



AGENTS: MAINE--A. Soule, Bath. NEW-HAMPSHIRE--N. P. Rogers, Concord; William Wilbur, Dover; Leonard Chase, Milford. VERMONT--John Bement, Woodstock; Rowland T. Robinson, North Ferrisburgh.

REFUGES OF OPPRESSION.

From the New-Orleans Tropic. The aspect of the British West India possessions at the present moment (to say the least of it) is so gloomy, in reference to the heart of the empire, as to excite the most anxious and sanguine feelings. Ever since the abolition of slavery passed the British West India Colonies have been constantly retreating in the scale of value and importance to the number of the negroes, obeying their own instinct of animal selfishness, which will not permit them to improve and prosper, and gradually to withdraw themselves from the occupation of their daily labor the minimum.

SELECTIONS.

Geo. Scott on the Subject of Domestic Slavery in connection with the Presidency. A friend in this neighborhood, being desirous of learning Geo. Scott's views on the question of slavery, the following copy of a letter from him to the editor of the Danville (Va.) Reporter, has been transmitted as the answer by his (Geo. Scott's) Pennsylvania correspondent. It will, probably, not give entire satisfaction to the ultra of either side of the question. But perhaps on this question, as on most others, in medio tutissimus est--the middle course is the best! The writer is a cool and patriotic statesman--Lancaster Union.

Rev. Mr. Motte and the Unitarian Church at Savannah.

The following is a portion of the proceedings of a meeting of the P-w-holders of the Unitarian Church, at Savannah, Georgia, held after Evening Service, on the 29th of January, 1843. Dr. R. D. Arnold in the chair, in relation to the American Unitarian Association and the case of Rev. Mr. Motte, of Boston. The extract is taken from the report of a Committee.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 26, 1842.

Rev. C. Briggs: Dear Sir--Your letter of the 11th came to hand a few days since; in consequence of delay, the affairs of our church are daily growing worse. There are several of our congregation that know Mr. Motte, and they do not think that his best course would be building up the Unitarian cause in this place, and we are much in doubt whether he will succeed. We do not think it advisable for him to come. Mr. Clapp, the other gentleman you speak of, we think would do much better, if he would come; we think that he should be able to support himself (with a stipend) for at least one year.

Important to Northern Office-Seekers.

Confession, and with the head and front of the abolition party in the United States? Tell it not in Gath; publish it not in the streets of the capital! If there is anything calculated to prejudice the democratic party in the State of New-York, and in all the northern States, in the eyes of our southern brethren, it would be done, effectually to stamp the mark of the dog upon the forehead of our cause, that the appointment of William Jay, the chief instrument in the cause of abolitionism? We hope we are misinformed; and that the respectable representatives from Westchester, both in the House and Senate, will interpose their warning voice, and advise the Governor that the democrats of the county are not made with any desire to interfere in the appointments of another county, but is dictated by our knowledge of the effect of such an appointment upon general politics.

Right of Visitation.

Our readers will remember that we offered some remarks recently, on the right of visitation, which we maintained to be indispensable. In the N. Y. Journal of Commerce of same day, appeared an article of like sentiments, clothed in different language, and exhibited in different, but parallel cases. The following is a striking illustration of Charleston. We recollect an amusing story related by a friend who was chased in the streets of Charleston, S. C. by one of the city guards. The night was dark and rainy, and it was after a drum beat, when the guard is seen, and no negro is allowed to be in the street without a pass. This friend was running, however, and a guardman gave chase. If it turned out a good prize, he would share a fine imposed in such cases. The chase was a hot one, and the grab occurred just opposite a lamp. The soldier no sooner saw his error, than he apologized, and begged pardon; and they both went their way--no harm done. Now if this guardman had dragged this friend an unnecessary distance, or had unnecessarily detained him to ascertain the simple fact whether he was white or black, he would no doubt have been punished, and every avenger made by the city authorities.

