Iscanos,
Louiso,
Louiso,
William Bassary.

LLLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

FEBRUARY 3, 1843.

Letters from David L. Child.

Washington, January 21, 1843.

Of late, I had begun to think that we might dismiss Texas question for the season; but, contrary to multipation, and greatly to my regret, I feel impelled

ing and deligation manner, in whether its structionist, glides out of the constitutional difficulty of annexing another nation to this political partnership. This furnishes so amusing an instance of the chameleon character of the little thing called 'strict construction,' that I must present it entire—'I am, as you know, a strict construction is of the powers of the federal government, and I do not admit the force of mere precedent to establish authority under a written constitution. The power conferred by the Constitution over foreign relations, and the repeated acquisitions of territory under it, seem to me to leave this question open as one of expedience.'

When I read the beginning of this queer paragraph, I thought the writer was gallantly renouncing the vaninge ground of the supposed precedents, and preparing to approach the contest on the plain and simple question of constitutional principle; but, before he action of constitutional principle; but, before he actions fore lines, he renounces principle, lays hold on tion of constitutional principle; but, before he advances five lines, he renounces principle, lays hold on precedent, and goes for 'expediency.' I have had some acquaintance with 'strict construction,' and have long known that the creature appeared totally different times; but I never, until now, knew that it could change its hues before one could look from its head to its tail.'

To show that the extract of the writer's political reading is as wonderful as his logical closeness, I will quote one sentence more:—

J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 630.

MAIRE. A. Soule, Bath.
NEW HARPSHIRE. A. P. P. Rogers, Coxcord,—William Wilbur, Dener, J. Leonard Chass, Miljord.
VEKROST.—John Bement, Woodstosk;—Rowlene, Robinson, North Ferrisburg.
Masacuwarys.—Mose Emery, WestNewbury,—William V. Vechnembers,—Lather Boutall, Gradon

What must be the priest, where a monkey is the go What must be the priest, where a monkey is the god? What must be the ignorance of the people, where Mr. Gilmer could be Governor? But this query does injustice to Virginia. She has jurists and statesmen, that would do honor to any country; and it is because they would so, that they are not in public life. They are not the tools to do the dirty work of the 'Richmond Cabal.' If in power, they would probably strive to bring hack the government to the enlightened, virtuous, and rigidly impartial policy of George Washington: therefore, they are under the ban of the Cabal, and will continue so.

have learnt the Talleyrand maxim, that 'language was given to conceal thoughts.' Fortunately, there is another exponent of the will of our 'old massa' at Richmond, who, if not more honest, is less practised than the ex-Governor—I mean Henry A. Wise. In a speech delivered in the House of Representatives, at the time of the attempt to punish John Quincy Adams for presenting a polition, he said—

States?

And again:

'Although at present the two interests stood in the Senate twenty-six to twenty-six, to-morrow that equitivisum might be destroyed. True, of lowes were to be added on the one side on the other of the state of the state

Mr. Wise is an intelligible here as King Richard, when accused of the assassination of Henry. The tyrant replied—
I grant you,

nessed on an occasion of such informal expression of opinion.] Mr. Briggs, of Massachusetts, rose and expressed his astonishment at this appeal to a party to rally and overrule the Speaker. ['Right or verong, right or verong' was again shouted, evidently by amjority.] Mr. B. continued—to overrule the Speaker even if it be by subverting the law. The rules of proceeding are the law of the House; and here is a member, a lawyer, and a parliamentarian, who boldly invakes the House to help him to his object though it be by riding over the law, over the ject, though it be by riding over the law, over the Speaker and over the right of the member, who, by the law, is entitled to the floor-[That's right! good! that's it.] The Chair was sustained by an over

the law, is entitled to the floor-[That's right good: that's it.] The Chair was sustained by an overwhelming vote.

I have gone into this narrative solely to give an idea of the character of this man, seeing that there is considerable expectation that he will be the head of the next House, the appointer of all Committees, and will be backed by friends as unscrupulous as himself.

Another signal manifestation of the servility of this member, and of a large portion of the northern democrats, occurred on Friday last.

Mr. Winthrop, from the Committee on Commerce, made a report, adverse to the validity of the laws of several slave States, for arresting and imprisoning all colored seamen arriving in the southern poits of the United States, and in certain cases sell them for slaves. Although a counter report was made by Mr. Rayner, of N. C., one of the Committee, and the motion uses to print both; and although Mr. Rayner declared that there was involved a very important question of constitutional law, yet the following northern slave democrats voted against printing, and, of course, against giving the House and the counsy any light upon this matter of seizing and reducing the six of the same of the committee of the thing that the counsy any light upon this matter of seizing and reducing the six of the day and within the ports of the Union, viz:

VOL. XIII .-- NO 5.

FFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

om the Utica Daily Gazette of Dec. 4.

Tall Times:
Convention that was in session inch, furnished a good deal of rich,
the composing it are deally hostile to
'a said look upon 'political' action'
A great many of the wildest, nocomposition are some of the wildest,
the composition are some of the wildest,
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at a grand that the condition are some and agreed deal more to dissome entered, Garrison (who, by the
gentlemanly and exceedingly mild
as making a speech upon some resome conditions. Tall Times:

object

NG eamen.

ig breiht inducted ince his be e patrona ember 2. SE

N. ich color opened in modern incurt Strand will-also and a e in accord moralit FTISTE, it, Boston [15]

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Lunt G. Ki
d Hellmen
jun A. Bro

r may ence newspaper and frank always

so the Supreme Judiciary, every thing so, sober men regard.as binding upon lovest order, were to be trampled down. Garaquet speaker, with but, little animation, seems a rich voice, and a manner calculated and hold attention. After the had finished, faller, desired to be informed, before he is what was the separation from the government of the seems of th Set LECTIONS.

SELECTIONS.

CORRESPONDENCE

To report and a companyle and which, filted particular and the control of the companyle and which, filted particular and the control of the companyle and the control of the companyle and the control of the companyle and the control of the control

probrious epithets, and the rest of the brotherhood cried out, 'slang.' Pirates, thieves, slave-hoaters, are 'in order,' and gentlemanly, in the sight of these men, but 'Quaker is a sneering word, and 'Governor' is alang. Mr. Spencer managed, however, to advise them to use a little charity towards their foes, and not break down Christianity, and every thing high and holy, in their zeal against slavery, and then sat down.

Abby Kelley followed, in a speech more contemptible than her first effort, and pledged herself to prove all her charges.

Abby Kelley followed, it a speech more contemptible has he first effort, and pledged licraelf to prove that her charges.

In the evening, Garrison had spoken, and Bully Darg Foster-was on his legs, raving like a maniac, when we entered. He exhausted the Billingsgate of fish-women, in his reckless charges. The devils in Milton's hell talked not more savagely. He went on unmelested, until he called the President of the United States, a pirate. To this assertion the lie was given, and some confusion was excited, in the midst of which, a certain Tall-man arose, and made sundry fantastic how and grimaces, which-drew the down the jeers and laughter of the crowded house. In the meantime, Foster had got on a new track, and, leaving the point that created the disturbance, I had mounted his Rosinante, and with spear in rest, bad mounted his Rosinante, and with spear in rest, bad mounted his Rosinante, and with spear in rest, bad state, human governments, southern plantations, and kitchen tables. 'My eyes, what tall talking,'—d'When I sit at the table of your aristocraft; my blood boils within me, when the servant-girl looks over my shoulder to see what I want. I have fish the most compare to 'blaze way' at the time, but now I can speak out like a man. I abhor your kitchen tables. Thate them as I do a southern plantation. Those, that know me, know I do. The girl that makes the beds, should sleep in the best one—the girl that cooks the meat, should have the rarest bit, and the best minco-pie in the batch should be given to her who bakes them.' This was the substance of his discourse. Hurral for Foster: Garrison, 'hide thy diminished' head, and Abby, 'move your boots.' Foster is the bright and shining light' in the firmanent of fanaticism, the 'bully-boat' in that crowd of craft.

As the afterpiece of this evening's performances, runsway No. 2, was 'lasted in the nolit. 'I come

BOSTON, FRIDAY.

position, to wit: that of open, bold hostility to all existing institutions, always excepting the American and Massachaetta Anti-Slavery Societies. These they cherish with maniscal bigotry and folly. The faree of organizing a Western New York Anti-Slavery Society, auxiliary to the American, was gone through with in solemn form! Dear friends, what a relish you must have for green cucumbers in mid winter!

The Syracuse circular, which seems to have found the rus, is proved by every day's developments to be true to the letter—so frue, that we almost feasy Doct. Goodell will have no chance to make it appear more clearly true by any further dissective demonstrations. The letter of Drvid L. Child, in the Hampshire finestet, just published, right from the seething pot of the meanest whiggery, clinches the nail. He is the assistant editor of the National A. S. Standard. The leading influences of the American Anti-Slavery Society are both sectarian and partizan. Mark that! Let those who have favors to cenfer, for the slave's sake and for decency's sake, withhold them from a thing so degraded!

Let us not forget to be just to our friend Bloss. He spoke frequently in the Conrention, and never better. While good-naturedly he claims to be on both sides, in reality he stood manfully by the slave, and the slaved best friend, the Libetry party. He discoursed no less like a philosopher than a rue rhetorician of nature! Honor to his discernment, independence, and bravery!

SELECTIONS.

CORRESPONDENCE

THELIBERATOR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE. ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

secution for the relief of these brethren? Ab! why? But how is it that you are enabled to excite the indignation of your disciples against the proceedings of our Society, when it is so common for you, in your society capacity, to do the very same things which you condemn in us? Do you not take apash-scriptions and contributions on the Subbath to support missionaries, to publish tracts, to assist feeble churches, to build meeting-houses and selvod houses, to put down popery and put up orthodoxy, and numerous other things, and take the money out the spot? And if they do not pay down, you are very likely to dun them on the next Lord's day. You also appoint committees on the Subbath to go round town on week days, and do the same thing. You put yourself in president of the meeting, and call for a nomination of delegates to go to ordinations, and you call upon your people to vote, right on the spot, Sunday. And, moreover, you yourself conclude a contract with your society, and eclose a bargain that you will work for them for an uncertain time, for the sum of seven hundred dollars per annum, reserving to yourself the necessary time for relaxation, travelling, and visiting. And are your people so goggle-eyed, that they cannot see that there is no difference in these things and those which you are disposed to make very criminal in the Anti-Slavery Society? And are you not, sir, a patron, if not a member of the American Bible Society? If we are not mistaken, you have introduced into your pulpir, within a very few months, an agent and solicitor for that society, who is a very stong luftge, and pours out a cataract of caution and insinuations against certain interlopers, and disorganizing doctrines which are abroad in the world; who is very eloquent in his commendations of the Bible; and who endorses your declaration, that the decision right or wrong; and that as such, all persons are bound to submit and obey. Now, for the novely of the American Bible Society, which is kindred to our own. The American Bible Society is comp

very principles and measures, to redeem this world from much of the pain, and sorrow, and misery, which now pollute it, in consequence of man's subjection to physical and mental bondage.

JOSLAH HENSHAW, WM. SPOONER, ISRAEL PARKER, NOAH BARNES, JOSHUA BARNES, JOSHUA BPOONER, EDWARD T. STOWELL, JOHN M. FISK, GALEN ROSS, Board of Megaggers of the West Brookfield Anti-Slavery Society.

A Kidnapped Slave Restored.

A Kidansped Slave Restored.

Our readers will no doubt remen.ber that Capt.

James was some time ago tried and convicted at a Court of Vice Admirally held in Spanish Town, for kidansping two boys, several years, from the parish of St. James, and selling them in slavery in the island of St. Jago de Cuba. One of these boys, a black, returned to this island, and was the chief witness which caused the conviction of James, for that dark transaction. The other, now a man, for colon, was recently discovered at St. Jago de Cuba, by Her Majesty's Consul at that place, and being released from slavery, embarked on board the Tweed, and arrived at this port on Sunday afternoon.—Jameica Morning Journal.

MAINE.—Clifford.
NEW-HAMPHINE —Burke, Eastman, Reding.
NEW-HAMPHINE —Burke, Eastman, Reding.
NEW-YORE.—Doig, C. A. Floyd, KcKean.
PERMYLVASTI.—Fornance, Gerry, Gustepe, Juckeine, Newhard, Plumer, Synder.
Onto.—Dean, Doan, Matthews, Medill Sweney.

'friends

Onto.—Dean, Doan, Matthews, Medill Sweney.
Here the peculiar 'friends of the poer,' friends to
'the diffusion of information,' friends of the 'largust
liberty,' and, to cap the whole, friends of State
rights!'

Such is the party and such the beader, who, in alliance with slaveholders, are to be all-powerful in the
next Congress.

Of President Tyler I need not now speak. Everybody knows what his bent is in regard to Texas. But
here is Mr. Gilmer, a weteran leader, a practical man,
peculiarly the representative of the cabal, and of the
slave-breeding and slave-trading interests, giving out
to 'ttle party,' that Texas must be selmitted, and that
'SOON.' This seems to me gatarities!! I cannot to 'the party,' that Texas must be admitted, and that 'SOUN.' This seems to me startling! I cannot do ubt that it is one of mony means, now in operation, to prepare,' the party' for the measure, to familiarize the country with it, and then, among the first business of the new Congressional majority, to strach the prov-ince, and trust to time, management, and, above all, the impossibility of secaling the step, to make the North acquiesce therein. It is the opinion, I think, of a majority of the northern members with whom I coa-verse, that there is great danger, and some think acerrse, that there is great danger, and some think a cer inty, that the scheme will succeed.

ree, that there is great danger, and some think a cernry, that the scheme will succeed.

