

Weymouth Jan. 7. 1842.

Dear Anne,

I send you all the things I believe that you mentioned, don't be under any concern about coming home, for Mamma seems very much better, and we get along remarkably well. Grandmama's folks have all colds, and their cures are now somewhat increased, by having Elisabeth Campson there sick, she had been to Cambridge to see Sylvia, who was, and is now, quite sick, expects to be confined in March. Elisabeth was not well when she started, but thought she should be able to get to Derby, but was obliged to stop here. You'll be happy to hear that Matha Pickney is confined, has a little girl. Mr Pickney went a few days ago to New Orleans. Mr Spear is going on well here, and is very popular, he was at our Female meeting which was held at Mrs Peasas. Wales it is reported commenced keeping a Temperance House the first day of the year, but I don't imagine it to be true. If you are not coming out under a week, it behooves you to write out, some of the on dits, you speak of, for we are really dying for light news, try to send some book, I see ~~that~~ the Post that in the last number of Bentley, there was an Agoldsky, get that, we have got one beautiful one, but that's not enough, tell Mariah (that's the way her name is spelt in the Lib) we have not fully digested the "hysteria" we shall have it next week, tell her also that there has been a cold water army formed here, of which Mr Spear is leader, and the children speak Temperance peices, they hold meetings every Tuesday evening in Mr Perkins' vestry, and last Tuesday evening to a crowded house did Miss Matha Lathrop mounted upon a chair, ~~and~~ speak, "drink of this cup," several other girls and boys spoke also, to great acceptance, don't you think the place ~~will~~ get too hot to hold Mr P. he does talk of going in the Spring. He has been to talk with Mr Leach for giving money to the Universalists, but got no satisfaction. Tell Caroline to see about getting our "Togs," immediately as I told her before, don't act in view of eternity but for the view of the Annual Meeting, and that comes very soon. Hous ever Lucia Weston. I shall send Mr H for letters

To the Congress of the United States.

The undersigned, of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, respectfully pray that the customary diplomatic and commercial relations be entered into between this country and the Republic of Haiti, on the following grounds, which your petitioners are informed and believe to be correct.

First. The United States being the only nation which is not placed on a footing of reciprocity with that Republic, we are therefore obliged to pay a duty on imports of 10 per cent. and 9 per cent. additional tonnage duty.

Second. Because we imported more from Haiti in 1837, than from either Prussia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, Portugal, Sicily, Austria, Turkey, Morocco, Greece, Chili, Peru, or Buenos Ayres—in all of which countries we have Consuls, and in some an expensive embassy.

Third. Because the trade of Haiti is of greater proportionate value to us, being chiefly carried on by our own shipping thus adding the profits of the carrying trade to those of ordinary mercantile exchanges.

Fourth. Because we could then come into the market with the domestic products from the Eastern States, such as Codfish, Mackerel, Herring, Oil, Soap, Candles and Lumber;—from the Western States, with Pork, Lard, Flour and Tobacco;—from the Middle States, with Corn-meal and Flour—and undersell the British merchants, who now undersell us with a very inferior article; and even in the sale of East India goods, we could at least compete with other nations.

Fifth. Because the fact that our vessels can carry thither the produce of foreign countries, and be admitted to an entry from any foreign port, besides getting return cargoes, which, from the English Islands, is for the most part impracticable, renders this trade peculiarly desirable.

Sixth. Because the increase of the population of Haiti, since 1804, from 400,000 to 900,000, and the yearly increase in the productions and exports of that island, authorises the inference that this trade will continue to increase in importance.

Seventh. And principally, because it is wrong to make a difference in colour for a departure from the

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The petition of the undersigned respectfully asks that you will be pleased to pass a law declaring and defining the rights of the people of this Commonwealth in the use of the means of conveyance furnished by the Railroad Companies therein, in order that the Officers of said Companies may no longer claim the right of depriving any class of persons of the use of any of their cars, on the sole ground of a difference of Colour, and of insulting, assaulting and ejecting white passengers, merely for claiming the equal means of conveyance for persons of Colour.

Wm D. Weston
Wm D. Weston
New Bedford
Wm D. Weston

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

"No white person shall intermarry with a Negro, Indian, or Mulatto." Rev. Stat. Chap. 75, Sec. 5.

"And all marriages between a white person and a Negro, Indian, or Mulatto, shall, if solemnized within this State, be absolutely void, without any decree of divorce, or other legal process." Rev. Stat. Chap. 76, Sec. 1.

The petition of the undersigned, of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, respectfully represent, that they regard the law of this Commonwealth which prohibits the intermarriage of persons of different Colours as, (*practically speaking,*)

1. Useless, at best,—that is, in cases where it may conveniently be evaded;
 2. Far worse than useless, when enforced,—because tending to illicit and immoral connexions.
- On principle,* they view this law, as
1. Wrong, in the sight of God, who is no respecter of persons.

