing out of Mr. Callahan's resolutions respecting the case of the Creole. Observe the attitudes of the slaveholding power! A motion to adopt the phraseology of the Constitution is denounced as dangerous and incendiary, and the mover treated as though he were an 'abolition emissary.' Mark, too, the servile acquiescence of the Michigan Senator, to the insolent demands of Messrs. Calhoun, Preston, Clay & Co. Mark, again, the confession of these champions of slavery, that the language of the Constitution does not apply to a case like that of the Creole! And when they utter their lamentations, that the words 'slave' and 'slavery' were carefully excluded from that instrument, what else is it than a reluctant but clear confession that slavery is unconstitutional? Let Vermont look at the truckling course pursued by Senator Phelps! And let Massachusetts act, in a tone of thunder, why her Senators were dumb on such an occasion!

Independence of Hayti. In looking over the pages of the Genius of Universal Emancipation for 1822, we found a letter from Pres. Boyer, of Hayti, in reply to a letter from an American philanthropist, which we have transferred with a thrill of pleasure to our own columns. (See last page.) Nothing can surpass its magnanimity and nobleness of spirit. The sentiments are worthy to be put in golden letters, and chiselled in imperishable characters. The refusal of this country to acknowledge the independence of Hayti is a most infamous proceeding; and every hour she delays to perform this simple act of justice, adds to the weight of her infamy. She is governed by the slaveholding power, and that solves the enigma of her otherwise incomprehensible conduct. In the beautiful and truthful language of Boyer, the moment she is disposed to render a brilliant homage to the principles to which she is indebted for her political existence, that moment she will be proud to acknowledge the independence of the Haytian republic.

Reception Meeting. On Monday evening, Jan. 10th, the colored people of Salem had a public meeting, to welcome CHARLES L. REMOND to his native city, after an absence of eighteen months in Europe. The meeting was held in the church of the colored people, which, though no public notice was given, was thronged. Mr. Remond made an eloquent speech, occupying more than an hour, setting forth, in a very forcible manner, the relations the colored people sustain to the anti-slavery cause, together with their duties and obligations to it. He also, in a very felicitous manner, gave a bird's-eye view of the various influences which were now operating to put an end to slavery. He anticipated much from the cultivation of East India cotton, sugar and rice, which would soon take the place in England and other places of these American products, now saturated with the sweat and blood of the slave.

AMOUNT RECEIVED INTO THE TREASURY OF THE MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, FROM DEC. 8, 1841, TO JAN. 15, 1842. From Scituate, Mary Otis, w. con. \$0 58 Milton—F. M. Robbins, w. con. 1 00 Townsend—Lucy Gates, w. con. 1 00 Haverhill—Female A. S. Society, Eliza W. Jewett, Treas. 10 06 Reading—Calvin Temple, w. con. 5 73 Weymouth—E. Richards, w. con. 3 00 Hanover—John Curtis, w. con. 6 76 Millbury—Female A. S. Society, A. Kelley, proceeds of Fair, short credit in former account. 3 13 West Wrentham—A. S. Society, Nathan Heaton. 2 60 Dorchester—A. S. Society, R. Clapp. 20 00 Milton—F. M. Robbins, w. con. 1 00 Mass. A. S. Fair, at Boston, \$1700 do. do. do. at New Bedford, 200 do. do. do. at New Bedford, 238-2168 00 Boston—Mary Willey, w. con. 2 63 do. M. G. Chapman, w. con. 1 75 Hingham—Sarah D. Fiske, w. con. 2 00 Joseph Southwick, 100 00 Total, \$2340 37

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