It would not be proper, in this connexion, to overthe Mr. Upskur, Secretary of the Navy. As the adcate of the slave-bears in the Virginia Convention
1899,—as the calculator, even at that carly period,
the advance on the price of Virginia slaves in case
the acquisition of Texos,—as one who is under ACMULLAYED SUSPICION, in consequence of the late
coedings of Commodors Jones at Montercy,—as one
to has great away in the Executive at this time, and
idlely to retain it to the end of the present reign,—
ought to be observed with a special vigilance. The
unvirsite, Meers. Tyler, Upshur and Wise, are all
mone of the most decayed of the habitable parts of virate, Messrs. Tyler, Openar and visco, and one of the most decayed of the habitable parts of any im.

The inhabitants have no business of any im. There is yet unother indication, which has give

er throughout the whole South.

There is yet mother indication, which has given me much pain. It is an insidious argument, addressed by the moderate slave whige of the South to their political friends of the free States, who are more or less esposed to slavery, and who cannot be affected by any appeal from that quarter, unless it has a primary view to the maintenance of the constitutional rights of the people of the free States, and the benefits, so far as they think the Constitution will denit; of the slaves everywhere. The argument is this: The opening of new regions for slave labor in the extreme Southwest, is, the best and only way of withdrawing the slaves from the old slave States on the Atlantic and in the West. Now, therefore, although the acquisition of new territory in the Southwest while realists of the slave population in that direction, it will also, peri passu, make the old slave States free, and thus, in effect, the number and strength of the free-States will be increased by the acquisition 'I'. Ot, to use an expression which I have heard here, slavery will be rolled off from Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, &c. into Texas: 'This is the argument; and I know nothing in all the corrupt and insidious means to which I have aboverd, or which insidious means to which I have aboverd, or which is discloss means to which I have aboverd, or which is discloss means to which I have aboverd, or which is discloss means to which I have aboverd, or which is discloss means to which I have aboverd, or which is the corrupt and insidious means to which I have aboverd, or which is discovered to the correct of the corrupt and insidious means to which I have aboverd, or which is the corrupt and insidious means to which I have aboverd, or which is the corrupt and insidious means to which I have aboverd, or which is the corrupt and insidious means to which I have aboverd, or which I have aboverd, or which I have aboverd, or which I have aboverd. argoment; and I know nothing in all the corrupt and ious means to which I have adverted, or which can be imagined, that is half so corrupt and invidior as this. The logical defect is, that it leaves out of view the constant and active renovation of the slave population in the old slave States, by the regular business of breeding expressly for the market, by far the most atrocious and infamous part of the system of American slavery. The moral defect is, that it is an attempt to perpetuate this part, under the pretence of benevolence and patriotism. There is not the slightest doubt, that Maryland, Virginia, North Cardina and Kentucky would have abolished slavery long ere this, If it had not been for the slave-market which the acquisition of Louisians opened to them. Thus it is perfectly self-evident, that, instead of that effect s this. The logical defect is, that it leaves out o it is perfectly self-evident, that, instead of that effec

it is perfectly self-evident, that, instead of that effect upon the old slave States, which it is pretended will ensue from new acquisition of territory in the Southwest, the very reverse will inevitably take place. This is the A, B, C of abellion.

I had well nigh forgotten to notice one other important point in Mr. Gilmer's letter. He plainly and repeatedly intimates, that it is the destiny of this nation, (and no nation, this screep philosopher tells ow, can escape its destiny.) to using this whole continent; and he expressly names California as the limit of the splendid national career to which he invites us. The power of language is so inadequate to express The power of language is so inadequate to expre-properly my abhorrence of such inconceivable polit oal depravity, that I leave the subject here.

cal depravity, that I leave the subject here.

If the freemen of the North shall be willing; upon
full knowledge and sober deliberation; to give their
sanction and co-operation to such a scheme, be it so.
I have done my beat that they should be forewarmed.
I have done and length; it is daybredk. I have done.

Wastistorox, Jan 27, 1843.

A post-master in Ohio was lately charged with purloining money from a letter, a very high crime, subjeeting the perpetrator to imprisonment in the penitantiary for a term not less than tee, and not exceeding treaty-one years. The Representative from that
district, a member much respected, called on the Postmaster General, and stated that he was well sequinitted with the accused, and knew him to be a man of
moral principle. He requested that notice of the
charge and an opportunity us be heard should be given; and for this purpose, that action on the case en; and for this purpose, that action on the case should be delayed a little, 'Not a day,' was the re should be delayed a little. 'Not a day,' was the re-ply, and the removal was forthwith made! The in-dividual removed, sow applied for a copy of the charge, desiring to save his character, though be had lost his office. But this was also refused, and thus the matter stands. No prosecution for the alleged crime has been commenced; the conclusion is, therefore, inevitable, that it was a false and unrightnose pretext for effecting the removal of a public officer, in order to put in bis place a more convenient and useful instru-ment of corrupt lyranny and base ambition. Another instance, he show the measures and do.

ment of corrupt tyrany and base ambition.

Another instance, to show the meanness and daplicity with which this government is administered.

A man applied to Mr. Tyter for the appointment of marshal, presenting a strong recommendation from John Tyler himself. It had been written during the brief administration of Harrison. Mr. Tyler, after (aking two or three days to consider of it, informed the applicant that he had made up his mind to give him the appointment; but he added, that there, was a sea. applicant that he had made up his mind to give him the appointment; but he added, that there was a son of Duff Green, who was seaking the appointment of deputy marshal, and he (Mr. T.) desired that it should not be given to him, because he wished to keep clear of that family. An assurance was given to this effect, and the applicant went house to await his commission. In a few days, he received information that that very son of Duff Green was appointed marshal! I am told that it was the interposition of Mr. Calhoun that produced this change in Mr. Tyler's determination. But this is not a solitary instance. I have heard of other seves equally flagrant. These are not novelties in the management of our executive affairs. Many things of the kind occurred in Gen, Jackson's reign. There was the case of Elbridge Gergy. He came to Washington in 1829 to solicit a renewal of his appointment as surveyor at Boston. Jackson promised to re-nominate him to the Senate, and Mr. G. proceeded to Richmond, where the Convention for altering the Constitution of Virginia was in session; and while he was there, another person was nominated to the Senate and confirmed. Mr. Gerry, on his return, called upon the President and reminded him of his promise, but he utterry denied it, and when Mr. Gerry persistivation of the control of the promise, but he utterry denied it, and when Mr. Gerry persistivation of the promise, and when Mr. Gerry persistivation and the senate and confirmed. ntment; but he added, that there was a sor

lic offices for partizan services, took its rise.

At the accession of Jeferson, Fruitarps Sargent, of Massachusetts, was Governor of the Mississippi territory. Some charges of official misconduct were made against him. He came to Washington for the purpose of investigating them and making his defence. On Lis arrival, he was informed by rumor that a commission was already made out for his successor. He sought interviews with Mr. Madison, then Secretary of State, and with Jefferson. Both saward him that no such step should be taken in the matter, and the latter assured him that no such step should be taken until he had been heard. Relying on this pledge of the President, he left Washington for a few days for the purpose of possessing himself of some papers were essary to his defence, and while he was thus absent, he received a letter from Madison, informing him that he was dismissed! Subsequently, he found that C. C. Claiborne had actually been appointed and commissioned as Governog of Missispipi, previous to his (Mr. Sargent's) arrival at Washington, and his interviews with the President and Secretary of State! If there be any proposition in which all mankind concur, it is that a republic cannot be maintained without virtue, in the people and the rulers. Why is it this shameless and alarming duplicity and depravity have been they early introduced and naturalized among us? My belief is, that they originated in the necessity, which the slaveholders were under, (in order to obtain and keep the supremacy) of prostituting the patronage of the federal government to the strength-

cessity, which the slaveholders were under, (in order to obtain and keep the supremacy,) of prostituting the patronage of the federal government to the strengthening and securing of their peculiar interests. It has always been observed that the 'spoils' principle has been applied almost exclusively to places and aspirants in the free States. In the slave States, where all, except those who, through fear, are silent, and united in support of the system of terror, there is no need of using the federal patronage to create a party among the people and in Congress in favor of it. But in the 'free States, such a party could be formed and maintained only by appeals to the avairce and ambition of needy and sepiring demagogues. Without suck a party in those States, slavery in the South could not be maintained five years. Accordingly, all the arts of prize-fighters; and hence, each succession becomes a contest not of two pretender's, but of a hundred thousand. This is a humifiating and disgraceful picture of our affairs, but is it not strictly correct? For my part, I shall look upon him as a great benefactor, who will convince me hiat the reverse is true, or that there is a hope that it ever will be, except, with the abolition of slavery or the dissolution of the Union.

In a conversation, somewhat warm, which I had with a Georgia slaveholder a few days ago, he openly and excludingly boasted that if we had a great man at I

Virginia and the Executive of Massach relative to the Latimer Case.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. To the House of Representatives, I transmit to them a copy of all the correspondence between the Governor, or authorities of the State of Virginia, and 'the Executive Department' of this Commonwealth, 'touching the case of George Lattimer.' As there is no pending application or 'demand from that State for the arrest of said Latimer, or any other cilizen or inhabitant of this State,' I perceive no reason for withholding the correspondence, or any part of it.

MARCUS MORTON.

MARCUS MORTON. Council Chamber, January 24, 1843.

THE STATE OF VIRGINIA

Tokhe Executive Authority of the State of Massachaselts:

Whereas it appears by the annexed papers, which
are hereby certified as authentic, that George Latimer, a man of color, is a fugitive from justice in this
State, charged with burglary and felony, and that he
hath fled to the State of Massachusery. LieutenantGovernor of the State of Visginia, acting as Governor, according to the provisions of the Constitution
of the state State—have thought proper, pursuant to
the provisions of the Constitution and laws of the
United States, in such case made and provided, to
demand the surrender, of the said-George Latimer, to
Elias Guy, who is hereby appointed the agent to receive and convey him to the State of Virginia, there
to be dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand as Lieutenant-Governor,
acting as Governor of the State of Virginia, as foresaid, and under the Great Seal of the State, at Richmond, the seventh day of December, A. D. eighteen
hundred and forty-two, and sixty-seventh year of the
Commonwealth.

By the Lieutenant-Governor,

Undered and Sery Commonwealth, and Secretary of Commonwealth, and Keper of the Seal.

STATE OF VIRGINIA.

STATE OF VIRGINIA.

Roadoger or Norfolk. sc.

Be it known, that on this third day of December, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-two, in the said Borough of Norfolk, personally appeared before me, Miles King, Mayor of the said Borough of Norfolk, James B. Gray, merciant, residing therein, and made oath before me on the Holy Bible, that on or about the twenty-fourth of September, eighteen hundred and forty-two, his storchouse on Wide Water-street, in the said borought, was burglariously and feloniously broken open and eatered in the night-time, and about twenty dollars in cash, and sundry articles of property to him belonging, taken, stolen and carried away from said store—that among the articles so stoleff, were some pocket-books and hair-brushes. That his said store had been broken open and catered burglantously and feamong the articles so stolest, were some pocket books and fair-brushes. That his said store had been broken open and catered burglariously and feloniously three other times previous, and since the first day of December, eighteen bundred and forty-two, et which time there were taken, stolen and catered away from his said storehouse, about eighty dollars in money, and various other articles of value belonging to hin, amongst which were a watch-key and pencil-case of silver, of the value of two dollars, and which he recollects seeing in his store in the place where they were usually deposited after he had closed his store, on the night in which it was so as aforesaid, first broken and entered - that shortly after the burglary and larceng-committed on or about the twenty-fourth of September, eighteen bundred and forty-two, he charged a colored man, named George Latimer, then held to service and labor with him, and owned by him as his slave, with the commission of the last-mentiosed burglary and larceny, soon after which, the said George Latimer abeconded and escaped to the State of Massechusetts, and city of Boston, where the affiant believes the said George Latimer row is. After his escape, the affiant searched the row in which said George Latimer slept, and there found, in the drawer of a table belonging to said George Latimer, two of the bocket-books and one of the hair-brushes which had been stolen, when the

The above affidavit was subscribed and sworn to by said James B. Gray, before me, Miles King, Mayor of said borough of Norfolk, and State of Virginia, sit the time and place, and 'verified in the manner sta-ted in the caption of said affidavit. In testimony of which, I, Miles King, Mayor [Seal.], aforesaid, have subscribad.

In testimony or which, and the same and [Seal.] aforesaid, have subscribed my name and affixed my seal of office hereto, the day and year first aforesaid.

M. KING. Mayor.

M. KING. Mayor.

To Elias Guy or any other Constable of the be

To Elias Guy or any other Constable of the borough of Narfolks.

Whereas, James B. Gray, of the borough of Norfolk aforesaid, merchant, hath this day made information and complaint upon oaity by his stiffavir, duly sworn and subscribed before me, Miles King, Mayor of the said borough of Norfolk, in the State of Virginia, that on or about the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-two, in the night, the storehouse of him, the said James B. Gray, on Wide Water-street, in the borough of Norfolk aforesaid, was 'feloniously and burglariously broken open, and about eighty dollars in money, and various articles of the value of ten or twelve dollars, amongst them a silver pencil-case and watch-key of the value of about two dollars, of the goods and chattles of him, the said James B. Gray, feloniously and burg ariously stolen, taken and carried away from thence, and that he hath just cause to suspect, and doth suspect and werily believe, that George Latimer, a collored man, formerly held to service and labor with him, and owned by him as his slave, the said felony and burglary did commit: These are, therefore, in the name of the Commonwealth, to command and require you, that immediately upon sight hereof, you do apprehend the said George Latimer and bring him before me or some alderman of this borough, to answer the premisis, and to be further dealt with according to law.