My Dear Sir--I have been waiting for an evening's leisure to answer your letter before me, and to reply an unreasonable delay, at last, obliged to refer in the midst of official occupations. Your inquiries open the whole question of domestic slavery, which has, in different forms, for a number of years, agitated Congress and the country. Promising that you are the first person who has interrogated me on the subject, I give you the basis of what would be my reply, in greater detail, if time allowed, and the contingency added to above, were less remote.

Washington, Feb. 9, 1843. My Dear Sir--I have been waiting for an evening's leisure to answer your letter before me, and to reply an unreasonable delay, at last, obliged to refer in the midst of official occupations. Your inquiries open the whole question of domestic slavery, which has, in different forms, for a number of years, agitated Congress and the country. Promising that you are the first person who has interrogated me on the subject, I give you the basis of what would be my reply, in greater detail, if time allowed, and the contingency added to above, were less remote.

On Mr. Motte's arrival, he was waited on by some gentleman of the Society, who, after a conversation with him, unanimously came to the conclusion that his usefulness as a preacher in this community would be entirely destroyed, by his having held and preached certain opinions which are not tolerated in this section of our country. Mr. Motte accordingly left Savannah on the 9th of January, and Mr. Briggs was duly informed of it, and the above reasons were given to him, why he was not 'adapted to our Society'; and Mr. Briggs was requested to engage Rev. Mr. Clapp. In reply, Mr. Briggs, in a letter dated 23d January, 1843, gives us the following explicit information: 'The (i. e. the Executive Committee of the American Unitarian Association) wish me to state that our Association declines having any thing further to do with the supply of your pulpit.'

Mr. Eastman's address is Rev. Dexter Clapp, Seneca Falls, N. Y. We are far from putting our brethren under the ban; we acknowledge and respect their efforts to sustain their society, and wish them a faithful Christian minister; but as we cannot find a better man than him who they selected, we decline having any thing further to do with the supply of their pulpit. The balance of the specific appropriation made by us for Mr. Motte, is of course left to our own control, by his return before the expiration of a year. It is still in our power to make similar provision, if we judge it right, to any minister whom the society at Savannah may select.

That class of northern politicians, who affect to hold in contempt the assertion of abolitionists, that the influence of slaveholders is paramount to all other interests in the councils of the nation, but who are constantly besetting the appointing power to remember them in the dispensation of its favors, may learn something new when they are informed that they never can be so sure of success as when they have secured the mediation of some slaveholder. The course they should pursue is set forth in the following: Receive. Show the abolitionists. Abuse them in your conversation. Denounce them publicly as incendiaries, fanatics, traitors, political heretics. Recommend that they be imprisoned, and, in some cases, hanged, and keep some influential slaveholder, at Washington, apprised of your course. When the proper season arrives, broach your wishes to a northern 'dog-face' in Congress, and secure his services to carry them to head quarters, and then to seek the co-operation of our honorable friends. By proper attention after this, you will probably secure the office you desire. If, however, you shall ascertain that the office has been previously engaged, or that some one better skilled in this kind of diplomacy stands in your way, hasten to Washington--seek the company of southern 'chevaliers'--drink with them, play 'poker' with them, go to the races with them--rave against the abolitionists, and, if need be, denounce all northern men as a set of unprincipled scoundrels. Be sure to be found upholding the sanctity of slavery, and your success is certain.

The Hannibal (Missouri) Journal of the 10th inst. says a negro man, with her two children, the property of Mrs. Massena Garrard, residing near that place, were stolen and run off by the Illinois abolitionists during the preceding two weeks. The property stolen was valued at \$1500. It is supposed they crossed the river on the ice, and that the negroes were hurried off immediately on the way to Canada. Several days ago, a mulatto girl belonging to Mr. Guthrie of this town, gave information that propositions had been made to her by a man named Thomas English, to run off to Canada, he promising her such assistance as was in his power to give. As soon as this fact was known, several of our most respectable citizens laid a plot to obtain such evidence of his guilt, if in reality he was guilty, as would entitle him to his conviction. Being informed that the girl led to his conviction. Being informed that the girl led to his conviction. Being informed that the girl led to his conviction.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Men and Things. No. II. THE FEEBLING CLEVERMAN.

