



upon the shoulders that most richly deserve it.

But I hasten onwards. A slave-hunter comes hunting on Massachusetts soil. He finds his chisel, and is told by the highest authority that he can apply to, viz. the *Esquire of the Constitution*, upon this very subject, that he may keep his chisel. He consults with his attorney—says he cannot take care of the fellow, and so, forthwith, this worthy pair agree to persuade the juries of the county to keep him safely.

The proceedings with this worthy pair are not confined to the county. Mr. Coolidge fills a victim. The attorney of Latimer are in despair. We are threatened with a mob at Faneuil Hall. Lawyers bribe juries to hold the slave; and the high sheriff and grand jury are deaf to our protestations of the injury done the State. I feared that blood would be the result; but, therefore, as an individual, attorney, or slaveholder, rendering myself, in the opinion of many, by so doing, liable to an indictment for slave-trading in Massachusetts. An authoritative and 'abundant' letter from Mr. Austin, was the return I obtained, and all negotiation was at once abandoned.

But I am well aware, that some 'uncle good' people will pretend to be horror-struck, at the idea that any 'one should apparently' avow the doctrine that 'the end justified the means.' By no means do I consent to the distinction between the means and the end. I did not say, and I do not mean, to become free. I did not say, and I do not mean, to become free. I am well aware, that some 'uncle good' people will pretend to be horror-struck, at the idea that any 'one should apparently' avow the doctrine that 'the end justified the means.'

But I confess that my conscience is not so easily satisfied, that it would never seriously upon me for endeavoring to persuade one of my country to do anything, when, by so doing, I could free a human being from a vile bondage when, by such a deed, I tended to the promotion of a more just and humane law of my country.

The Tariff-Cotton-Texas.

In former remarks, I have shown why slaveholders feel less interest in the tariff, either as a means of encouraging home industry, or creating a home market, than the freemen of the North; that the South has, at all periods, aimed to prevent a just and equitable apportionment of taxes; and that the rule of taxation established by the Constitution is as equitable as any that can be devised.

not change its character. It certainly was not for revenue. The States intended it after they had matured their plan for revenue.

This is the boldest, and most open violation of the Constitution by the abolitionists, that we have yet on record. The cloak is thrown aside—all pretensions of expediency, and expediency is abandoned, and the ground openly takes, by a public declaration, that the laws and Constitution of the United States, as far as they relate to fugitive slaves, are not to be observed.

The above is an extract from an article in the New-York Union, on the Latimer case, which has recently excited so much interest in this city, and elsewhere. A more gross and notorious libel upon the city of Boston, could scarcely have been concocted in the brain of the editor of the Union—or a more outrageous falsification of the true state of the case, at issue between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, on this great and important question.

There is a deep and strong feeling, fast acquiring the potency of public opinion, prevailing in the non-slaveholding States, adverse to the institution of slavery, cannot, for a moment, be doubted. It is a feeling that is growing in strength and activity by the intense selfishness and irritability of the South upon this question, is not a matter of conjecture. To all the evil imputations and the evil consequences, which have been entailed upon our country by the existence of the institution of slavery, we have not only consented, but we have actively participated in them.

They will have nothing left but negroes, whom they can neither employ nor feed, and whom nobody will buy. When they can do nothing but pray for the *cholora*. It is said that there are not more than a few hundred slaves in Texas, and that the rest are all dead.

Recalling to the South.

Yesterday morning, a mulatto belonging to Mr. Hanna, a distinguished merchant of our city, made his way to the city of Boston, and was arrested by the police. He was a fugitive from his master, and had been in the city for some time. He was a fugitive from his master, and had been in the city for some time.

overthrow, will at once find a place in every virtuous mind. Especially will this be the case if we take for granted that Mr. Hanna's slave is a shrewd sensible, long-headed fellow, whose return into slavery was the result of a close calculation of the evils which flow from personal freedom.

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Massachusetts versus Virginia.

Mr. Garrison's perceptive by the papers, that there was a meeting in Norfolk, Va. on the 6th inst. to take into consideration the case of George Latimer. There was also an anti-slavery meeting on the evening of the 6th inst. at Hingham, to take into consideration the case of George Latimer.

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Catching at Straws.

The avidity with which the pro-slavery press seize upon an isolated fact of the return of a fugitive slave to the land deluged in the tears of suffering humanity, is indicative of the rotten foundation on which slavery is based, and of the readiness of its advocates to use any material, however frail, to prop it up.

THE LIBERATOR

BOSTON: FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 16, 1842.

A REPEAL OF THE UNION BETWEEN NORTHERN LIBERTY AND SOUTHERN SLAVERY IS ESSENTIAL TO THE ABOLITION OF THE ONE, AND THE PRESERVATION OF THE OTHER.

Our Cause—Its Present Position.

After so many years of arduous conflict—so many hindering influences overcome—the Colonization Society conquered—the American Union Relief Society extinguished at its birth—the Clerical Aids Society—the new organization, stripped of one of its distinctive organs, and driven into political party as its last refuge—we now approach the unsheltered ranks of slavery-holding. We are in the face of the whole nation, let us be doubly watchful, laborious, devoted, uncompromising.

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Emancipator and Massachusetts Abolition Society.

We learn from an Emancipator extra that the circulation in the eastern part of the State of the Society of which it is the organ is making a steady and increasing progress.

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Western New-York. We learn that Mr. Garrison's labors in that section of the country have been most successful, and that the...

Improve the Opportunity. The work of obtaining signatures to petitions may be done...

Ten Years of Experience. This is the appropriate title which the Boston Female A. S. Society have given to their ninth annual report...

Encouraging Items. The churches in Boston begin to show signs that all the artillery of truth which has been for ten years...

Worcester Spy-Senator Preston and Governor Davis. The last Worcester Spy contains the following articles upon an article of mine in the Liberator...

On the occasion referred to, I was speaking of the violation of our laws, by the dissemination of incendiary...

AMORY HALL. On TUESDAY, Dec. 20, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The funds to be devoted to the diffusion of anti-slavery...

AMORY HALL. The Amory Hall will also have, during the Fair, all the attractions of a PICTURE GALLERY, containing paintings of the old masters...

WOODEN MOSAIC, or TUNBRIDGE WARE. The great and choicest selection of WOODEN MOSAIC, or TUNBRIDGE WARE...

SEAL OF JOHN HANCOCK. The one which is always worn and presented to the most distinguished of our countrymen...

To the Free Citizens of Massachusetts. The Liberator Committee again address you, to urge upon you prompt, earnest, thorough action on the GREAT MASSACHUSETTS PETITIONS...

DEAR FRIEND: Mr. Gore told me, at the time of presenting to me the Vanduyke, that it was bought by him in Florence, in the year 1832...