M. KING, Mayer, [Seal.]

The within-named George Latimer not found, and L am informed and have reason to believe, that he has fled to Boston, in the State of Massachusetts.

ELIAS GUY,
Constable, Borough of Norfolk, Va.
Norfolk Borough, December 5, 1842. STATE OF VIRGINIA.

NOBFOLK BOROUGH, to wit:

To Elias Guy, or any other Constable of the borough Norfolk:

To Elias Guy, or any other Constable of the borough of Norfolk:

Whereas, James B. Gray, of the borough of Norfolk, aforesaid, merchant, hath this day made information and complaint upon oath, by his affidavit duly sworn and subscribed before me, Miles King, Mayor of the said borough of Norfolk, in the State of Virginia, that on or about the twenty-fourth of September, eighteen hindred and forty two, in the night, the store of him, the said James B. Gray, on Wide Water-street, in the borough of Norfolk, aforesaid, was feloniously and burglariously broken open, and about twenty dollars in money and sundry pocket-books and hair-brushes, and other articles of the value of about fifteen dollars, of the goods and chattels of him, the said James B. Gray, feloniously and burglariously stolen, taken and carried away from thence, and that the hath, just cause to suspect, and doth suspect and verily believe, that George Latimer, a colored man, formerly held to service and labor with him, and owned by him as his slave, the said felony and burglary did commit. These are, therefore, in the name of the Commonwealth, to command and require you, that immediately upon sight hereof, you do apprehend the said George Latimer, and bring him before me, or some alderman of this borough, to answer the premises, and to be further dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and seal, this third day of December, eighteen hundred and forty-two.

M. KING, Moyor. [Seal.]

The within-named George Latimer and found, and I am informed and have reason to believe, that he has field to Boston, in the State of Massachusetts.

ELIAS GUY,

Constable, Borough of Morfolk, Va.

NORFOLK, BOROUGH, PERCHALLANDER.

STATE OF VIRGINIA.

STATE OF VIRGINIA.

BOROURI OF NORFOLK. 8c.

James B. Gray, of the borough of Norfolk, aforesaid, merchant, this day personally appeared before the Miller of the said borough of Norfolk, in the State of Virginia, and made oath on the Holy Bible, that George Jatimer, charged before me on his oath with felong and burglary, in breaking open the storehouse of him, the said James B. Gray, on Wide Water-street, in said borough, on or about the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and on eabout the twarty-fourth day of September, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and for wheels arrest I issued my two several warrants, dated the third day of December, instant, has fled to the State of Massachusetts and city of Boston, and that he verily believes that the said George Latimer is now at large in the State of Massachusetts.

Given under my hand and seal this fifth day of December, eighteen hundred and forty-two.

M. KING, Mayor. [Seal.]

The within a true copy. Attest,
Jso. A. Bolles,
Jso. A. Bolles,
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSEPTS.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSPITS COUNCIL CHAMBER, Boston, Dec. 1842.
To the Hon. J. M. GREGORY,

Ll. Governor of Virginia:

power.

The Constitution makes a charge of treason follow or other crime the foundation of the right to

whether the charge of crime is such as to authorize an arrest.

An affidavit comes from no responsible authority, but is the voluntary act of any person who chooses to make it. It may as well be the offspring of base, malevolent, vindictive feelings, as of pure and honorable sentiments; it may as well spring from selfish, sinister, or corrupt motives as from a regard for a faithful administration of criminal justice. It is usually made by a party claiming to be aggrieved, and, at the best, is weak evidence, over which almost necessary hangs a shade of distrust. It comes from a source unknown, and without any voucher for the respectability or truthful character of the affiant. Upon such a document, the executive authority of a State is required to cause a person under the protection of the laws, to be arrested, that he may be removed to the State from whence the demand comes, to answer to the charge contained

the demand comes, to answer to the charge contained in it.

Taking into view all these circumstances, it is apparent to my mind, that such a process is open to great abuse, unless it is watched over with scrupulous care.

What then are the requisites of a charge contained in affidavit which authorize an arrest? The decision of this question is referred by the Constitution and the law to the executive authority; and when I take into view the probable motives which induced such a reference to the executive, the rights involved, and all the other circumstances which necessarily surround this process, I am satisfied that the charge, taken as a whole, should be full and clear, defining the crime, and embodying such facts as necessarily raise a decided presumption of guilt: and I considerable such facts as part of the charge, neither contained in one or more affidavits, in regard to which there is some variance of practice.

I cannot persuade myself that an affidavit in which it is merely alleged that a crime has been committed, and the affiant believes, or has reason to believe, that the person demanded perpetrated it, is such a charge as the framers of the Constitution and the law anticipated. Such a construction would, in my bellef, encourage abuses, work out injustice and oppression, and turn a salutary provision of the Constitution into an instrument of evil instead of good. It is difficult to assign any adequate motive for referring this matter to the executives of the States, if they are disarmed of all discretion, and are the mere ministerial agents of any and every affidavit maker who can persuade an easy conscience that any one against whom he is moved by hatred, malice, revenge, or any other corrupt motive, is guilty of a crime. It appears to me, therefore, that when an affidavit does not contain a specification of such a crime as the Constitution provides for, and such proofs of probable guilt as, unexplained, would produce conviction, it does not contain such a charge as the Constitution and law require.

cases to the consideration of the executives of the States. In the commercial States, for example, the crime of cheating by fase pretences is often the charge upon which a requisition is made, and is peculiarly liable to abuse. I have the best reason for believing that in many cases the complainants have been prompted by no regard for the administration of justice, but have sought for an executive warrant, intending to employ it as a means of intimidation to compel the payment of debts, and when the object has been accomplished, to drop the prosecution, if that could be effected. But when this did not succeed, and such persons have been brought to trial, they have generally been acquitted. I have also been made acquainted with an instance in which such a warrant was employed not only to compel the payment of a debt under the terrors of a penitentary, but to extort a large sum of money under pretence of indemnifying the creditors for their trouble and expense, while there was scarcely a doubt of the innocence of the accused.

From these considerations I am convinced, that the people cannot be protected against an unwarrantable use of the process except by great vigilance, and exacting a charge which establishes a case of probable guit; nor do I anticipate that this will wholly arrest the abuse.

If the executive may not do this, his power becomes nominal, and he and the State are disarmed of all authority to protect the citizenes against arrests upon frivolous and calorable pretences.

It may be supposed that, inasmuch as the demandmust be made by the executive authority of a State, that a requisition will not issue unless founded upon a sufficient charge of crime; but my observation does not justify such a conclusion; either through precipitancy, or from some other cause, it not unfrequently occurs that they issue greatly deficient both in form and substance.

Being governed by these views of the Constitution and laws, I will now examine the case before me, bringing it to the test of these principles.

The requisition rests on the affidavit of Mr. Gray, which contains the charge, including the specification of crime, and the evidence which sustains it. He infers the guilt of the accused from the facts which he states, and those being the essence of the whole matter, I have examined them with some attention, to ascertain whether that is a just inference, bringing the case within the Contitution and law.

or about the first say of sansary, 18-12, at which times sheep were taken, stolen and carried away from the said storehouse about \$50 in money; and various other eractices of value to him belonging, among which ere evolucts seeing in his store in the place where they are usually deposited, she he had closed his store, on the night in which it was first broken open and entered; that shortly, after the larcency committed on or about the 24th of September, 1842, he charged a colored man, named George Latimer, then held to service and labor with him and owned by him as his slave, with the commission of the last-mentioned larceny; seon after which, the said George Latimer absconded and eccaped to the State of Massachusetts and city of Boston; after his escape, he (Gray) searched the fromin which asid Latimer slept, and there found, in the drawer of a table belonging to said George Latimer, two of the pocket-books and one of the hair-Erushes, which had been stolen when the storehouse had been broken open on or about the 24th of September, 1842; that the said George Latimer was searched in Boston, and there were found on his storehouse on or about the 24th day of Jahuary, 1842; and the facts Mr. Gray declares on oath, that he verily believes and odts clarge, that the said George Latimer did break and enter his said storehouse on or about the 24th day of September, 1842; hat be leives and odts clarge, that the said George Latimer did break and enter his said storehouse on or about the first day of Jahuary, 1842; and stoll therefrom about twenty dollars in immore to him belonging, and various articles of the property of the saffiant, of the value of about fifteen dellars, and among other things, sundry pocket books and hair-brushes; and that he further believes and enter his said storehouse on or about the first day of Jahuary, 1842, and side of the property of the saffiant, of the value of about fifteen dellars, and among other things, sundry pocket, because the saff and the second of the saff and the property of the s

affidavit. Whether sentiments of indignation or resentment mingled with the transaction, I shall not
spresume to inquire; but these circumstances belong
to the case and deserve-consideration, in forming an
dopinion upon the contents of the affidavit. It is, at
least, to be presumed that in such a state of things,
the truth would justify,
the affidavit would make as strong a case of guilt as
the truth would justify,
the other traders, a stock of goods for sale. Among
these, it appears, he had pocket-books, hair-brushes,
pencil-cases, and watch-keys. His store was broken
open, and some of these goods, which appear to be,
as far as I am able to judge, cheap articles, were
stolen, and he avers his belief that Latimer is guilty
of the larceny, because he fouud in his sleepingterm of the store of the store of the services of the store of the
articles first merits consideration. They were all
articles of personal convenience, such as almost evcry person, whatever may be his condition, possesser for his own accommodation. They seem to be
cheap, and such as a person like Latimer might with
propriety possess for his own use—and the number
d was no greater than the expensive of any person dedmands, unless, possibly, two pocket-books might be
deemed unnecessary. Next, there was no extraordinary circumstance in the disposition of them—the
pencil-case and key being on his person, and kept in
the same manner as others dispose of such articles
when designed for their own convenience.

The hair-brush and pocket-books were discovered
in a table drawer in his bed-room, which cannot be
esteemed an unusual or unsuitable place of deposit,
and I may say there does not appear to be any attempt at secregor concealment, but all the circumtempt at secregor concealment, but all the circumand customary.

The mere fact, therefore, that Latimer possessed,
and kept, in the manner described, so many of such
articles as were appropriate for his use, unless connected with other circumstances. Can have little

sunption of guilt, for they may or may not be those which have been lost, and this must depend on other evidence.

Mr. Gray, however, further states, that shortly after the theft committed about the 24th of September, he accused Latimer of it, and soon afterwards (he does not say how soon,) he abscended.

There does not appear to be any thing remarkable in such an act under the circumstances which existed. Latimer was charged with theft by his master, the only person whom he had any right to look for protection, and this might well excite a degree of alarm which would induce him to flee, whether guilty or innocent. It appears also, that the brush and pocket-books were discovered after his departure; whether an earlier search was made does not appear; but, as the master had the power and the right both to search the person and premises of the alsoe, it seems singular, if such was the fact, that it should be delayed till after the flight, and it is no less singular, that Latimer, if guilty, should, after he had been accused, place the stolen articles where detection, by discovery, would be almost inevitable, despecially when the property could, with great facility, be concealed or destroyed.

The facts connected with this discovery, as detailed in the affidavit, are so difficult to reconcile with the motives of action which govern the guilty, and may be accounted for in so many other ways, quite as salisfactorily, that I cannot belp thinking that the inference drawn by Mr. Gray, inculpating Latimer, rests on doubtful premises.

and may be accounted for in so many other ways, quite as satisfactorily, that I cannot belp thinking that the inference drawn by Mr. Gray, inculpating Latimer, rests on doubtful premises.

It is also to be remembered, that of all the property stolen, nothing has been discovered, unless those little articles were part of it; and it is somewhat remarkable. If Latimer is guilty, that the discovery should be limited to these, if he kept stolen property in such a carcless manner. But, without dwelling longer upon the affidavit, I will advert to another circumstance connected with this felony.

On the 19th of October last, a complaint for larceny was made to the police court of Boston, against Latimer, for stealing and conveying away goods and money, the property of Sanuel B. Gray, which their is alleged to have been committed at Boston on the 20th October. Another complaint was made against him, in which the same articles are alleged to be the property of Janies B. Gray, and the larceny is alleged to lave taken place at Norfolk, Virginia. While these complaints appear to me to be designed to cover the same felony described in the affidavits, they vary from it in some particulars, which are material, among which I do not mean to include the allegation that the goods were taken at Boston. The only point of view in which these complaints have a bearing, rests on the belief that the information upon which they are made must have been derived from Mr. Gray. If such is

true copy. Attest.
onn A. Bolles,
Secretary of the Con

COMMUNICATIONS

The free that the cribe.
The for the cribe.
The for the cribe.
The for the cribe.
Resolve he a cre to redem to a support Resolve dest, call the credit of th

Wheres a create reador we create so create reador we mong the most a sentire Resolve the sentire so case of the Legan of t

Latimer Convention.

Latimer Convention.

Agreeably to public notice, a Bristol Contention was held in Liberty H Bedford, on Wednesday, Jan. 18th, 18th, organized by the choice of Roder Freet, Bedford, and Elisha Kirby, of Dartmouth,

Bedford, and Elisha Kirky, of Darmonds as Presidents.
Wm. C. Coffin and Julius Lyons, of Nes ford, were appointed Secretaries.
The following individuals were appointed states committee, viz. John A. Collins, of Eschemos, Remond, of Salems, and J. R. Corpole, I Hussey, and Wm. Berry, of New Bedford. In the absence of the committee, the media addressed by Mr. Macreading, of Espatians. The following resolution was presented business committee.

Resolved, That this Convention most ex-recommend renewed exertions in the circular the Lattner petitions, until the 26th inst, is some friends in the neighboring town as a be appointed to circulate the petitions for sig-in their respective districts, and to formation

On motion of C. Lenox Remond, all present, or who may be present during things of the Convention, were invited to the the discussions.

the discussions.

