

To whom all remittances are to be made, and all letters addressed, relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper.

TERMS.—\$3.00 per annum, payable in advance.

Advertisements are received for one square for the first time for 75 cts. one square for the second time for 50 cts. one square for the third time for 25 cts. one square for the fourth time for 12 1/2 cts.

Financial Committee.

W. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Boston Pilot.

The Man of Abolition.

The condition of the American slave has been generally depressed, in consequence of the various measures of his benefactors in this country.

It is not only the case of the colored people in the North, but of the white population also, who have been forced from the ranks of this emigrant patriotic Union itself.

Every American paper that will dare to speak the truth unceasingly, shows the insecurity of slave property—every freedom bell that rings.

On the heads of the men who have thus by their unflinching and noble conduct, and measures of resistance, shown to the abolitionists, should be the names of the slaves.

These thoughts have been suggested by the announcement contained in the American papers, that it is sought to make Massachusetts, a hunting-ground for the slaveholders.

But what a pitiable, what a wretched, exhibition has Henry Clay, the candidate for the future Presidency, made!

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I have had occasion to mention the claims of a large number of American citizens upon our own government and people for spoliation committed by France.

Every child in the country knows that we received important aid from France, for which we always professed to be very grateful.

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THE LIBERATOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1848.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD—OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

and Protestants, and all classes, high and low, who are not found in the ranks of abolitionism.

It is apparent that this was a very unequal, and on our part most disadvantageous alliance.

As an offset to the foregoing trade—and to show the difference of spirit between an Irish newspaper in this slaveholding country, and one in the capital of Ireland, we copy the following editorial article from a recent number of the Dublin Register.

Slavery in America. Since we last alluded to this subject, the cause of freedom has not slept.

Every American paper that will dare to speak the truth unceasingly, shows the insecurity of slave property—every freedom bell that rings.

On the same day with the above-mentioned treaty, there was signed by the same parties a treaty of amity and commerce, by the 17th and 23rd articles of which the ships of war and privateers of each nation had a right to enter within their prizes into the ports of the other.

By a Convention signed Nov. 14th, 1783, it was agreed that the Consuls of the respective countries, should have the exclusive right of regulating the police of the vessels of their respective nations, and civil jurisdiction in all matters of dispute arising on board the same.

It was also agreed by the treaty of amity and commerce, that 'free ships should give a freedom to goods,' in other words, that the goods of an enemy of either should pass safe under the flag of the other.

The right of armed ships to carry in their prizes, and have them adjudicated by their consuls, without costs, without paying fees or duties to any judge or other officer, was esteemed of great value by France.

While the war of the revolution lasted, it being common to France and the United States, and carried on chiefly for our benefit, no question was raised on our part, as to the nature or extent of our obligations under these treaties.

The French plenipotentiaries (Joseph Bonaparte, Fleuriot, and Roederer) proposed, on the part of France, 1. Complete indemnities for losses on both sides, to be liquidated by commissioners.

The alternative of France was as follows: 'We shall have a right to take our prizes into the ports of America. A commission shall regulate the terms of the treaty of alliance of Feb. 6, 1778, the treaty of amity and commerce of the same date, and the convention of the 14th November, 1783; nor upon the indemnities mutually due, or claimed, the parties will negotiate further on these subjects, at a convenient time, and, until they may have agreed on these points, the said treaties and convention shall have no operation, and the relations of the two countries shall be regulated as follows.'

Then follows the new treaty, or convention, which was signed at Paris on the 30th Sept. 1800. You will have perceived that vast interests were concentrated in this 2d article; and also from the ultimatum of France, that she demanded her interest in that greater than ours; for that ultimatum is, that we should pay the indemnities to American, as well as to the perpetual guaranty, in consideration of our being released from the perpetual guaranty, by which we were liable, at any time, and through all coming time, to be dragged into a war, at the pleasure of another and distant nation, in a situation and with interests as different as possible from our own.

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AGENTS. MAINE.—A. Soule, Bath. NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—N. P. Rogers, Concord; William Wilbur, Dover; Leonard Chubb, Milford. VERMONT.—John Bennett, Woodstock; Rowland T. Robinson, North Ferrisburgh. MASSACHUSETTS.—Moses Emery, West Newbury; C. Whipple, Newburyport; Luther Boutell, Groton; W. S. Whittier, Fitchburg; J. T. Everett, Princeton; J. C. Church, Springfield; W. F. Hayward, Salem; John Levy, Lowell; Josiah V. Marshall, Danvers; and vicinity;—Richard C. French, Fall River; Isaac Austin, Nantucket;—Elias Richards, Weymouth;—B. P. Rice, Worcester;—Wm. C. Stone, Lynn;—B. Freeman, Centerville;—Israel Perkins, Andover;—George O. Harmon, Haverhill;—Joseph Brown, Andover;—Joseph L. Noyes, Georgetown;—John Clement, Townsend; George W. Benson, Northampton;—A. Van Ward, Abberham.

