

his behalf, and his petition is received and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary! Who shall say that we have not ample cause for encouragement in view of these facts?—In truth, nothing but a steady and resolute perseverance on our part, is needed to insure the speedy and complete triumph of our principles.—*Essex Transcript.*

THE FREEMAN.

"Piant as reeds where Freedom's waters glide— Firm as the hills to stem Oppression's tide!"

MONTPELIER, VERMONT, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1844.

LIBERTY TICKET.

Nominated by the National Convention, May, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES G. BIRNEY,
of Michigan.

"Our own slave states, and especially the more southern of them, in which the number of slaves is greater, and in which, of course, the sentiment of injustice is stronger than the more northern ones, are to be placed on the list of decaying communities."

"The question now for the North finally to decide is—shall the slave states draw us down with them, and both perish, or shall we, by a decided conjoint exertion of virtuous energy, save ourselves and them from destruction?"—*James G. Birney.*

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THOMAS MORRIS,
of Ohio.

"I rejoice, that the abolition of slavery throughout the civilized world is no longer problematical; it seems to be almost universally conceded that this stupendous fraud upon a portion of the human race is fast drawing to a close, and the great question with us is truly, what measures are best suited to accomplish this desirable end in the United States."

"Political action is necessary to produce moral reformation in a nation; and that action with us can only be effectually exercised through the ballot box. And surely the ballot box can never be used for a more noble purpose, than to restore and secure to every man his inalienable rights."—*Thomas Morris.*

Democratic Candidate for President,

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

"I must go into the Presidential chair the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of every attempt on the part of Congress, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the slaveholding States, and also with a determination equally decided, to resist the slightest interference with it in the states where it exists."

"It now only remains to add, that no bill conflicting with these views CAN EVER RECEIVE MY CONSTITUTIONAL SANCTION."—*Mr. Van Buren's Inaugural, March 4, 1837.*

Whig Candidate for President,

HENRY CLAY.

"I know there is a visionary dogma which holds that negro slaves cannot be the subjects of property. I shall not dwell long upon this speculative abstraction. That is property which the law declares to be property.—Two hundred years of legislation have sanctioned and sanctified negro slaves as property."

"If I had been a citizen of Pennsylvania when Franklin's plan (of gradual emancipation) was adopted, I should have voted for it; because, by no possibility could the black race ever gain the ascendancy in that State. But if I had been then, or were now a citizen of any of the planting States—the southern or south-western States—I should have opposed, and would continue to oppose, any scheme whatever of emancipation, gradual or immediate."

"It is NOT TRUE, and I REJOICE that it is not true, that EITHER of the two great parties in this country has any DESIGN or AIM at ABOLITION. I should DEEPLY LAMENT if it were true."—[Clay's Speech in the Senate, Feb. 7, 1839.]

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON CITY, JAN. 8, 1844.

MR. EDITOR.—The proceedings of the week past have been encouraging to our cause. The Report of the Committee on Rules is still the subject of debate. The slaveholders have tried every method in their power to get rid of the report, by laying it on the table, postponing, or otherwise evading the question, but are met at every turn by a stern majority of 30 to 40, determined to strike that tyrannical decree from the rules of the House. The most open threats are made to induce the Democrats of New York, Maine and other States to give way, for fear of losing the vote of the South for Mr. Van Buren. But it is evident that the politicians of the North had rather lose Mr. Van Buren himself than lose their own states, as they know they must if they sustain this rule. The growth of the Liberty Party, which in 1840 had but one vote in 400, and in 1843 had one vote in 40 of the whole country, is a FACT which politicians are beginning to see and understand. It is impossible to foresee when the question will be settled, but I hope—strongly—that the best right of petition is about to be realized. The Richmond Whig, the leading and ablest Clay paper of the South, says:—"Thus, while the Whigs were in power, the 21st rule was retained. No sooner have their adversaries obtained the ascendancy, than it is repealed. The people of the South must be stone blind if they do not see through the *knavery* which has been practised on them, by men professing to be their peculiar friends! Why, the party has virtually repealed the 21st Rule already, and there is little doubt that before the end of the session, the reception of abolition petitions will become a part of the settled policy of the country."