George Latimer was now introduced to the mong by the President, and, after remarkly CL Remond, addressed the Convention.

The resolution presented by the business considere was now taken up, and, after remarks in its vor by Mr. Remond, was adopted.

The Convention now adjourned to 2 o'cick, P.X.

The Convention now adjourned to 2 o'cleic, P.X

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Meeting called to order by the President
On motion, a committee of three was spously selent two delegates to assist in presenting the Lattimer Petition to the Legislature, viri. Sisson of Westport, Stephen Potter of Butsard and Wrn. C. Coffin of New Bedford.

The business committee presented the faltrag resolutions:

Resolved, That this Convention regards wither and adarm, the recent decision of its Signer Court of the United States, in the case of results allowed, independent of all the protective and variation of the Convention for the Conventio

such steps as sirall immediately exceents that shusetts from all participation, directly analolate by, in the hortible, moderous and inhumas put of southern slavery.

Resolved, That since slavery has been interest as an element into the organic law of the study which the physical force of the individual Soas pledged to its defence, and that, from the contessment of this government, the colored speklas been proscribed, and the legislative dipleast; it been proscribed, and the legislative dipleast; it been proscribed, and the legislative dipleast; it been control to the slave system, we do not questige her actitutional correctness of the decision of the 8 preme Court of the U. S. in the Prigg case refers to the theory of the control of the special the attention of our fellow-citizens to tetam ing fact, that Massachusetts is a slaveholding fore so long as she occupies her present posibors is denoted that the slave system is the slaveholding state of the st

On motion of John F. Emerson, E. D. Lintos Phomas Hathaway were chosen a committee

blood of the revolution was spile, and that such poured out from colored veins, slages asset on spirely, that the religion of this State, as well of the property of the state of the spirely our hope of success from the state of the state, as well of the state of the state, but in the report of the state, but in the report of policies institutions of the State, but in the remainer of public sentiment, both of which, expense has found, are but the state of the State, but in the remainer of public sentiment, but of which, expense has found, are but the state of the State of

If not glected, do n ar anchests is a precipity with the control of the control o

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the sechusetts.

The undersigned, officers of a large Brista Carty Latimer Convention, composed of citizen with out regard to sect or party, were unanimosity attructed affectionately but carnestly to report per structed affectionately but carnestly to report per the convention of the conve

and size so to define the rights and powers of coporations, which have originated or may orig-us in the Massuchasetts Legislature, by which red critizes may be protected from insult, out-gand personn violence.

ngi, and personal tracementate appointed by this geolved. That the committee appointed by this facestion to aid, in presenting the Latimer petities, he authorized to present at the same time to the facilitative the above petition.

the heristature the above periods.

The meeting was then addressed by the President, an involuded to the audience George Lattiner.

Mr. Latimer told his story, and was followed by Clean Remond and John A. Collins.

The resolutions were then adopted, and the Contractions were then adopted,

RODNEY FRENCH, President. WE. C. COFFIN. Secretaries

The Liberator. DANVERS (New Mills) Jan. 23d, 1843.

a Garrison: The friends of the slave in this village met to fer this evening to remember the slavy, and are this evening to remember the slavy, and at this Win Endicott be requested to act as

be following resolutions were presented, and r an animated and friendly discussion, it was employed to adopt them, and present them believator for publication:—

deertor for publication:—

,ed, That we still believe the 'Liberator'
recy efficient instrument in bringing about
outston of the slave; that it ought to be it
also of every abolitionist; and we will do what
to extend its circulation, and contribute to

IONS

2 o'clock, P. !

That if the present excitement in our a trevivals, partook but in a slight dereign of Jesus of Nez reth, the Libdirective a support, in-lead of an oppositive of the converts, and the poor slave and his not be treated with the contempt which in the community.
W.M. ENDICOTT, Scribe.

th County Anti-Slavery Society.

ath County Anti-Slavery Society, menth County Anti-Slavery Society helt meeting in South Hingham, on. Wed e 11th inst. Hon. Seth Sprague ware chair. Jairus Lincoln, James Boyle i, Rengord were appointed a Business, who offered the following resolutions for which were adouted:

as, his nation has declared that 'all mer of equal; that they are endowed by their ith certain institutable rights; and that cap are life, therry, and the pursuit of hap

regs, slavery is the greatest con of these rights; therefore, t slavery should be abolished forth of the nation over which Congres

outed.

That the resolution adopted by the epercentatives of the United States, on January, 1840, relating to the right of which is still in force, is, in the words fature of this State, 'a palpable viola-Constitution of the United States, a of instingable rights, and a stretch of can never quietly be submitted to by

e.
That this nation is a slaveholding na
people of these United States a slave
g people, inasmuch as slaveholders an
or slavery are chosen to rule over thi
the set of government is allowed to ru
ost disgraceful slave-market on the fac

That the laws of the slave States,

That, by a late decision of the Suprem United States, the Constitution, which has a guarantee of liberty to this peo be regarded as a guarantee of slavery interests of slaveholders, and the op

That the escape of George Latime k prison house of slavery to a free Stat casion of rejoicing to all who love free

ad, That the detention of George Latimer of the County of Suffolk—the refusal to aymen to his cell—and the improper use against to his cell—and the improper use property for private ends—are gross and tions of our rights, and loudly call for a will more effectually secure personal those who may escape from bondage, and citigens of our own free State.

d. That, in the death of Dea, Wm. P. Plymouth, the slave has lost an untring the adit slavery came a firm aumoriter.

whom he has been respected an

That the 'Latimer Committee' deserproclaim liberty to all the land, and bitants thereof.

astution. That the anti-slavery enterprise is

refore, all that oppose it are anti-christing on Wednesday forenoon was uponed
by Rev. Samuel A. Davis—in the afterter. Mr. Russell—and in the evening, by
ane—and on Thursday evening, by Inmith. At these meetings, there was no
tog men and singing women. I am on
—Come join the Abolitonista, and mathere was using which added very much
set of the meeting. The Society held
set of the meeting. The Society held
I have a sund the set of the meeting and Thursday afternoon
all, in the Jower village. The citizens
lingham made arrangement and ample,
our accommonation and comfort, for
evening passed a hearty vote of thanks,
last the proceedings of the meeting be
title Liberator and Standard,
fing then closed by singing,
stone, O God, exaited high,
state the proceedings.

con, O God, exalted high, is the glory fills the sky, it be on earth displayed, hou art here as there obeyed.

SETH SPRAGUE, Pres. pro. tens.

ds of the Imerican Anti-Slavery

to be neeld in Manchester, on the 14th Pebranary Have you resolved to attend to so immediately. The cause of Truth of Right outraged, of Humanity transferred, demands this at your hands, is situated in the centre of the State, or of easy access. No true friend of the excessible for absence on the locar-sone very unusual circumstances premeeting at Hampton-was very large, and the largest. That was a convention for the State. This will be one for the manint will not be satisfied with less flegates at Manchester; and persent aphenomenate in the state of the state. This will be one for the manint will not be satisfied with less flegates at Manchester; and persent aphenomenate in the state of the state

shall be made use of in forwarding our enterprise.

Rally, then, from all quarters! The Manchester friends will sustain you—will give you food and shelter, while you stay there. A number of the ablest and most eloquent speakers in the anti-slavery field have pledged themselves to be present. We have not time to write, nor do you require it; so we take our leaver; cautioning you one and all not to forget to make your monerance at Manchestere on to forget to make your monerance at Manchestere on

THE LIBERATOR

BOSTOM:

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 3, 1843.

TA REPEAL OF THE UNION BETWEEN KORTHERS

Tomporary illness, we very much regret to say has prevented the Editor from attending to his du-ties the present week.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING

ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING
O'THE
Massachusetts Anti-Stavery Society.
The Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Stavery Society was held at Fancuil Hall, in the city of Boston, Wednesday, January, 25, 1843, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. the President, FRANCIS JACKSON, in the cfair.
Prayer was offered by J. T. Raymond, of Boston.
JNO. F. EMERSON, of New-Bedford, COREKIUS BRAMMALL, of Boston, and WILLIAM BASELT, of Lynn, were appointed Arsistant Secretaries.

DRAMIALL, of Boston, and WILLIAM BASELT, of Lynn, were appointed Arsistant Secretaries. On motion of H. W. Williams, voted, that a Business Committee of seven be chosen. The fullowing persons were appointed, viz: Wm Lloyd Ggrrison, Wendell Phillips, Maria W. Chap-man, N. P. Rogers, George Brudburn, John A. Col-lins, C. L. Remond.

ins, C. L. Remond.

On motion of Wm. Bassett,

Voted, That a Committee of three be appointed on

linance and the Roll.

Charles K. Whipple, James N. Buffum, Cyrus M.

Burleigh were appointed.

On motion of E. Quiney, Voted, That a Committee, consisting of one from each county, be appointed to no

from each county, be appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

The following persons were appointed, viz: Seth Sprague of Plymouth, Wm. L. Garrison of Middlesex, Samuel May of Worcester, Wm. Ashby, Jr. of Essex, John M. Spear of Norfolk, Franklin Emerson of Bristel, J. A. Collins of Suffolk, George Bradburn of Nantucket.

The Treasurer, Samuel Philibrick, read his Report, which, on mation of C. Rambell, was recentled.

which, on motion of C. Bramhall, was accepted On motion of W. Phillips, Voted, That the Annual Report be read.

Voted, That the Annual Report be read.
On motion of F. Quince,
Voted, That when this meeting adjourn, it be to
2 1-2 oclock, P. M.
C. M. Burleigh, from the Committee on Finance
and the Roll, reported the following resolution, which
was adopted:

as adopted : Resolved, That every person present be req

Resolved, That every person present be requested to give one dollar, or such other sum as they deem expedient, to meet the expenses of the meeting and the publication of the Annual Report.

A song was then such by the Hutchinson family, the celebrated vocalists from New-Hampshire.

E. Quincy proceeded to read the Annual Report, and read till one o'clock; when, after a song by the Hutchinsons, the meeting adjourned to half past 2 o'clock, P. M.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNO

Mefaccording to adjournment.

E. Quincy concluded the reading of the Annual Report; after which, the song, God speed the right,

was sung by a juvenile choir.

Mr. T. Haskell stated that a difference of opini existed between himself and the Board of in relation to some of the topics commented on in the

form, a committee of three, consisting of Messrs, J. N. Buffun, E. D. Hudson, and John Allen, was appointed to investigate the causes of difference, and report.

W. Phillips, chairman of the Business. Committee, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That, rejoicing as we do in the great advance of anti-slavery sentiment, in the free States, we still perceive the vast difference between the principles which actuate most of those who profess them, and our own; and we seize this opportunity to proclaim that we demand for the slave immediate, unconditional emancipation, without expairiation on his part, or compensation for his master.

Resolved, That no abolitionist can consistently demand less than a dissolution of the union between

mand less than a dissolution of the union between northern freedom and southern slavery, as essential to the preservation of the one and the abolition of the

up for consideration, and was unanimously adopted.

The second resolution of the Business Confinitee
was eloquently advocated by Wendell Phillips, after

which, the Society adjourned to meet at 7 o clock.

WENNESDAY EVENING.
The Society assembled in Fancuil Hall at 7 o'clock
After two songs by the juvenilo chair, the resolution
under consideration at the time of afternoon adjourn. under consideration at the time of afternoon adjournment, was strenuously opposed by George Bradburn of Nantucket. A song from the Mesers. Hutchinson followed, and the discussion was then continued by Mesers. Jewitt, of Providence, R. I., E. D. Hudson of Notthampton, Frederick Douglas, of Lynn, C. L. Remond, of Salem, Wm. W. Marjoram, and G. W. Mellen, of Boston.

After another song by the Hutchinsons, the Society adjourned to meet if Fameuit Hall at 11 o'clock on Thursday.

Thursday.

Thursday.

Morrisco.

Society met at 10 o'clock.
Prayer was offered by Mr. Jewett, of Providence

On motion of S. Sprague, II. A. Morse of Holliston was added to the Committee on Nomingtions. The discussion of the resolution in relation to the

dissolution of the Union, was continued by Mr. Po oth, N. H.

of Portsmouth, N. II.
On nonination of the Chair, E. D. Hudson, of Northampton, was specinted a member of the Nominating Committee.
Mr. Charles Lane, of London, was then introduced to the meeting, and addressed it in favor of the resolution.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Society met in the Hall of the House of Representatives at the State

by cheering expressions of approbation.

Resolved, That so long as Massachuseits pledges the physical force of her sons to protect her sister slaveholding States against domestic violence, she is practically a slave State: that so long as she throws open her soil as free hunting ground for the master in pursuit of his fugitive, she is practically a slave State: that so long as she cends back to the slave-laws of the South the alleged offenders against them, she is practically a slave State: that so long as she requires her executive and legislative officers to swear to support a Constitution which in some parts protects the slave system, she is practically a slave State.

He was followed by Mr. Treadwell, in opposition to

presented and supported with great ability the follow-ing resolution, and whose remarks were received with long-continued applause:

long-continued applause:

Resolved, That in view of the overwhelming influences of Clurch and State marshalled, against us, and encouraged by the past success of our efforts, we recognize the duty of personal, earnest, self-depying exertions in behalf of the slave, and pledge ourselves

Thompson in relation to the reception of persons of color in other countries, which he prefaced with re-marks showing the absurdity of the assertion that: prejudice against color is universal in human natur since in countries where color is not a badge of slave

Remarks to the same point were made by N. P. Regersfor N. Hampshire, who excused himself from speaking at length on account of illness.