The distinguished individual, whose cognomen stands at the head of this article, is one, with whose person I have no personal acquaintance, but whose name is frequently blessed. His characteristic trait of mind is sympathy. I have thought proper to designate him here by the epithet, feebling, because that is the one by which he is most commonly known among the people of his own parish.

A few years since, it seemed probable, at one time, that, in consequence of embarrassment in the pecuniary affairs of his parish, his quarterly salary would fall short of being paid by some fifty dollars. He felt that this would be a deep stain upon the religious character of a man who had devoted his entire life to the service of his fellow-creatures.

The writer once suggested to him the propriety of delivering an abolition lecture in his church; to which he replied, that the Lord had then been in the place about two weeks, and he was afraid that an anti-slavery lecture would drive him out.

For all the people in his own town, he has the deepest feeling for the wrong, and for his children and grandchildren more, he feels for their nations, their flocks, their herds, their houses, and their lands. He feels for the slaveholders at the South, because they are high-minded, chivalrous, and benevolent, and some of them occasionally send him a present, which the Boston Recorder being witness has a right to publish.

While these generous sounds salute their ears from one quarter, from another comes the continual wailing and shrieks of their tormented Representatives, in Congress assembled. We have exhausted our ingenuity to stop an investigation of this subject; but it is of no avail. It will be discussed. Freedom of speech and the right of petition have we repeatedly slain, and buried beneath the capital. But as often have we seen a speedy and fearful resurrection.

I would despair, Mr. Editor, of giving your readers any correct idea of the amount of his sympathy for the poor man who is afflicted with a palsy, so much does it transcend all powers of description. Nor need I attempt it. The facts already stated would be sufficient to show his zeal for the honor of religion, and his deep feeling for the oppressed and the needy.

I felt the more impelled to write this article in his defence, as his character has recently suffered severely by rude attacks made upon him by certain ultra fanatics. He may not thank me for bringing a humble tribute to his notice, but I have done the best for him that I possibly could.

EORNON. Give the Devil His Due.

In the Liberator of March 17th, is an article under the title of 'Refuge of Oppression', in which the name of John C. Remond is mentioned. The name of this man is not so generally known as it should be. He is a man of a high order of talents, and his services to the cause of the oppressed are of a high order.

Now let it be observed, that in whatever light we view the conduct of Mr. Donoghue, in this case, we are bound to mete out exact justice to him, according to that view; and here we cannot but notice, amidst all this diabolism, that he does seem to have had some left-handed idea of benevolence, though he did not 'put in a claim' to generosity and philanthropy, but, according to the Spirit of Missions, disclaimed all title thereto, and placed his act on the ground of 'simple honesty'.

Whatsoever dishonesty he had practised by robbing those people during all the years they had served him, without wages, yet it is plain that he claimed no credit for giving them up to themselves, or rather to the Colonization Society, after having got rich by their unrequited toil for so many years; and the claim to philanthropy and Christianity (!) is made for him by the 'Spirit of Missions', and not by himself.

This man has been in the habit of robbing those who were under his control, and who were in his power. He has been in the habit of robbing those who were under his control, and who were in his power. He has been in the habit of robbing those who were under his control, and who were in his power.

8. Resolved, That the clerical denunciations of New-England should, on account of the sanction and support they afford to slavery, be considered unwelcome, and that all ministers of the Gospel, who are directly or remotely, by silence or consent, affording their moral approval to the system of slavery, or in any way opposing the anti-slavery movement, can never be considered as abolitionists, but as the enemies of the cause.