A new daily paper has been established here for the advancement of Mr. Clay's interests as a candidate for the Presidency, being the third attempt of the kind. The two former were short lived abortions, and I have little doubt that this will be, unless sustained by other resources than its subscription list. It is called the "Whig Standard," and is understood to be the combatant organ of the party in this central point between the North and the South. The editor is Nathan Sargeant, of Philadelphia, a gentleman of so elevated standing in his party that he was run as the regular whig candidate at the last election, in opposition to C. J. Ingersoll. We may therefore look to this to learn the reason assigned by the party for support-

ing the right of petition in favor of abolitionists. The editorial article of this morning, after referring to the certainty, almost, that the rule will be repealed, endorses Mr. Clingman's remark, that by the old policy "we have given the abolitionists too much consequence, we make them look too strong." Multitudes of sagacious men delude themselves with this fallacy; and will only be undeceived when they have gone too far; but it shows the true ground of a great part of the whig zeal for the right of petition—they think that, by voting for it they should most effectually defeat the object of the petition—the abolition of slavery. And then they blame abolitionists for refusing to vote for these very men. And avow that all they do for us is done with a view the more certainly to destroy us! Doubtless, the Standard would endorse the other remark of Mr. Clingman's, "that the Whigs in Congress are as unanimous as the Democrats against teaching slavery in the District of Columbia." That I do not judge uncandidly of the Whigs may be proved by copying the concluding paragraph of the same article. At least, I judge them by the same rule of charity that they apply to others—"With what measure ye mete, ye mete," &c.

"The course of Mr. Beardsley, Mr. Hays, and others, indicates most clearly the strength of public opinion at the North, and it also indicates what is there known to be the fact; that Mr. Van Buren, or his party, is now courting the favor of the abolitionists. The whigs do not court them. Mr. Van Buren knows this, and is therefore endeavoring to take advantage of it. To do this, he has his agents in that party—indeed, many of its active leaders are Locofocos of the most ultra stamp, among whom we may mention Mr. Rantoul, of Boston, Gov. Morton, of Massachusetts, Mr. Bancroft, late collector of Boston, the Rev. Mr. Leavitt, travelling agent, editor of the Emancipator, prime wire-worker of the "Third Party," and delegate to the late World's Convention, London. Mr. Earle, of Philadelphia, Mr. Morris, of Ohio, late Van Buren U. S. Senator, Mr. Tappan, now of the U. S. Senate, and hundreds of others in every State North of the Ohio and Potomac rivers."

This declaration that "the whigs do not court" the abolitionists, is the coolest instance of wiping of lips that I ever saw, when it is notorious that the great labor of the whigs has been to select candidates whom they can persuade the abolitionists to believe to be at least "favorable" to our objects. For this, and only for this, Gen. Martineau was nominated in your State, and Mr. Briggs in Massachusetts, and Mr. Baldwin in Connecticut. For this, Mr. Giddings was nominated for Congress in Ohio, and Mr. Severance in Maine, and Mr. King in Massachusetts, and scores of others. "The whigs do not court!" However, it is well enough to remember this. And as to his array of alleged "Locofocos," who are abolitionists, he will not say that Messrs. Rantoul, Morton and Bancroft have done more or made louder professions of zeal for abolition than Messrs. Adams, Slade and Seward, or that Mr. Leavitt is more of a democrat than Mr. D. L. Child is a whig, or that Mr. Thomas Earle, of Pennsylvania, a democrat who has left his old party, is more justly chargeable with acting under old party views, than his brother, John Milton Earle, of Massachusetts, who with equal professions of abolition, remains with his old party. The joke of coupling the name of Mr. Morris, who was turned out by his party on account of his abolition, with that of Mr. Tappan who superseded him as an anti-abolitionist, is capital. It is true that there are numbers of men now active in the cause of abolition, i. e. laboring to advance the Liberty Party, who were once Democrats; and it is equally true that as many more are as zealous in the same cause who were once Whigs. And all that are now laboring with perfect unity and confidence, to defeat, disperse and destroy both the old parties, on account of their pro-slavery entanglements; and that in our minds it is of no moment at all what were the former political predilections of any one, so we find him ever decided, uncompromising and earnest in the cause of true Liberty.