Wendell Phillips being then loudly called for, came forward, but gave way for a few remarks from Chas.

L. Remond in relation to the treatment of persons of

resolutions offered by Messrs. Quincy Remond, were then adopted by acclamation.

After a song by the Hutchinsons, the Society ad journed to Friday, at II o'clock.

FRIDAY MORNING, Jan. 27 The Society met pursuant to adjourn

aoil Hall, at 11 o'clock.

Meeting called to order by Wm. Bassett, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society.

After a most inspiring song from the Hutchinsons, the report of the nominating committee was presented by its Chairman, Seth Sprague of Duxbury, which report was adopted; and the following named, persons were elected the officers of the Society for the organics.

President

Vice-Presidents.

Fice Presidents.

Seth Sprague of Duxbury,
Andrew Robeson of New-Bedford,
Nathaniel B. Borden of Fall River,
George T. Davis of Greenfield,
Stillman Lethrop of Cambridgeport,
Ames Farnsworth of Groton,
Joseph Southwick of Boston,
Jamuel J. May, of Lexington,
Adin Ballou of Milford,
Link M. Ficks of West Brookfield. Joseph Southween or income and in Jamuel J. May of Lexington, Adin Ballou of Milfard, Adin Ballou of Milfard, John M. Fiske of West Brookfield, Joshun T. Everett of Princaton, Effingfan L. Cayron of Uxbridge, William B. Earle of Leicenfield, Howico G. Wood of Middlebore, Joseph Giffard of San-vierfield, George Bradburn of Naniucket, George Bradburn of Naniucket, George Bradburn of Naniucket, Samiol May of Leicester, Samiol May of Leicester, Samiol May of Leicester, Nathan Webrar of Haverhill, William Adam of Nathampton, George Hoyt of Abethampton, George Hoyt of Abethampton, George Hoyt of Abethampton, Caroline Weston of Baston, Caroline Weston of Baston, Caroline Weston of Baston, Caroline Weston of Baston, Caroline Reamhall of Boston, John M. Spear of Weymouth.

Recording Sceretary, Henry W. Williams of Boston. Treasurer, Samuel Philbrick of Brookline.

Audior, Samuel E. Sewall of Boston. Counsellors,

Ellis Gray Loring, Wentell Phillips, Maria W. Chapman, Edmund Jackson, Charles L, Remond, John T. Hilton, Edmund Quincy, John Rogers, John A. Collins, Henry I Bowdite

Samiel May of Leicester, moved the reconsidera-tion of the resolution adopted at the close of the see sion yesterday P. M. which was sustained by W. B. Earle of Leicester, and Mr. Treadwell of New-York after which, E. Quiney moved that the question of re-consideration be laid on the table, which motion wan lost, and the discussion was continued by Seth Spragu of Duxbury, J. A. Collins of Boston, and the Mesers-Hutchinsons, in an approximate some on the philosy

the North and the South is 'a covenant with death and an agreement with hell—involving both partie in atrocious criminality; and should be immediatel

such ministers and churches.

A thrilling song followed, by the Hutchinson brothers, and, on motion, the Society adjourned to 6 1-2

Society called to order by the President.

On motion of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, the resolution under discussion at the time of adjournment were laid upon the table, for the purpose of considering the following, which were presented by N. P. Rogers, and which were adopted:

Resolved, That the reception of the Resolved, That the reception of the great anti-slavery address of O'Connell, and his 65,000 country, men, by the Irish of this country, with their neglec to answer its spirit-tirring call to join the ranks of the sobilitionists, is deeply dishonorable to them, and a shame to the land of their birth; proving that Ire land has not sent us her true children, or that the democratic climate of New-England is fatal to the liber ty-loving spirit; and further resolved, that the course of the Catholic newspapers and ecclesisties of this country, in relation to the Irish address, and the ab litionists, shows the spirit of Popery to be as bigotectyrannical and pro-slavery, as that of New-Englan

Resolved, That in behalf of humanity, the abolition

Scotland and Ireland, furnished the late Pair of the Massachuset Anti-Slavery Society.

Resolved, That the abolitionists of this country hail with hearfelt cheering, the glorious coadjutor band of Irishmen, the little company in Dublin, who meet for humanity every week at the Royal Exchange, the Faneuil Hall of that interesting old capital, and that we reach the right hand of fellowship to them, cordially, across the water.

Resolved, That in the decease of our worthy and

which was also passed:

Resolved, That in the decease of our worthy and venerable friend, William P. Ripley, of Plymouth, this Society has lost an indefatigable and unflinehing supporter, and the anti-slavery cause one of its most devoted, sincere and valuable coadjutors. 'The memory of the just is blessed.'

G. W. F. Mellen presented the succeeding résolutions, which were accepted, without debate:

Resolved, That the imprisoning of Mossra. Thompson, Work and Burr, in a juil in Missouri, as alleged for aiding the slave in escaping from his bondage, is ufferits into, anti-republlean, and ought' to call forth the united voice of every abolitionist and lover of liberty in the country, for their hiberation. For what man is there, who, it he should have father, mother, brother, sister, or friend, in the prison-house of slavery, would not de all in his power for their release, and feel it to be a religious duty imposed upon him, to break the chain of the oppressor in the most effectual manner possible? and may not the slave in our southern States say, 'Am I not a man, and a

rother?'.

Resolved, That in the late decisions of the Supre Resolved, That in the late decisions of the Supreme Court, in the case of Prigs vs. the State of Pennylivania, and in the case of Latimer, in Boston, doctrines are advanced, so utterly adverse to the rights of the people of the several States in this Union, and which opinions, if not reversed, must have a tendency to interrupt the harmony of these States; for it cannot be exampled to propose a least of the few States. supposed the people, at least of the free States, are as supposed the people, at least of the free States, are so utterly lost to all self-respect, and to their political rights, as to be willing to give up under any govern-ment, the right to a trial by july, at least when, any criminal act has been committed, the writ of habeas

The following resolution, offered by Edmund Quit ev, and seconded by Wm. L. Garrison, was unani

nonsly adopted: Resolved, That the death of Henry G. Ch

ne reconsideration of the resolve in relation the Irish address, was then moved by Wm. L. Garison, to allow opportunity for further debate. Caried.

George Bradburn of Nantucket, James Cambell Boston, and the resolution was again adopted.

Hampshire, which was received with thunders of a e, calling for its repetition, and another was su

Wm. B. Eurle offered and sustained the following, which was adopted:

To those, who are making effects to prevent the axtension of daysery, it is a source of equal pride and pleasure to know, that they are countenanced and supported by characters must reperable in those States in which it is not yet abelished, and if to these are added the fervent wishes of their fellow-citizens in other States, the appeal, we trust, will not be disregarded. It is, therefore, Resolved, as the opinion of this meeting, That the Congress of the United States possesses the constitutional power, apon the admission of any new State created beyond the limits of the original territory of the United States, to make the prohibition of the further actuation of slavery or involustary sarvitude in such new State, a condition of its admission. Resolved, That, in the apinion of this meeting, it just and expedient that his power should be accordable by Congress, upon the admission of the United States.

States.

This report was unanimously accepted; and Mem Webster, Blake, Quincy, Austin and Gallison w appointed a committee to transmit the resolutions the Senators and Representatives of this State in C.

for the signatures of the citizens. Therefore,
Resolved, That we reaffirm the principles of the
above resolutions, and claim of the distinguished men
who took part in the proceedings above stated, by the
regard they owe to justice or consistency, to give us
openly their aid and concurrence in urging them on
the community.

On motion of Edmund Quincy, the Society pro-

On motion of Edmund Quincy, the Society pro-ceeded to the consideration of the resolutions on the table at the time of the afternoon adjournment. The resolution relating to the church and ministry being first in order, was taken up, and adopted; after which, the following resolution was offered by Wn L. Garrison, and commented on by the mover, C. I. Remond, and Wendell Phillips, whose remarks calls forth frequent and enthusiastic applicate: Resolved. That the nomination of Henry Clay, the

The Hutenissons intowed, in a most intomigration, which was reputation, was received with load cheers.

The question being then called for, the resolution was almost unanimously adopted.

Edmund Quincy offered the following resolution, which was adopted without debate:

Resolved, That the abolitionists of the United Reso'ved, That the abolitionists of the United States should never be lulled into a false sceptify that the danger of the annexation of Texas to the U. S. is over; but that they should be forever on their guard against the insidious arts of the slave power, which they may be assured will never cease to demand the acquision of that territory for the extension of their tatal system of short.

Wendell Phillips presented the following resolution, which was also adopted:

Resolved, That while we cant from us the sharkles

Resolved, That while we cast from us of both political parties, we repudiate, at the same time, that which claims to be a third, and assumes the style of 'Liberty party '—as a misdirection, and waste of effort, an attempt at impossibilities, inconsistent in all its principles, and recreant in the little practice

The following was also adopted :

Resolved, That the President and Secretary of this Society be instructed to present the Senate and House of Representatives of the Massachuretts Legislature the following memorial: To the Senate and House of Represent Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in assembled:

assembled:

The Massaclusetts Anti-Slavery Society, convened in Fanaui Hall; would earnestly request the Legislature to crase from the statute book of this Common-wealth, the odious and proscriptive law which prohibits the internariage of persons of different complexions, not-along so, so to define the powers of the railroad corporations, erected by the authority of the Commonwealth; and endowed by it with special privileges, as fully to secure colored persons travelling on said roads, from proscription, insult and personal violence from their officers.

calists, and, after giving six cheers, the Society

jonrned, sine die. FRANCIS JACKSON, President. HENRY W. WILLIAMS, JOHN F. ROBINSON, CORNELIUS BRAMHALL, WILLIAM BASSETT,

The Latimer Petitions.

On Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock, a large umber of the signers of the great Latimer Petitions seembled in Fancuil Hall. The meeting was called order by Dr. HENRY I. BOWDITCH.

Dr. II. I. Boweiters, of Boston, made a report of the labors of the Latimer Committee in procuring signatures ta the petitions, which was accepted. The meating chose Charles F. Adams, Eq. (son of J. Q. Adams, and Chairman of the Anti-Slavery Committee of the House of Representatives) to present the Petition to the Massaahuse's Legislature; and Mr. Pierroyr made an appropriate speech, on committing it to his charge. Mr. Adams expressed his high sense of the honor conferred upon him, and his satisfaction in opening his mouth for the first time in that Hall, upon such a question. He pledged his best of Hall, upon such a question. He pledged his best el forts to secure the object sought by the petitioners...

forts to secure the object sought by the pentioners.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was unanimously selected to
take charge of the Petition to Congress.

The petitions were headed by GEORGE LATIMER. That addressed to the State Legislature was signed by

62,791 citizens; that to Congress by upwards of

48,000. es were made by Mr. EARLE of Le. WHITE of Watertown, after which

The Petition to our State Legislature The Petition to our State Legislature was carried immediately to the House of Representatives, where it was presented by Mr. Adam, and referred to the appropriate Committee. It was then earlied to the Senate, and that body concurred in the reference of the House. The Petition was borne into the House upon the shoulders of four gentlemen, and created a strong senation.

Peace Meeting.

Northampton, was specinted a member of the Nominating Committee.

Mr. Charles Lane, of London, was then introduced to the meeting, and addressed it in favor of the resolution.

N. P. Rogers, of Concord, N. H. presented stundry resolutions, with a request that they be considered in connexion with those already before the meeting.

The discussion was resumed by C. M. Burleigh, and after a most inspiring song by the Hutchinson family, was continued by T. P. Beach, of New-Hampshire, Henry G. Wright of England, W. L. Garrison, of Cambridgeport, and Geo. Bradbure; and at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Thursday Aptiraxoos.

Meeting called to order by the President.

The resolution is relation to dissolution was further to considered; remarks being made by Messrs. W. B. Earle of Leicester, Abel Tanner of Rhode Island, N. Picket of Rechester, N. Y. Wendell Phillips of Boxton, John M. Spear of Weymouth, (who read an extension of the American Peace Society, and society and ferovities the subject, to take into consideration the measures necessary to the discussion was resumed by C. M. Burleigh, and a substitute was dopted to prevent the further extension of slavery in the United States:

James T. Austin, Esq. opened the debate, and after a most large and respectable measures necessary to to take into consideration the measures necessary to to take into consideration the measures necessary to the take int

NOTICES.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES.

AT AMORY HALL.

This course of eight Lectures will be commenced on Monday evening, Feb. 13th, at 7 o'clock,
By JOHN PIERPONT.
2d. By WENDELI PHILLIP:. Feb. 20th. Subject—Statery and the Constitution.
3d. By EDMUND QUINCY. Feb. 27th. Subject—Principles and Measures of Abolitionists.
4th. By FREDERICK DOUGLASS. March 6th. By WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. March 5th. By WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. March 13th. Subject—What the North has to downth Statery.
6th. By CHARLES LENGY REVON Meach

ject-Slavery and Colonization.

8th. By GEORGE BRADBURN. April 3d. Sub-

Sth. By GEORGE BRADBURN. April 2d. Sub-ject.—Slavery and the Political Parties.—Clay's Speech. Tickets at \$1 00 each, or two for \$1 50, to be had at the Auti-Slavery Office, 25, Cornhill, or at the booksellers' shops of Messrs, Wm. D. Ticknor, James Munroe, Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, John Marsh, and William Crosby. By Members of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society, being entitled to tiskets, are requested to call for them at 39 Summer-street.