10. Resolved, That whoever aids any slaveholder to return any person who shall escape from the house of bondage, or will not use his influence to secure to all such the same rights as we enjoy, is recreant to Christianity, violates the precious principles of liberty, and ought to be considered as a betrayer of the human race.

Afternoon Session. In the absence of the President, Thomas P. Beach opened the meeting by reading a series of resolutions, which he sustained at some length.

Resolved, That all persons present, or who may be present, be invited to take part in the discussions. Resolved, That the following resolutions be adopted: Resolved, That the following resolutions be adopted: Resolved, That the following resolutions be adopted: Resolved, That the following resolutions be adopted:

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Anti-Slavery Convention at Georgetown.

The Convention met at noon, March 17th, the snow storm of the preceding evening having rendered it almost impossible. A goodly number being present, the Rev. Amos A. Phelps, of Hartford, was chosen Moderator, and Wm. Jenkins, of Andover, to preside, and Charles Peabody, of Bradford, Vice-President, Joseph L. Noyes and Lydia M. Harriman, Secretaries.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. G. M. Burleigh of Conn.: Resolved, That American slavery, in the language of its ardent defenders, is a peculiar institution;—peculiar for its atrocious and cruel; peculiar for its system of licentiousness and concubinage; peculiar for its universal heathenism; peculiar as a system of robbery, piracy, and murder; peculiar as a patriarchal, christian, apostolical and republican institution, in which Abraham and the prophets, Jesus and the apostles, are, by the apologists for the system, closely joined in companionship and league, with the Prince of darkness, for the extension and perpetuity of its atrocious and cruel system.

Resolved, That the slave is not a southern, but a national institution, involving the North, as well as the South, in the guilt of slaveholding. Resolved, That the U. S. Constitution, as legally construed, and practically applied, is a pro-slavery and slaveholding document; therefore, whoever acknowledges allegiance to it, or becomes a party to the government, is, by position, a slaveholder.

Resolved, That the U. S. Constitution, as legally construed, is a pro-slavery and slaveholding document; and, therefore, no anti-slavery man can hold an office, when he is required to take an oath to support the Constitution, nor vote for one to hold such office, without supporting slavery.

Resolved, That the American church, existing in the present, is an idolatrous organization, and that its abolition is a necessary condition of its becoming a Christian church, or a favorable combination of circumstances, an abolitionist could be slipped or lifted into the seat of executive or legislative authority, he could carry no measure in favor of freedom, while on that one point the whole current of public sentiment was against him.

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Anniversary of the Parent Society in New York.

To the Abolitionists of Massachusetts in person and of New-England generally, who are friends of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

Dear Friends!—The time for holding the anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will be an occasion of signal importance to our enterprise. It is earnestly hoped that you will be spared of money or labor to exert a strong influence of delegates, well-qualified by their own talents, intelligent zeal, and moral intrepidity, to be the best measures for giving vigor and efficiency to the operations of the Parent Society during the coming year.

Important arrangements are to be made respecting the Standard, the Anti-Slavery Reporter, and the Society itself, which will require much attention on the part of the meeting. It is the present pecuniary embarrassments of the country, affecting all classes, as they do, even the wealthiest individual, are unfavorable to an numerous gathering of the friends of the cause at New-York, as in past years.

We take the liberty respectfully to suggest to you, that your assistance and aid should be given to the cause, by your presence at the anniversary, and by your exertions on its behalf. We are confident that you will be able to do so, and that your aid will be of great value to the cause.

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Contemplative Self-sufficiency.