For the Green Mountain Freeman.

East Brookfield, Jan. 10, 1844.

MR. EDITOR.—I have read the first No. of your paper with no ordinary degree of interest, and trust that it will be the means of disseminating much light upon the soul-ennobling enterprise in which you have engaged. I feel that this glorious cause should call forth the best feelings of woman's heart, and should excite her to continual effort to promote the extension of Liberty, which together with Christianity, has elevated woman to her present position in society.

I have recently been connected with a Literary Society, in this place, called the East Brookfield Literary Society, of District No. 11. It has for its object, the mental improvement of the young in this vicinity. The exercises of our meetings are as follows: Recitals, Declarations, and compositions, after which, a subject of discussion is introduced, in which, all the members are invited to participate.

Our first subject of discussion was—"Is it probable that Slavery will ever be abolished in the U. States." The subject was treated in a manner which discovered thorough investigation and much mental effort. Some good arguments were advanced on both sides, but those on the affirmative having the vantage ground gained a complete victory. The question was decided in the affirmative, twenty-eight to one.

Children and youth are drinking in the same spirit, which inspires the noble hearts of the more mature. Abolition rolls on in a deep broad channel, and I trust will, ere long, completely flood the land, and will literally exterminate the Hydra-headed monster, Slavery. Then will liberty live, not only in song, but will reign unrivalled, throughout Columbia's wide domain.

Yours for suffering humanity,
MARY G. COOK, Sec'y.

REV. J. GLED'S JOURNAL.

Dec. 21. I have commenced this evening a course of lectures through all the districts of Hardwick; delivered my first in a district that never had a lecture before on the subject; held the meeting in a private house, and addressed a very attentive audience on the nature, effects and remedy of and for slavery. How much ignorance still prevails among us on this all absorbing subject. Said a Clay man to-day, and a man of high standing too, the only difference between you and me is, you go round to the right and I to the left, and we both meet in the end. I am as much opposed to slavery as you;—you vote the Birney ticket and I the Clay, and we shall both meet in the end. When the Northern and Southern poles shall meet and shake hands.

22. Lectured this evening in another district, and the first lecture ever delivered in that district. Had a large number of children and young people and a few adults, and why not more? Oh! some hate the color some hate the thing as bad as any body but will not go with their party—we must support that; and still more think it is none of their business. I lectured a state—a Southern affair. I said that people did but suffer themselves to have letters. Met with one respectable man who contended that the colored race sprung not from the same parent with the white many that they must be kept apart; that our proceedings would bring on a civil war; that slavery was a great evil but we could do nothing with it, &c. what poor helpless creatures we are! Oh, reason! Oh, men and angels! have pity on us! Frame our constitution—elect our rulers—make our laws, yet cannot get rid of a moral and political evil wholly at our disposal! Well, if we are the free people in the world and thus bound neck and heels, God have mercy on the rest part of Adam's poor family! I proved to my hearers that slavery does effect us in the North—that we do most interfere with it on the ground of self defence—and that we can and will reach it.

23. Addressed a very attentive audience in another district this evening, and pretty full. Is emancipation worth having? Is it the right of the several parties who are affected by slavery—the slaveholders, the free colored people and the poor whites in the South—the nation at large, the free North, and the slaves? For all these parties and others, are abused, shamefully abused, by our commander-in-chief, General Slavery. Can we get this boon? Is it our duty to try for it: was the train of thought I presented to my hearers, and I think not in vain.