GREAT CONVENTION IN CONNECTICUT, To THE MEN AND WOMEN OF CONNECTICUT:

To THE MER AND WOMEN OF CONSECUTION:

The pleasing daty of inviting you, one and all, to meet in convention at MANCHESTER, on TUES-DAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 14th, 15th and 16th of February, has been imposed upor me by the Executive Committee of the American A. S. Society. The object of this meeting is to institute a State Society upon the principles which govern the American Society, and to debiburate and to act upon great questions connected with the present interest and future welfare of our enterprise. The responsibilities of our cause should be taken from the few, and assumed by the unany. The whole country should be completely and efficiently organized. The floating sympathy for the alvey, abouted by the unexis and particularly and State, should easier the country should always the should easier the secondary of the save, abouted by the unexy particularly could be completely and efficiently against the taken of the secondary of the save and the country should be completed to be a carrier to the save and the country should save proposed to the secondary of the save proportionately diminished; and it also holds true, the secondary diminished; and it also holds true, the recomplishment of a glorious end, the spirit, zeal and efficiency of the abolitionists have been increased.

Our relations to both Church and State, which are

Our relations to both Church and State, which are

cased.

Our relations to both Church and State, which are cased.

Our relations to both Church and State, which are and have ever been arrayed against our movement, and such at the present time as to demand of all true hearts that serifice and self-denial necessary to convince all those opposed to this enterprise, that we regard the inalicable rights of our colored brothers and sisters, weighed down with chains at the South and at the North, with an inhuman and proscriptive prejudice, more than the interest of sect or party. You are earnestly invited to come up to this meeting, with the strong conviction-that our cause has now arrived at a crisis when such a Couvention is imperiously demanded.

CHARLES L REMOND, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, EDMUND QUIN-CY, FREDERICK DOUGLASS, CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, JAMES BOYLE, Dr. HUDSON, and JAMES MUNIOE, and other distinguisted speakers have been invited to be present. The third day will be devoted to the discussion of the origin, influence and the course and policy of that party. It is important that this movement be fully understood by all the abolitionists of the State.

Let this be the greatest anti-slavery gathering svet witnessed in Connecticut. Let the old and the young—the rich and the poor—the farmer and the day laborer—the mechanic and the manufacturer—the m

JOHN A. COLLINS, Gen. Agent Am. A. S. Society

ALL HANDS AHOY! "ALL HANDS AHOY!"

There will be a reduntry Convention of abolitionists in Ruckport, (Cape Ann.) on Thursday and Friday, the 20th and 10th of February next. Win. L. Garrison, Charles L. Remond, T. F. Beach, and other distinguished friends of the slave, are expected to be in attendance. Abolitionists from all parts of the country, and especially from Essex Co. are carnestly entreated to be present. Call for direction to places of entertainment upon

ESSEX COUNTY-BOARD MEETING. The members of the Board of Managers of the Essec County Anti-Slaver Society are hereby builfoct to meet at the house of Jonathan Kenny, No. 32. South-street, Salem, on Monday, Feb. 6th, at 30 clock, P. M.

MARY P. KENNY, Rec. Sec. Salem, January 26th, 1843.

Sailent, January 2011, 1932.

TO THE ABOLT/HONISTS OF RHODE-ISLAND.

The Executive Committee of the Rhode-Island State Anti-Slavery Society, in compliance with the often expressed wishes of aboltionists in various parts of the State, and in accordance with their own views of the best manner of advancing the instrests of the anti-alavery carso, have invited Frederick Douglass to become the Agant of the State Society, and authorized him to lecture and collect funds in its behalf.

They take this method of apprising the country friends that Mr. Douglass has commenced his labors, and they carnestly commend him to the hespitality, the sympathy, and the settive co-operation of aboltionists wherever he may go.

Much may be done to lighten his labors, and increase his usefulness, by assisting him in getting up meetings, giving out appointments, and various other ways which will readily suggest themselves to will be found to aid him in his errand of love and mery.

In behalf of the Executive Committee of the Rhode-Island State Anti-Slavery Society,
Listand State Anti-Slavery Society,
Providence, 2d Jan. 1823.

ADELPHIC UNION LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. TO THE ABOLITIONISTS OF RHODE ISLAND

ADELPHIC UNION LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
The Lecture on Tuesday evening, Feb. 7th, will be delivered by Jersyman B. Saspersons. Subject—Prejudiee—its influence in developing the clieracter of the Colored People.

17 The Lectures hereafter will be delivered on Tuesday instead of Monday evenings.

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY. AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY,
A public meeting of the American Peace Society
will be held in the Representatives Chamber of the
State House, on Wednesday, Peb. 8th, at 7 clock,
P. M. when tuttions will be offered, and the meetpeace of the state of the stat

> JUNIER'S OYSTER ROOM, BILL OF FARE

Clam Soup,
Orstors Stowed,
"Fried in Batter,
rumbs, " " Meal, " Fried in Crumbs,

Pies, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. Oysiers for sale by the gallon or small neasure.

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to the slave sysind of humanity
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little influence,
useless without

exented by the

latives of Ma

For the Liberator THE NEW DRAGON OF WANTLEY.

Ye have heard of the dragon of Wantley moorA monster much famed in the legends of yere.

For appetite vast, and strength of limb There's a monster by far more savage and fell,
Who doth yet at this day in the South countrie dw
Wantley's dragon. Wantley's dragon was nothing to him!

If his force gleaming eyes, and huge rows of teeth,
His ponderous stomach, and talons beneath,
Or well credited tales you may trust—
He can take down a church with its steeple slick,
And will make not much more of its walls of brick,
Than you would of an apple pin crust,

All the cattle around he claims as his prize, All the cattle around ne claims as on proce,
Whose color is dark—not a few will suffice,
So capacions a stomach to cram;
For the fat and the lean, the large and the small,
Down he gobbles them, hide, hones, muscle and all,
And a hegshead of blood is his dram,

Now as some of his cattle had gone natray,
And, to look up fresh pasture, had wandered away
To the rich clover fields of the North—
Some more to collect, and the lost ones to find,
And see that the business was done to his mind,
The old dragon himself issued forth.

The old dragon himself sauce-forth.

But somehow it happened, I scarcely know how,—
Though supporters and friends he had plenty enow,
There appeared something wrong in his right;
But sure was the dragon there could be no flaw,
He therefore resolved to appeal to the law,
Ere he settled the business by fight.

For he settled the business of grace.

Now the fex was the fawyer to manage the suit;

He had impudence, cunning, and knavery to bee

Not a farthing for justice cared he;

All the cattle he found whose color was dark,

Black, brindled and speckled, he swore by the m

Did belong to said dragon, in fee.

There was then a lord paramount, it appears,
And a lesse dated back some fifty odd years,
By which lesse the said dragon held claim:
But, however it was, the suit was ignored,
So the cattle thus claimed might not be restored,
As no title was proved to the same.

It does look rather queer, it must be confessed How one can convey what he never possessed Nay, a right he has off disavowed: Or how any claim on lands, chattels and pelf, Can e'er be denied to the lessor himself, And yet be to the lessee allowed.]

The dragon, perceiving no chance from the laws, Resolved to depend on the length of his claws, As he had been accustomed of old; But the chill northern air and wind from the sea, not with the beast's constitution agree He was seized of a rheumatic cold.

Then gathered the men, and prepared for the fight Unwilling they were, for they looked with affright On the width of that terrible mouth; Out sallied the women with ladle and spit, They clamored, they shouted, and soon made him query for his own bloody den at the South.

Then the women all vowed, on their brooms of birch Though his maw was capacious enough for a church Though his maw was capacious enough for a church They would finish the monster at last;—

Be success to the land where the women are brave No home for the tyrant, no jail for the slave, Shall be found till her limits are past.

Anal be come une the chevaliere preuse,
And still on the track of the dragon pursues
To his own desert home in the wild;
Her arms are of proof, (for the colors she wore
They have never, I ween, been blazoned before,)
And her crest is the serpent and child.*

*The honorable family to which this well-k ognizance belongs, will excuse this temporary Farmington, N. Y. 1843.

For the Liberator.

TO MRS. M. W. CHAPMAN. This, I observe, is the grand trial to the multitude of minusate to be able to continue laboring patiently after the charm of nevelty has passed.—M. W. Chap

We need thy perseverance—
Thy changeless, tireless zeal—
Thy patience, and thy energy—
Thy love, we need to feel.
We need thy high, unchanging trost—
Thy fearlessness of breathing dust—
That fixedness of heart and soul,
Through all things, to the destined goals.

To see a look of coldness dwell,
Or withering scorn or hatred, where
A kindly smile hath greeted us, A kindly smite nate greeten us, Is hard for loving hearts to bear: And more than this—to know that they, With whom we've tred life's changeful way From childhood's dawn, throw by the past, And to the winds our friendship cast.

And to the winds our retenancy exerOht if there is one blessing given,
To which our hearts more fondly cling
Than to another—its the bliss
That friendship o'er life's waste doth fling
And they, who, feeling all its worth,
Can, for the perishing of earth,
With calinness view, its tendrils riven,
Are fitted for the work of heaven.

When on the suffering we fix A momentary gaze, we feel We could, for them, our lives devote, We could, for them, our lives devote, With all a martyr's steadfast zeal;—But, when we mark the toil and strife That wait us in all future life, Our spirits fail—the victor's wreath Fades in the view of living death.

The holy, cheering promises, To those who faint not in the strife,

To those who faint not in the strite,
The perfect, sprittual rest,
The water and the bread of life—
These are sufficient to sustain
The spirit, 'neath all care and pain:—
But what avails the call of Heaven
To hearts with earth's strong ties unriven

There beams a heavenly majesty
Round one who can such fetters break, And be 'alone and unallied,'
And hated, for a brother's sake;—
There is a joy in this, unknown
Till earthly ties aside are thrown;
Yet dare we not that course pursue—
The lions, not their chains, we view.

But, steadfast pleader for the poor! We cannot but rejoice that the Dost to all enemies present A dauntless heart, a fearless brow

And may we, like thee, nobly dare The hatred of this world to bear; The hatred of this world to bear,
Forgetting self, for those whose fate
Man hath made dark and desolate.
H. W. H.

SIMPLICITY.

I seek divine simplicity in those
Who handle things divine; and all besides,
Though learned with labor, and though much
By curious eyes, and judgments ill-informed
To me is odious, as the nasal twang
Hasrd at conventicle, where worthy men,
Misled by custom, strain celestial themes
Through the pressed nostril spectacle bestrid Through the pressed nostril spectacle bestrid. MISCELLANY.

From the Broome Republic

During the present session of the Legislature, treest effort, and we hope a successful one, will ade to crase from the statute book of this State law which provides for infliction of death up pital offenders. It is time the gallows ceased e the peculiar emblem and token of civilization a histaingire.

the law which provides for infliction of death upon capital offenders. It is time the gallows ceased to be the peculiar emblean and token of civilization and Christianity.

For a considerable time, public opinion has been slowly, but perceptibly, turning in favor of that he mean alteration of the penal code. Among other indications of this change, we observe that several of the most influential newspapers, which, till of late, were either indifferent or opposed to the reform, are owe speaking zealously and with great effect in favor of it. Good evidence that the facts and arguments which make in favor of the proposed melloration are getting to be better understood.

The abolition of capital punishment does not, secesarily, imply a denial of the right to take life in self-defence. The existence of a government presupposes that it has abundant power to restrain, within any desirable limits, the personal freedom of all its subjects, whose free locomotion should be injurious to the public welfare. So that a person may maintain the right and duty of self-defence, to the fullest possible extent, and yet deny the necessity of killing a culprit in order to protect community from further depredation or outrage. Of course, those who believe it to be wrong to take the life of another, even for self-preservation, are opposed to capital punishment.

But, it is argued, that government cannot be sustained, unless it has a right to decide what offences shall be capital, and to enforce the penalty. If this was true, we should not hesitate in our choice of alternatives. Rather would we see government with the security of property, and the production of happiness—they have shed more blood, plundered more property, and destroyed more happiness, than the passions, avarice and malice of individuals would, if left uncentrolled and unchecked. A sweeping assertion—but, nevertheless, a true one. Governments are composed of men, and of men no wiser or better than those over whom they exercise authority. 'Union is strength,' as well for w

render it unstable and intercent, out to comme it within proper bounds, and make its operation benevolent.

The strangest feature of this whole question is, that the pretended command of the Divine law is thrust in the way of reform. As though Christianity seanctions what humanity revolts at—the hangman's office. The Divine law is written in two sections. The first section forbids the infraction of duties to the Creator. The second section forbids the violation of the Sabbath; rebellion against parental discipline; offences against life, chastity, property, truth; and, to cover all, forbids covetousness. Properly speaking, the 20th chapter of Exodus contains no law. Law is compounded of two ingredients—precept and penalty. There can be no law without both these. The chapter mentioned contains nothing but naked precepts. Chapters following pronounce various penalties, for specific violations of those precepts. Those precepts and penalties, to gether, constitute the moral law. To show that the great principles of truth and justice were equally important, the punishment of death was denounced against the higher violations of all the commandments. If, then, there exists an obligation to enforce the penalty of death against offenders against one command, there exists an obligation to enforce the penalty of death against offenders against one command, there exists an obligation to enforce the penalty of death against offenders against one command, there exists an obligation to enforce the ponalty against breakers of each of the commands.

one command, there exists an obligation to enforce the ponalty against breakers of each of the commands.