The Enunciator, of last week, copies into its columns a letter from Gerrit Smith announcing Liberty Party triumph in the choice of town officers in Saratoga County, N. Y. Towards the close of his letter, Mr. Smith says—

No duty has been more insisted on by us than that of separation from all pro-slavery parties, whether political or ecclesiastical. It is her faithful adherence to this point, which, in my judgment, is the chief reason for the remarkable success which has attended Miss Abby Kelley's recent labors in this section of the country. When will our able advocates of the National Anti-Slavery Standard, in the same spirit, be so strict in their judgment, as to withhold their aid from the National Anti-Slavery Standard, on this point? I am grieved to say, that one object of the estimable Washington correspondent of the Liberator, is to write down the Liberty Party along with the Democratic party, and to write up the Winged party in its stead. I am grieved to say, that one object of the estimable Washington correspondent of the Liberator, is to write down the Liberty Party along with the Democratic party, and to write up the Winged party in its stead.

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Letter of Gen. Scott on Slavery.

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Letter from Richard Allen.

Letter from Richard Allen. The following letter from our attentive Dublin correspondent was received during our illness in December, but was accidentally mislaid. It has lost nothing of its interest by the delay; and we are sure our readers will thank us for laying it before them, even at this late period.

Harold's Cross, Nov. 16th, 1842.

Harold's Cross, Nov. 16th, 1842. My Dear Friend: Mr. C. Wright is amongst us—a welcome guest—welcome on his own account, as well as from being the bearer of a whole sheet of welcome letters, viz: from J. and L. Mott, Rogers, Bradburn, Remond, and last but not least, our old-fashioned friend, Thomas Davis. It is indeed pleasant to hear of you from you; and though, from its being my busy season, I have not had so much of H. C. Wright's company, I have not a little to say to you. I have not a little to say to you. I have not a little to say to you.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce. Later from Hayti. By the scho. Cordeva, from Jacmel, Hayti, we learn that the revolutionists were carrying all before them. A provisional government had been established, with Gen. Heud at its head, by whom the annexed decrees or proclamations had been issued. We have no news of the capture of Port-au-Prince; in fact, our friends from that part of the Island are no later than before received.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

ORDER OF THE DAY. CHARLES HEARD, Senr. chief executive of the will and the resolutions of the sovereign people. In consideration that under the government of the tyrant Boyer, the ports have been closed,—one of those miserable combinations and oppressions serving to multiply the privations of the people,—has ordered as follows: Art. 1. The ports of Aquin, Anse d'Hainault and Mirebalais, are open to foreign commerce, from and after the promulgation of this present order of the day.

Tenth Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

Tenth Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society. This meeting will convene in the city of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of May next. THE ANNUAL MEETING will be held in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The business meetings of the Society will commence at 4 o'clock, P. M. of the same day, in Concert Hall, No. 406 Broadway, and will continue, by adjournment, from time to time, as may be required. The meeting of the Society, and its co-operating friends of freedom and justice in all parts of the country, are earnestly invited to be present on the occasion. At no period of our history has there been greater need of wisdom in council, and vigor in action. The call is to every individual whose heart bleeds for the bleeding slave.

POETRY.

For the Liberator. THE BONDMAN. AIN—The Troubadour. Feebly the bondman toiled—

NON-RESISTANCE

For the Liberator. A Voluntary Political Government.

THE course of our inquiry, on this all-reaching subject, naturally leads us to trace the workings of the present system, from one end to the other.

In the American Constitution, the town meeting is the primary spring, the vital element.

We assemble in town meeting. Our fathers, having heretofore done the like, and our neighbors choose to come together for certain purposes.

Inspection and repair of roads is another purpose for which we constitute ourselves a corporate body, under the coercive system.

Another item in this political account is to make a provision for the poor. Of all the objects for which money or means can be collected, surely this may be left to human beings to attain, without coercion.

Now, of all those other things which the town does, of which could we not be discharged as safely as we are by the legislature? 'The schools,' perhaps it will be said, 'must be cared for.'

The impertinent assumption of men in town meeting assembled is most gross. What pure mind could ever conceive of so immoral an act, so dark and foul a piece of education, as sending a man to jail, in order to raise funds for the moral education of children?