24. Preached three abolition sermons to-day, being the Sabbath, to full and attentive congregations. The ability of Christ to save sinners—Christianity a great and essential good to the human family—and the piercing cry of justice and mercy, "Let the oppressed go free!" have been the subjects discussed. Good I think has been done. Had to say a word to one respectable man on one of the most famous arguments of the day—"Some of the slaves were better off than some of our poor people—had better clothes and more to eat." Yes, said I, better off than our poor deluded and miserable drunkards, for they are generally poor, poor enough in all reason. But what has this counting circumstance to do with the principle of slavery? Is that right? and the enormous evils that spring from the working of the system, are they right?

25. Lectured this evening in another district. Expected 20 or 30 to hear, and lo! a full assembly in a large school room. Mistakes corrected, was my subject, and this being the first lecture in the district, many things we had, new to my hearers, and heard with evident surprise and I trust profit. Brother Lovejoy a dear and faithful Methodist brother in the cause, followed me in a powerful address. The old Tyrant got some hard thumps, but none too hard. Every where do I meet with persons both aged and young in this region of light and knowledge, knowing little or nothing of the nature, and real evils, and effects of slavery. Tracts and plain lecturing, without loss of time, we must have.

26. Blessed my labors this evening with a lecture on the unscriptural character of slavery, and the pecuniary robberies it commits on the free States. This assembly, good and attentive. "One half a loaf is better than no bread," thought the liberty folk; did not give the Whigs credit enough for the Tariff, as it was the best they could get, and better than nothing. Lame policy this, I thought, if justice entitled us to a whole loaf, and we had the means of getting it and would not use these means, a quarter was too good for us. Thus I have delivered eight anti-slavery lectures and one Temperance lecture in this town. May the divine blessing water the good seed sown, and may it bear much fruit.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Legislature of Massachusetts met at Boston, Jan. 3. Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., Whig, was chosen President of the Senate, and Charles Calhoun, Clerk. Thomas Kinnicut was elected Speaker of the House, by a vote of 178 to 127, scattering 7. The Election sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Chapin of Charlestown. There being no choice of Governor by the people, Hon. George N. Briggs was elected over his Excellency, Marcus Morton, by a vote of 187 to 126, only 4 scattering; and in the Senate by a vote of 30 to 6. Hon. John Reed was elected Lieut. Governor.

From the Western Freeman. FORCE OF CIRCUMSTANCES.

So long as our opponents could, with any plausibility, deny the alleged results of the anti-slavery agitation, they were satisfied. That time has gone by. Progress must be admitted. Numerous, incontestible facts show that the labors of abolitionists have not been in vain. What now is the device of our enemies? Effects are admitted, but they have hit upon a very pleasant theory of causation, which shall yet spare their self-love. They have become religiously philosophical, and deal out grand dissertations on the force of circumstances, the advance of events, the laws of human progress, an overruling providence, and so on. True they do not explain to us, wherein consists the potential power of circumstances, or in what manner events advance, or of what consequence would be the laws of human progress, without the deeds of human actors—or how there can be any overruling providence, without intelligent actions to overrule.

According to this ingenious theory, the Reformation was the result of the force of circumstances, and Luther himself was a mere circumstance. The American revolution was purely a providential interposition, and men had nothing to do with its inception, progress, or completion. All this is an admirable device, to strip unpopular reformers of their honors; and under the mask of a humble piety, to enable a man to cherish hatred against the good, and hold himself aloof from all hazardous or laborious attempts to better the world. Why should he sacrifice ease, or expend wealth, or seek a good name, when circumstances are the Great Reformer? He need entertain no jealousy of this mysterious personage, which can awaken no envy, wound no self-love, never become a subject of admiration. How delightful, that under the auspices of this shadowy, undefined, impersonal being, mind and morals march onward to perfection, without the necessity of word or act from human agents!