Apostacy from the true faith is forbidden by the first table of the law. Oceans of blood were spilt at different periods during the Mosaic dispensation, in execution of the prescribed penalty. It was the zeal of Saul to execute this law, which carried him even unto strange cities, breathing out threatenings and slaughters, by which he verily thought he did God service. Por 1700 years after the beginning of the christian era, Christians almost unanimously believed themselves enjoined, by this very law, to put apostates to death. The fields of Europe and Asia were manured, and the very atmosphere polluted, with the rotten bodies of slain apostates. The Turk obeys the spirit of the Mosaic law, when he consigns the wife who dishonors his bed, to the sack and the sea. The Romans, also, when they gave fathers power over the lives of their children. Comparatively a short time ago, the very same arguments which are now used to resist the abolition of capital punishment in cases of nurder, were used to resist its abolition for the crime of theft. Truth has triumphied so far. It will triumph. The true snawer to all arguments on this point, is simple and compelensive. We live under another and a better dispensation than the Jewish. As well might a Judge of our Supreme Court, in a case of constitutional law, appeal to the articles of confederation, in support of his decision, as a christian man to the Institutes of Mosey.

'So much torture, for so much crime.' Whether this rule may, or may not, properly control the criminal jurisdrudence of a siness being is entirely inmaterial to the present question. Men are not sincless. The best of them, judged by the most lenient standard, are largely deficient. Scarcely, can one apply a censure to his neighbor, without condemning himself. Shall such presume to measure out strict and casential justice to their fellows? Besides, transgressors are alone responsible for their crimes.

And falsehood hang even o'er the cradled babe, Stifling with rudest grasp all natural good.

Multitudes become criminals, almost in spite of themselves, in consequence of the habits, prejudices, and vices of community. Certain it is that physical qualities are derived from parentage. Whether moral character is biassed from the same cause, and to what extent, is difficult to determine. A philosophic poet has said of the human soul—

to what extent, is, difficult to determine. A philosophic poet has said of the human soul.—

Ere it has life. Yea, all the chains afe forged
Long ere its being.

Whatever is true, on that particular point, one thing is certain, that few are obstinately bad from choice, and in despite of suitable instruction. While, then, offenders should be so dealt with as to secure public order, their reformation is an end which should be carrestly sought after.

The progress of all reforms in government has been slow-so slow as almost to wear out the patience of benevolénce—but it has been sure. Link after link has been broken; but the end is not yet. A House of Refuge has been erected for juvenile delinquents, where they are taught habits of industry and virtue. It is a bright harbinger of better days in penal legislation. It foreshadows the system which, sooner or later, will be adopted.

We have already extended our remarks to much greater length than we intended when we began; but we have barely alluded to a few points. We must conclude, lest we weary the patience of our residers.

Scenes in Congress--- No. 2. From the New-York Herald.

Mr. Barnard.—I submit a motion with a regarding bill

to this bill.

TURNEY.—Mr. Speaker.—

BARNARD.—I claim the floor. (Cries of order, and laughter.)

SPEAKER.—Tho gentleman from New-York is in order.
Turner.—No, sir, I have the floor. (Great ex

citement.)

Barnard.—Sir, I made a perfectly parliamentary

CAVE JOHNSON.—My colleague (Turney) is en titled to the floor.

CLIFFORD.—The Chair is wrong, and I hope all in this House, in favor of repeal, will overrule the

hair.

SPEAKER.—Since the gentleman from Maine to know so much about the parliamentary seems to know so much about the parliamentary rules, porhaps he'll state/the question, too. Bases.—Is this to be endured? this is a pretty way to overrule the Chair. (Great excitement, noise, and talking, and members nearly all standing up.)

Wise-Mr. Speaker, what is the point of appeal?
A MEMBER-It has no print to it, Wise. [Great

A MEMBER.—It has no pills of it, was, total aughler.)

SPEARER.—The Speaker gave the floor to the reporter of the bill, as is customary.

WIRE.—The power with the Speaker to give the floor is perfectly arbitrary, therefore there is no point or question. What'll be the effect of the previous question, sir?

SPEAKER.—To bring the House to a direct vote on the engressment of the bill.

WIRE.—And to strike out the provise?

SPEAKER.—No, sir, only to strike out the amendments or instructions of the gentleman from New-York (Barnard) to the Committee, tag given above.) WIRE.—Then, sir, I go for the previous question at once. (Laughter and cries of 'good, sick o'em, Wise.")

at once. (Laughter a...
Wise.)
Bannan. I - rise - point - order - prev
guestion - ordinary - cases - not - this - (Gree
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and confusion.)

Wisk.—Mr. Speaker, I can't hear one word

Great laughter.)

Barknan.—Can the Speaker cut off the report o

The Clerk read the bill as given about the bill as given about the clerk read the bill as given about the clerk read the bill as given about the bill as given about the clerk read the bill as given about the bill as given about the clerk read the bill as given about the bill as given about the clerk read the bill as given about the bill as given about the clerk read the clerk read the bill as given about the

Wiss.—Instances question.

SFRAKER.—Gentlemen—second demand—previous—question—(Great uproar and cries of 'Tellers —no—yes—divide—tellers.'

Tellers were appointed, and the previous question was seconded—ayes 92, notes 83.

SFRAKER.—The previous question is seconded.

WISE.—Then I—
BARNARD.—Has the morning hour expired, sir?
BARNARD.—Has the morning hour expired, sir?
SPRAKE.—It has.
BARNARD.—Thien, sir, I move for the order of the say. (Roars of laughter, and cries of 'You're outeneralled, Wise.)
When Mr. Spaceker is not the previous question

** Wiss. — Mr. Speaker, is not the previous question in order?

SPEAKER.—The first thing to morrow morning.

ir. (Roars of laughter.)*

**Crice of 'Never mind, Wise.' 'Take your time, Miss Lucy.'

**SEVERAL Voices.—What is the order of the day?

**SEVERAL Voices.—What is the order of the day is the consideration of the bill to repeat the Bankrupt Laus!

(Roars of laughter, which continued two or three minutes.) 'This was Everett's old bill.

A great commotion here existed, and kennedy's bill about toninge was spoken of and passed over—the Speaker knocked his hammer for order, but it was of nouse.

**Bankard moved to print a substitute for Cushing's Exchequer Bill. This was agreed to.

**SPEAKER (faintly heard above the din.)—Regular order-day.—repeal.—Bankrupt.—Gentleman—Kentucky—floor—Mr. Mankall, rose.—I don't wish, sir, to take the

SPIAKER (faintly heard above the din.)—Regular—order—day—repeal—Bankrupt—Gentleman—Mr. Manshall. rose.—I don't wish, sir, to take the responsibility of delaying action on this subject; and I wish to know the effect of moving the previous question—whether if it be seconded, I shall have the right to the floor afterwards.

SPIAKER.—By courtesy, sir, not by right. GRANGER.—I object to the gentleman having the floor again to speak on this question twice—MARSHAL (furning savagely round on Granger.)—I shall speak, sir, maugre all the objections of the gentleman.

entleman.
GRANGER.—The gentleman has already spoke:
m the subject—
MARSHALL—I have not, sir; and I dare say
can speak in this House, and I mean to speak, i
mite—

n spear in the street of the s Cusmino (excited.)—
previous question, now, when I have
pattacked, without allowing me to reply—
attacked, without allowing me to reply—
controller—go on—let him speak—no-

en attacked, without anomous Crise of 'Order-go on-let him speak-no-yes -order,' and great confusion. STANLET (amid the din.)—Why, what's the matter tow, Cishing? CUSHING.—I will speak, and I will contend for the

ow, Cashing?

CUSHING.? Will speak, and I will contend for the cor and claim it, against any man—

Cries of 'Order,' question,' 150 on,' stick to it.'

CHAIN.—All this is out of order.

RANDOLPH—What's the main question?

SPEAKER.—Upon the amendment of the gentlement on the gentlement of the gentlement is.—

Here it is.—

That this act shall not affect any case or proceeding in bankruptey, commenced before the passage ing in bankruptey commenced before the passage white act; or any pains, penalities, or forfeitners incurrently ander the said act; but every such proceeding may continued to its final consummation, in like mina as if this act had not been passed.

continued to its final consummation, in like minner as if this set had not been passed.

Curnino. Mine is first in order, as the amendment to the original bill of Mr. Everett.

Wisk. If the previous question is seconded, will it not, in effect, be the same as the bill to be acted on to-morrow?

SPEARER. "Precious question.

Tellers were called, and the previous question was seconded, ayes 110.

Crice of 'Give it up—No, no—let's see the nakedness of the land'—(Roars, of laughter).

Noes—28!!

So the previous question was seconded.

SPEARER. Shall the main question be now put? This was carried wire roce!—(Roars of laughter, and cries of 'Done over tailor.')

SPEARER. The question now is on the amendment of the gentlems from Massachusetts (as above—Cushing's amendment.)

Cries of 'Read jit'

It was read.

Cries of 'Read it.'

It was read.

Voices. 'You shall have 'em, God d—n you!

The ayes and nays were called and resulted:—
Ayes 148, Nays G2.

This vote clicited roars of laughter.

So Barnan's amendment was rejected.

The amendments having been disposed of, the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

Cries of 'no, no, yes, yes.

Wisz. 'What'll be the effect if the bill be engrossed on hour hence, and brought in?

A Mennen. Why, it's a little bit of a d—d thing, any how, and doesn't want any engrossing.

Separks. Shall the bill be engrossed for a third reading—Gentleman—as many—

Great uproar, and cries of 'no, no, yes, yes, go on—get rid of the devilish swindling Bankrupt Bill.'

(Roars of laughter).

(Laughter.)
SPEAKER. Gentleman—those—favor—bill-third—reading.

hird-reading.
Cries of 'divide-divide.'
A division was ordered, and resulted, ayes 143, nees 28!
SPLAKER. The bill is ordered to a third reading—the Clerk will read the bill.
Voices. By its title!
Mr. St. CLAIR CLAIR. (In a funny tone of voice, like a clerk at a christening.) a bill to repeal the Bankrupt Bill!
SPLAKER. The question is now on the final passage of the bill.
BARARD. I call for the ayes and noes.
SEVERAL Voices. Oh! oh! no! no!
The ayes and noes were ordered.
Mr. COOPER, of Georgia.—Mr. Speaker, I ask to be excussed. Cries of 'divide-divide.'

Mr. Coopen, of Georgia.—Mr. Speaker, I ask to be excused.
Cries of 'No, no.'
Coopen. I wish to state—
Votes. No, no, no—no statement.
Coopen. But I have to say—
Cries of 'No, no, don't hurt our feelings!
Coopen. The reasons I have to give—
Cries of 'No, no, no reasons, and great uproar.
A Member. I move that a committee be appointed to go and knock Cooper down.
A Member. Who cares how he votes? we've got chough.

got enough.

Con't I be heard, sir?

Cones of 'No! no! Yote—go on—order.'

Coorsis—Then all I've got to say is—I've nothing more to say—but I wish this Hall was burnt down, and a new one made—that's all—(Roars of laughter, and greet excitement.)

The ayes and hays were ordered on the final passage of the bill to repeat the Bankrupp Bill, and resulted thus: Ayes 140, Nays 71.

The Old Bay State.

Alluding to the recent thrilling case of Latimer in oston, the Western Citizen, published at Chicago says-

Such a result is worthy of the old Bay State.

Meet was it that the deschodants of those who first rocked the Cradle of Liberty, should indignantly spurp from their soil the trafficker in the bodies and souls of men. A decree has gone forth, with the highest of all sanctions, and far, more irrevocable than the laws of the Medes and Persians:

Ye may, if ye will, for a time,— mpending vengeance of Heaven—s reaties and braving the reprobation -pursue your infernal traffic; ye last prison-house resoupd with the All this ye may do, because with the oppressor there is power. But as for Massachusetts, her soil is free — free as the chainless atr — and every soo and daughter of Adam, of whatever complexion, from whatever clines, are likewise rank; and shall be protected in 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.' It can never again happen that a man will be dragged through the streets of Boston by a yelling mob, with a rope around his body, merely because he has the hardihood to proclain the inalienable rights of man. The time has forever gone by when a distinguished philanthropist, faunced alike for goodness and eloquence wherever the English language is spoken, will have to fee for his life, while pleading for humanity even within the protecting shadow of the monument raised by a grateful potentity over the ashes of patriots and heroes, from a gang of murderous viliains who represent the chivalry of the South. All this ye

But Massachusetts will not long be permitted to enjoy alone so great an honor. State after State emulous of so glorious an example, will rank them selves on the side of truth and justice. It will no be long, if indeed the time has not already arrived before the hunting of fogitive slaves will be a losing business, even when the victims are dragged bac to their chains. That clause of the Constitution which provides that fugitives may be reclaimed in the free States is undergoing a silent but effectual repeature.

From the Nantucket Islander.

The refusal of the Georgia Senate to nominate Mr. Calhoun as a candidate for the Presidency, does not speak much. For that gentleman's popularity in a State which has been quite distinguished for its ultraism with regard to the doctrine of atrict construction. Neither does it say much in favor of his popularity in the South generally. It is, we believe, a mistaken idea, which many of us entertain here at the North, that Mr. Calhoun is very popular, in the southern and southwestern States. He has, we suspect, more friends at the North, than at the South But for his idiotic (which word we prefer to damnable, the only other that can with truth be used) views on slavery, he would be more popular at the North than any other man. The more intelligent of the democratic party concur with him fully in his free trade and hard money doctrines, and also in his State rights' doctrines, and admit the greatness of his intellect. But, since he has chosen to make himself the champion of slavery, and to identify his name with that system of abbminations, we do not think he could command a majority of votes in any northern State, especially if Scott or Mc. Lean should be the coon candidate. There are fow abolitionists in our ranks, but there are many antislavery men, and their number is increasing with great rapidly. None of us are inclined to intermedile with the 'peculiar institutions' of the South; and the number is remarkably small in our party, who are willing to give a direct sanction to slavery, by voting for John C. Calhoun. We can bear a great deal, but we don't like having slavery forced down our throats, and that, too, by a man who should be foremost in advocating an opposite doctrine.—Those men who think that our next Presidential election will not be greatly influenced in its results by the slave question, have made but a poor use of their opportunities for observation. The most that the slaveholding interest can look to, is to have the Vice-Presidency, and to think themselves preciously well treated, if they can get the suvenous merres can look to, is to have the Vico-Presidency, and to think themselves preciously well treated, if they can get that in peace. We do not believe, that after '44, either party will dare to put'a slaveholder in nomination for any great national office. The ferocity and intolerance, the ignorance and the bigotry of that portion of the country in which slavery prevails, have not only been borne with, until forbearance has become a vice of the first order, but they have incapaditated the people who live under their baneful influence, from being able to treat those associated with them according able to treat those associated with them accordpie who live under their baneful influence, from be ing able to treat those associated with them according to the dictates of reason.