The only argument in behalf of national education is, that ignorant parents would and do neglect their duty to their children; so the State must step in.

Oh! in our sterner manhood, when no ray of earlier sunshine glimmers on our way, When girl with sin, and sorrow, and the toil of cares, which tear the bosom that she soill—

Such perceptions naturally excite another, of no small importance; which is, the inferiority that will always mark national education, compared to that which results from open and free operations.

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

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ments should never attempt to manage at all the commercial transactions of men. Let each human being go where he lists, to buy or sell without any restriction.

Free trade England must have, or perish; and free trade she will assuredly have, for there are those engaged in this movement that know and feel it to be a case of life and death to the manufacturing and mercantile interests of the kingdom, and to the whole nation.

Case of Deacon Henshaw. WEST BROOKFIELD, March 27th, 1843.

MR. EDITOR.—According to the notice which appeared in the Liberator two weeks ago, the Ecclesiastical Council chosen to review the proceedings of Dea. JOSHUA HENSHAW from the church, by virtue of charges therein contained, met, and after listening somewhat impatiently for four days to the statements in the case, came to a unanimous decision.

The Deacon was permitted to take the place of plaintiff before the council, and proposed to prove to them that the complaint against him originated in a conspiracy between the pastor and others to put a stop to anti-slavery proceedings in this place.

Grand Parade.—On Monday last, the Fire Department of Philadelphia had a grand parade. It was the largest of the kind ever witnessed in this city.

Chief Cook of the Columbia.—The body of Stephen Workman, chief cook of the steamer Columbia, was found in the dock at Concord wharf, East Boston, on Tuesday last.

Second Earthquake in the West-Indies.—We learn from Capt. Smith, of the schooner Francis Cannady, arrived this morning, that a second shock of an earthquake was experienced at the North part of Guadalupe, on the 3d inst.

Daguerreotype and Telescope.—It is stated in a letter, read to the National Institute at Washington, on Monday, that at Rome the powers of the Daguerreotype and Daguerreotype have been so combined as to produce a perfect map of the heavens.

The Comet.—There has not been in the present century so magnificent a comet as that which is now to be seen, and which attracts such multitudes of beholders every evening.

Fire at Providence.—The Providence Journal states that a fire broke out in that city on Thursday night, in the wooden building occupied by Thomas Davis, as a jewelry manufactory.

Mr. L. N. Fowler, the phenologist, is in Georgia for the benefit of his health, having been taken while lecturing in New-York, with bleeding at the lungs.

Rev. gentleman removed to this village from Connecticut, and the troubles commenced in the church, and seeing the necessity of subduing the anti-slavery spirit here manifested, had his connection immediately transferred to this church, and forthwith entered upon the duty of regulating affairs in the church, to conform to the wishes of the Rev. pastor.

At the close of the arguments, when the council were to take the case into their charge, it was discovered that three of the members had been absent during the arguments made in Dea. Henshaw's behalf, but were present to hear the arguments in favor of the proceedings of the church.

From the Baltimore Sun. BALTIMORE CITY COURT.—Feb. Term. Present, Judges Brice, Nisbet and Worthington.

State vs. Samuel Meads, free mulatto, arraigned on four indictments charging him severally with enticing, persuading and assisting the following slaves to run away from their respective owners, viz: Louisa Zagaris, the slave of Caroline Keene; Harriet Cooper, the slave of Wm. L. McCoy; Theodore Augustus, the slave of Whitfield Whitman; Mary Smallwood, alias Maria Turner, the slave of Uriah Carpenter.

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New-Brighton Collegiate School. NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND. GEO. L. LE ROW, A. M. Principal. THIS Institution will be opened on the 1st of May next.

DISCIPLINE. The discipline of the school will be enforced by the family, and by the constant supervision of the Principal or his Teachers.

Straw Bonnets, Fancy Goods, Millinery, &c. No. 13, SCHEM-STREET, BOSTON.

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