J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 633.

Debate on the Marriage Bill.

We copy from the Salem Register the following report of the debate in the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, Feb. 8th, on the intermarriage law.

The bill to repeal the law prohibiting marriage between white persons and Indians or mulattoes, was read a second time.

Mr. Gibbens then rose, and said, that he had thought there would be a good deal of fluttering in the House before this question was discussed.

Another proof that France considered that she had a paramount interest in the 2d article is, that her ultimatum still insists on the privilege of her ships of war and privateers to bring their prizes into our ports.

On the 3d day of Feb. 1801, the new treaty was called by the Senate, with the exception of the 2d article, which was expunged by a vote of 16 to 11.

The treaty was returned to France with our ratification, and it was with extreme difficulty that Bonaparte was brought to ratify it with the 2d article struck out; another proof that the interest of France in that article was deemed of greater value than our claims.

Mr. Whittier then rose, and said, that he had thought the effect of such a law was to degrade the colored race, and he considered it a disgrace to our State that such a law should exist here.

Mr. Pringle, of Essex, followed in much the same train of thought—he considered that the tendency of the present law was to deepen the prejudice against the colored race—and said, if we degrade a part of our race to the rank of a monkey or a baboon, they will have the thoughts and aspirations of a monkey or baboon.

Mr. Whittier, of Salem, was in favor of the repeal, because he considered it a dead letter, and mere nullity—there were so few persons to whom it was applicable. The Supreme Court of this State has decided that marriages are valid, except those between whites and pure Indians, negroes or mulattoes—and that by the term mulatto is intended the child of a negro and white person—and that, consequently, a marriage between a white and a colored person who had one or less than half negro blood in his veins, would be valid.

The decision here referred to, was the case of the inhabitants of Medway vs. the inhabitants of Natick. An action was brought for money expended for the support of a pauper, one Robt. Vickers, as a child of said Robt. The facts were, that her father was a mulatto, and her mother a white woman, and she (Robt) was married to a white man, and at his death had a legal settlement in Natick; the widow and her daughter resided afterwards, at Medway, and were relieved by the town. The defence of the town of Natick was, that the marriage being invalid, she had not acquired a settlement in that town, and of course, they were not bound to pay toward of Medway for the sums expended for her relief.

It is our unanimous opinion, that a mulatto is a person begotten between a white and a black. This is the definition given by the best authorities on the subject; we believe it also to agree with the popular use of the term. The paper's father in this case, was a mulatto, and her mother was a white woman. The paper's mother was a mulatto, and her father was a white man.

Mr. Lincoln, of Boston, was in favor of the repeal, and made a few remarks on the subject.

Mr. Adams next took the floor, and referred to the state of society when it was first enacted, at a very early period in our history—at the time when slaves were first imported into Massachusetts, colony—and the object of the law was to constitute a caste—to make a distinction between the whites and the race which was now changed—by Bill of Rights struck the fetters from the slave, but the prejudice which had been fostered by the system, existed to this day. He considered the law in question a bad one. By the principles of our Constitution we have no right, except in cases which affect public morals, to interfere as to marriage—and he considered the law in question to have a directly contrary effect.

Mr. Foxworth, of Boston, opposed the repeal. He believed the effect would be, that the colored man will marry white women of the lower classes. He believed there was a distinction in the race, made by God himself. There was a natural order of temperament—they cannot live together any length of time—and the offspring of such marriages is also very limited, showing that nature herself is against such connexions. He remarked that the colored women are opposed to the repeal, as they believe the effect will be, that the colored man will marry white women of the lower classes.

Mr. Park opposed the Bill on the ground that it was not desired by the colored people, and that it would be productive of great inconvenience to the community. He objected to the term 'degraded,' which had been so frequently applied to the colored population. He knew many colored persons in this city of high respectability and intelligence, and had paid a high compliment to the late Rev. Mr. Paul, a

THE LIBERATOR

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters from David L. Child.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1848.

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Mr. G. read an extract from Mr. Van Buren's speech in the Senate, in which he directed him to inquire into the rights of the colored people...

House had any rights, and what they were to depend on. The clerk took the book, but I did not hear any reading. At this stage, Mr. Kennedy of Maryland called up the order of the day...

Except in one particular case of legislation, the colored citizens of this Commonwealth are placed on an equality of rights and privileges with the white inhabitants. In their persons, liberty and property, they are protected by the same laws as others...

of population! For those acts, which, it is declared, will augment the colored population of this State, are plainly founded in impartial equity and eternal right...

ever, that it will succeed now, that there may be no longer an excitement on that subject. Every member of the Legislature who shall record his vote against it will be guilty of perjury...

NOTICES. Anti-Slavery Conventions. Abolitionists of Massachusetts, awake! The Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society is anxious to co-operate with you in circulating information...