The Incubus Slaveyy.

It was, not long since, demonstrably shown, by a writer in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, that the entire southers States sink, in the excess of their expenditures over their income, more than fifty millions of dollars every year? every dollar of which, be it remembered, comes out of the commercial enterprise and protective industry of the North. The writer referred to, says: 'The truth is, the whole southern and southwestern sections of the Union are hopelessly bankrupt. They owe to the North not only more money than they can pay, but more than they ever can possibly raise, under their present domestic arrangements. At the rate they have proceeded for the last few years, they will not only sink themselves, but will, ultimately, drag down the nation with them. Besides the millions of dollars that have been swallowed up in the shape of goods purchased of northern merchants and manufacturers, it is terrible to look at the have that has been made in our monied institutions, in consequence of trusting to The Incubus Slavery. monical institutions, in consequence of trusting to southern resources. Some \$20,000,000 have gone from the United States Bank alone, besides on ag-gregate of many millions more, from other banking institutions, into the same fathomless guil."

THE CLERGY. The Portland American, in article upon the increase of crime, thus alludes the remissness of the clergy in rebuking offender

article upon the increase of crime, substantials of the remissness of the clergy in rebuking offenders:

'The clergy should rebuke openly all the popular sins of the age. Do they? No. They fear the good society swindlers, who cloak their rascalities under hypocritical professions, and pay liberally for the support of the gospel. They theorize beautifully in the pulpit, but dare not touch the popular wrongs of the times, unless gently, and with gloves on. They see the mechanic robbed of the finits of his labor—they see the workingman ground down to the dust—they see vice stalking, with head erect, and unblushing face, through high places—yet they but whisper 'peace'. Why don't they thunder out, as was done in olden times and make the pulpit the 'terror of evil doers?' They may be irresistibly powerful in their support of creds and articles of faith—and it may be well that they should be defended—but is their work then done? Are not the practical duties of life to be enforced also? Our denunciation does not include all, of course. There are some glorious exceptions.'

A Pious Mortive! In Georgia, there is an Association for the religious instruction of negroes. In the 7th annual report, by the Rev. Josiah Spry Law, is expressed the following, as the actuating motive of the Association: 'There is a growing interest in this community in the religious instruction of negroes. There is a conviction that religious instruction promptes the quiet and order of the people, and the pecuniary interest of the owners.' This is a feeling about as deep in the heart as we might expect of a spaceholding religion. No wonder that the preachers of such a religion wish to shut out the Bible from their victims, and confine them to oral instruction. In this way, the poor, ignorant creatures may be made to believe, that all the wrongs they suffer are justly entailed upon them by their Maker—whereas the Bible teaches no such doctrine—that they must 'obey their masters with fear and trembling;' they will, therefore, remain very orderly and quiet under God's irrevocable decree, which will be much for the 'pecuniary interest of the owners.' much for the 'per Western Citizen. miary interest of the

African Chapels.—Out of twenty-six Wesleyar chapels in Sistra Leone, the roof timbers, the floor ing, and other wood work of twenty are composed exclusively of slave-ships, which have been taken by her Mijesty's meno-fivar on-the coast, and condemne by the mixed commission court.—Sierra Leone Watch

The new mill which is in progress of building in Lowell by the corporation, says the Courier, is intended for the introduction of carpet power looms, which is a new invention by a yang gentleman of that city. Heretofore, the hand foom alone has been used, By this new invention, any female will be able to do the work of three tren.

Major Benj. Russell, the old veteran of the Bostor Cettinel, has heard every Election Sermon since 1783. He was at the Old South church to hear the stricth, a few weeks since.

A Man-I'U pledge a Man!—The Cincinnsti Republican says.—One of the principal squssholders in our city, instead of oppressing the poor among his itenants, for rents which they cannot pay, is, from his abundance, distributing among them, at this inclement season, such necessaries of life as are needful to keep them from freezing and starving.

TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY. BASTERN RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Dec. Sub., Trains leave as follows
Boston for Perismouth, 7 AM, 11-2 PM.
Buston for Perismouth, 7 AM, 11-2, and 4 PM.
Boston for Salema, 2, 91-2, AM, 11-2, 4, and 51-2 M. Marbieliand in Salem, 7 1.2, 11 3 4, AM, and 4 PM Portland for Boston, at 7 AM, and 1 1.2 PM. Partsmoull: to Boston, 7, 10, AM, 4 1.2, PM. Salem to Boston, 8 1.4, 9 1.2, 12, AM, 4 1.2, an Salem to Boston, o 2-3, s. 1-3, p. 1.2 PM.
Salem to Marblehead, 10 1-2, AM 2 1-4, 6 3-4 PM
Salem to Marblehead, 10 the responsible for any loss
rdamage to bagage beyond, 2 100, miles paid for a serial particular of the price of a passage for every \$500 ad
litional value.

JOHN KINSMAN,
Master Traspertation.

odious distinction on account of color, and repensity to carry it out.

ON and after Monday, Sopt. 12, 1842, passenger trains ran daily, (Sundays excepted,) leaving Boston at 7 AM, and 3 PM, for Albany. Albany at 7 A. M., and 1 P. M. for Boston. Springfield at 6 3-4 M, and 1 P. M. for Boston. Worcester at 9 1-4 M and 1 P. M. for Boston. Worcester at 9 1-4 M.

M. At Worceser of S. P. M. The working train from Albany to Boston arrive a The west 2 1 4, P.M. at Springfield 6 1-2 P.M. leaves Springfield at 6 next morning, and arrives a Boston 11.1 2 P.M. For Greenfield, Hunover and Huserhill.—Stage leave Springfield daily, at 9 P. M., for Hayerhill, Worthempton, Greenfield, Brattlebore', Hanover, & Worthempton, Greenfield, Brattlebore', Hanover, &

UP Human rights nor restored, but shamefully ou

BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE, TAUNTO AND NEW-BEDFORD RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. TEAMBOAT TRAIN FOR NEW-YORK, via Stonington, leaves Boston at 4 o'clock, P. M. on lesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Tickets and amer berths at Harnden & Co's, and the ticket of-c at the railroad depot.

ce at the railroad deput.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS
Leave Boston for Providence, Dedham, Taunton, on New Bedford, daily, Sundays excepted, at 71-4. M. and 31-4 P. M.
Leave Providence for Buston, Taunton, New Bed ord and Way stations daily, Sundays excepted, at AM. and 31-4 PM.
Leave Taunton for Boston and Providence, dailw

John C. Calhoun.

nd 3 1-4 PM.
Taunton for Boston and Providence, daily,
excepted at 8 1-4 A. M. and 3 1-2 P. M.
New Bedford for Boston and Providence,
stations, daily, Sundays excepted, at 7 1-4
d 2 1-2 PM. o Boston for Dedham, at 9 AM, 3 PM, and 5 1-4 l. Leave Dedham at 7 1-2 AM. 10 AM. and 4 1-4 PM

All baggage at the risk of the owners thereof.

W. RAYMOND LEE, Sep't.

BOSTON AND WORCESTER RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and offer Tuesday, Nov. 1st, 1842, the accommodation trains will run daily, except Sundays, as follows:

Leave Boston at 7, A. M., 1, P. M., and 3, P. M.
Leave Worcester at 61-2 and 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
The first and last trains from Boston, and the second and third from Worcester connect with the trains of the Western Railroad. The first and second with Norwick Railroad.

NEW YORK STEAMBOAT TRAIN, VIA NOR

NEW YORK STEAMBOAT TRAIN, VIA NOR NEW YORK STEAMBOAT TRAIN, VIA NOR Will leave Boston at 4 o'clock, P. M. every day, stop ping at Framingham, Worcester, &c. A mail train on Sunday will leave Worcester at t A. M.; Boston at 2 P. M. All baggage at the risk of the owner. WILLIAM PARKER, Soperintendent

TANDAY SUPPLINEMENT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO

Dr Equally free to all D' Equally free to all.

NASHUA AND LOWELL RAILROAD.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. ON and after Monday, Sept. 12, the pass trains will run daily, Sundays excepted, in nexion with the cars of the Boston and Lowell

Leave Boston at 7 1-2 and 11 1-2 A. M., and 4 3ve Lowell at 81-2 A M., 1234 and 53-or immediately on the sector 1 53

loston.
Leave Nashville for Lowell and Boston at 6 1.2
A.M. and 12 1.4 and 4 1.2 P. M.
Passengers can be conveyed to Concord, N. H. on
the Convert railroid, which is now open to the pubtic for transportation of passengers and merchandize.
The cars on the road connect with all the trains on the

Fare from Nashua to Boston \$1 50.

Fare from Nashua to Boston 32 ov. " from Nashua to Lowell, 50 cts. " from Concord to Boston 2 50. " from Concord to Lowell 1 50! On the arrival of the care attNashua, stages leav for any part of New Hampshire, Vermout, New York and Canada, via Concord, Keepe, and Charlestow N. H., Windsor and Brattleborough, Yt Books are kept at the stage-offices, 9 and 11 Elm s where scale can be secured in any of the coaches, and correct information obtained respecting any of the

ONSLOW STEARNS, Superintendent. I Human rights not invaded.

BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday. October 3, the passenger
trains will run as follows, viz:
Leave Boston at 71-4, A. M., and 1 and 5 P. M.
Leave Dover at 5 3-4, A. M., and 12 1-4 and 3 1-4
A. M.

The morning and evening trains each way will
connect with the trains of the Lowell, Nashua and
Concord railroads.

The morning and evening trains each way with cominect with the trains of the Lowell, Nashua and Concord railroads.

The Depot in Buston is on Lowell street, and passengers taking the cars of this railroad are subject to detention by change of conveyance.

Stagas leave Excitor or Dov. enarly all parts of Maine, and the northern and castern parts of New, Hampshire.

Micrehaudian trains run daily between Eoston and Control of the Control of

Dover. Oc . 2.

Humanity respected. BOSTON AND LOWELL RAILROAD. ON and after Monday, Sept. 12, passenger train:
will run as follows, viz:
Laye Boaton at 7 1-2 and 11 1-2 P. M., and
43-4 P. M. Leave Lowell at 71-4 A. M. 1 and 5

CHARLES S. STORROW,
Agent Boston and Lowell Railroad Company
Oct. 2.

GENTEEL BOARDING

For Respectable Colored Scana
HENRY FOREMAN,
NO. 187 ASS. THERE SET ASS. THE STATE AND THE SET ASS. THE SET A

BOARDING HOUSE FOR COLORED SEAMEN.

The subscriber begs leave to inform seamen as may visit Boston, that he excellent Boarding House for their as an temperance priciple. excellent Boarding House for their second temperance principles, at No. 5. Sun Co. (first house below the Bethel Chuech, a happy to receive their patronge. Ne pin spared on his part to make their situation spared on his part to make their situation shall be a supported by the satisfactory. The rules of the house will be ance with good order and the principles of the principles of the control of the satisfactory. The rules of the house will be ance with good order and the principles of the principles of the satisfactory.

UNION HOUSE.

THE subscriber has lately opened a gen ing House, situated at No. 4 South The house has been put in complete re-well calculated to accommodate all who 7 A. M., and 1 P. M., for Albany. Springfield at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M. for Boaton. Worcester at 9 1.2 A. M., and 5 1.2 P. M. for Albany.

The Mail train leaves Springfield Saturdays, at 81.2 AM. arriving at Boaton at 8 AM; returning, leaves Boaton at 2 PM. and Worcester at 4 1 2 PM. arriving at Boaton at 8 AM; returning, leaves Boaton at 9 PM. and Worcester at 4 1 2 PM. arriving in Springfield at 7 1 4 PM.

The time is Boaton time, which is about 15 minutes in advance of Albany time.

The morning train from Boaton to Albany arrive at Worcester at 9 1.2 AM. and at Springfield at 121.4 M. at at Pittsfield 3.44 PM. at Chatham 5.1-4, PM. and at Albany 6.1-4 P. M. Fare through, \$5.00. The cars leave Albany for Utica at 7 PM.

The evening train from Boaton to Albany arrives at Worcester at 6.1 2 PM. at Springfield 8.1-4 P M.—leave next morning at 6.3-4, arrive at 1185,644-95-4, at Chatham at 11.2-4, and at Albany at 12 M.

The morning train from Albany strives at Chatham 8.1-4, at Pittsfield 93-4, A. M., at Springfield 12.1-2 M. at Worcester 3.3-4 PM. and at Boston At 6.1-2 PM.

M. at Worcester 3.3-4 PM. and at Boston At 6.1-2 PM.

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Boston Sept 30th, 1842.

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Administratrix Notice OTICE is hereby given, that the se been duly appointed Administratic of GEORGE L.E., late of Boston, in the Suffolk, Jahores, december 19 OTIC Suffolk, laborer, deceased, and has takes up that trust, by giving bond as the law direct persons having demands upon the estate ceased are required to exhibit the same; it sons indebted to the estate, are called to

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