Is not this a vile doctrine? It betides human nature, it nurtures selfishness, it dishonors God. The New-York Commercial has given the latest instance of this mode of philosophizing; and you will find illustrations in almost all those newspapers, which, being stimulated by the force of public sentiment to say something of the progress of anti-slavery principles, and yet conscious that they have done nothing to promote, but much to retard this healthful change, are determined at least that nobody else shall have any credit.

AWFUL TRAGEDY!—A SLAVE MURDERED!

MR. EDITOR.—In conversation with a gentleman from Petersburg, Va., he gave me the following account, with a request that his name should be withheld:

A Mr. Minitree, (master mason,) of Petersburg, had in his employ a slave man belonging to Mr. Hasinburg. The poor slave had been in the habit of running off: he was told by Minitree that if he ever ran away from him, that he would kill him. It was not long before the slave took it into his head to run off, and, if possible, get to the free States; he was, however, overtaken by the man-hyenas, and returned to his employer. Minitree tied him down in his barn, provided himself with three new cowhides, and gave him about eight hundred lashes! He washed the suffering victim in salt and water!—afterwards gave the poor fellow a syringe of Cayenne pepper!!! and released him. Soon after his release, he went to a pond of water (such was the thirst from the effects of the syringe of Cayenne pepper,) and drank nearly a half gallon of water. Minitree, not satisfied with the tortures already inflicted upon his victim, secured him again, and flogged him till the poor fellow became senseless. He died in about two hours after. Minitree threw the dead body in the yard that night, and in the morning, put it in a box and buried it.

Mr. Hasinburg, having heard of the ignominious death of his slave, had the cruel monster arrested. The civil authorities had the body disinterred, and held an inquest, assisted by several physicians, who held a post mortem examination over the body. Verdict of the jury that the slave came to his death by the hands of Minitree, his employer. He is now being tried for willful murder.

This awful event took place about the last of June. I am informed by the gentleman that none of the papers at Petersburg published or noticed the affair.

Wm. P. POWELL.
Boston, July 14, 1843.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

In compliance with the Governor's Message, which we noticed a few days since, a bill has been introduced into the Legislature of this State, to prevent free blacks from entering the State. The 1st section of this bill requires the Captain on a penalty to deposit in the Sheriff's office, as soon as he enters port, a list of the negroes he has on board, with their description, &c.

The second section requires "that such free cooks, stewards, mariners, &c. shall not leave the vessel or come on shore, except within such limits as may be defined by the municipal authorities of the port. For violation of this clause, the captain or master of said vessel shall forfeit one hundred dollars. The captain is also bound to enter into a recognizance in one thousand dollars, with good and sufficient security, for his faithful compliance with the above requisitions. On the captain's refusal to enter into the recognizance, the free negro or person shall be committed to jail, and the Sheriff, by order of the magistrate, shall take possession of the vessel and retain such possession until the recognizance has been executed or the vessel is ready to proceed to sea, and the expenses of arresting and detaining the vessel have been paid."

This bill, so odious in its character, calculated to cripple the commerce of the State, has passed the House, and now waits the action of the Sen-

ate. The only consolation one has, in view of such a bill, is, that it will injure the State that passes it more than any one else. Really, we hardly know of a more benighted State than that same South Carolina.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE LIBERTY PARTY AT THE SOUTH.

Almost every paper from the West brings encouraging information respecting the progress of anti-slavery sentiments at the South. The non-slaveholders in several of the slave states are ready to act in the organization of the liberty party as soon as a knowledge of its objects are sufficiently extended, and many of the intelligent slaveholders are looking forward to the event with much gratification. They know that slavery is a curse to themselves as well as to the African, and are willing to act whenever they can act efficiently.

Gerrit Smith, Esq., on the 23d ult., forwarded the following extract to the Liberty Press, accompanied by a note saying that he had that day received the letter from which the extract is taken, "from an esteemed friend who is a merchant in one of the cities of the South. There are already members of the Liberty Party at the South. If that party will but maintain its integrity it will soon overspread not the North only, but the South also."

EXTRACT.

"When running up the Mississippi with a crowded cabin, and an unusual number of intelligent passengers, some of whom were from New Orleans—some from Virginia, Missouri, and other slave states, (and these were mostly holders of slaves) there was, for amusement, an Election amongst the cabin passengers. Out of 75, with very little electioneering, there were obtained 32 to 33 votes, that were decidedly abolition—almost all for J. G. Birney. Two evenings we held a public discussion of the subject of slavery."

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

SLAVERY IN OREGON.

It appears by late letters from Oregon, that slavery and the slave-trade in prisoners of war, exists to much extent among the Indian tribes. Wars are undoubtedly made for the express purpose of obtaining slaves. A coffee of twenty is mentioned as having been brought in by some warriors of the Clamoth tribe. Some of them sold for three horses, and some cheaper. Will Christian ministers quote this example as authority for slavery and the slave-trade, as they do that of ancient barbarians? It is just as good!

But this is not the only slavery in Oregon. The emigrants who have gone thither, have carried slaves.—This we suspected long ago, but were never able, until lately, to verify the suspicion. At last we met a Missourian from the emigrating region, and in answer to interrogatories, he admitted that slaves were carried to Oregon; that their masters, however, considered them free. But the question now is, do the slaves themselves consider the matter in this manner? Do they retain no indignation, do they wish to have it distinctly understood, as one of the Oregon emigrants are making in that territory; and when our laws shall be put in force, and our money given to fortify, improve and protect it, the settlers will nullify those laws, if they contain any interdiction of slavery or the slave-trade.

Mr. J. N. T. Tucker, mentions the following touching incident. Are there not other ministers who need a similar warning?

"While in Camden, recently, I was deeply impressed with the sublime dignity of the anti-slavery reform, by an incident that occurred there. A lady of deep and consistent piety, who is a member of one of the churches in that place (whose pastor is an abolitionist (!) but is afraid to vote (!) or say a word in favor of the cause lest he shall "give unnecessary offense to some dear saint!") was supposed to be dying, and sent for her neighbors, and among them her Pastor. After exhorting all in turn, she called the minister to her bedside and faithfully reproved him for his silence on the subject of slavery, and exhorted him to deal faithfully with the people of his charge, lest in the day of his account at last, he should find that the opposition of the people and their hatred of emancipation should be traceable to his neglect! Those who witnessed the scene describe it as very affecting. Several pro-slavery men were present, and notwithstanding their hatred of abolition, were affected to tears by the heart touching appeals of this dying woman."

FROM WASHINGTON.

In the Congressional proceedings of the last week there is but little to fix attention, except a statement by Mr. Archer, chairman of the committee on Foreign Affairs, that a minister from England, fully empowered to settle the Oregon question, is daily expected.

The 21st Rule has been debated a good deal.—Mr. Adams quietly sitting by to enjoy the new movement in favor of the liberty of Petition.

As to political movements it is notorious now that the President and his friends are strongly opposed to Mr. Van Buren. It is also confidently affirmed that Mr. Calhoun is and will be equally so, regardless of the Democratic Convention in the spring. And a Washington correspondent of the Boston Courier asserts that Messrs. Rives, Webster, Gen. Scott, and others, have buried all differences and agreed to unite in support of Mr. Clay.

We notice that the nomination of Mr. Suetten to be Solicitor in the Land Office in the place of Charles Hopkins, Esq., removed, has been unanimously rejected by the Senate.

PROSPECTS.—The decisions in the House of Representatives, within the last two days, upon questions connected with the Tariff, may, we suppose, be considered test questions. So considered, they confirm the impression upon our mind, heretofore conveyed to our readers, that the existing Tariff will not be touched at the present session of Congress.