2. At variance with the Constitution of the State, since it denies that "all men are born equal."

3. A blot upon the Statute book of a free State, as being an evident vestige of the Slave code.

4. As furnishing an argument to Southern Slaveholders in the manifest inconsistency of such a statute with the testimony this Commonwealth has repeatedly borne against the debasement of the Coloured race, resulting from Slavery.

5. Unworthy the dignity of the Commonwealth, since it stands as a perpetual insult and badge of degradation to a respectable portion of her citizens.

6. Opposed to the spirit of free institutions, which know no difference among men, before the laws, except that of character and conduct.

Wherefore, your petitioners pray for the repeal of said law and of all other laws of this Commonwealth (if any such there be) which make any distinction among the inhabitants on account of Colour, or for any real or supposed difference of races.

To the Congress of the United States.

The petition of the undersigned, citizens of
in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, respectfully represent, that at the session of the Legislature of said Commonwealth, held in the year 1840, the following resolutions were adopted by large majorities in both branches of the Legislature.

WHEREAS Domestic Slavery exists in the District of Columbia, under the express authority of Congress, which, at the time of the cession of the District, re-enacted the Slave Codes of Maryland and Virginia; and whereas the sanction thus given to Slavery, and its continued toleration at the seat of government, form a manifest violation, by this nation, of the first principles of justice, and have a tendency to corrupt the moral sense, and to lower the character of the whole people of the United States; and whereas this nation can have no higher interest, either before God, or in the eyes of men, than the establishing of justice, and strengthening the just foundations of national honor; and whereas Slavery in the District of Columbia being thus a national concern, and involving national responsibility, it is the right of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to remonstrate against the common wrong, and the degradation of national character; therefore,
Resolved, that Congress ought to exercise its acknowledged power in the immediate suppression of Slavery and the Slave trade in the District of Columbia. And whereas, by the Constitution of the United States, Congress has the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and between the several states of the Union, in the exercise of which power, Congress, in the year eighteen hundred and eight, abolished the foreign Slave trade, and whereas, a domestic Slave trade, as unjustifiable in principle as the African Slave trade, and scarcely less cruel and inhuman in practice, is now carried on between the several States, therefore,
Resolved, that the Domestic Slave trade between the several States ought to be abolished by Congress without delay.

Your petitioners, fully concurring in the above resolutions, request that Congress will immediately abolish Slavery and the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia and in the Territories, and the inter-state Slave Trade between the several States of the Union.

To the Congress of the United States.

The petition of the undersigned, citizens of
in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, represents that they are earnestly desirous that the Government of the U. S. should take no step, the direct tendency of which would be to extend and perpetuate the curse and sin of Slavery in this land:

Wherefore they respectfully request that neither Florida nor any other new State may be admitted into the Union, whose Constitution of Government shall tolerate Domestic Slavery.

To the Congress of the United States.

The petition of the undersigned, citizens of
in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts respectfully represents that your petitioners are conscientiously scrupulous of interfering personally through their official agents in the internal concerns of the Slave States of this Union, either by restoring their fugitive Slaves, aiding in suppressing Slave insurrections, or in any manner or form helping to keep any portion of their population in a condition of Slavery.

Wherefore they ask that you will be pleased to take measures for amending the Constitution of the United States, either so as to abolish Slavery, or so as explicitly to exonerate the people of each State from all obligation to assist in sustaining it.

Copied lists of names are useless.
The petitions to Congress should be forwarded as soon after the 1st of December as possible, and can go by post, and by private hand, or Legislature, should be sent early in the session, and endorsed with the names, and the number of names, and the subject of the petition. When the petition is signed, it should be put in a separate envelope, with the names of the petitioners, and the number of names, and the subject of the petition, written on the envelope. The envelope should be addressed to the Secretary of the Senate, or the Secretary of the House of Representatives, as the case may be. The petition should be accompanied by a copy of the petition, and a copy of the names of the petitioners. The petition should be accompanied by a copy of the names of the petitioners, and a copy of the subject of the petition. The petition should be accompanied by a copy of the names of the petitioners, and a copy of the subject of the petition.

This sheet contains blank forms which the Massachusetts Society has ordered to be printed for your convenience. Please to separate the petitions, and then paste each form at the head of a roll of paper, and keep the rolls in motion from hand to hand, till each person in your vicinity has had an opportunity to sign them.

WORD TO THE ANTI-SLAVERY PETITIONERS.

Haiti.

Ms. A. 9. 2. 17. 78

Caroline, and Maria, will love for Anson to give
all you must like when something different. Love to all,
if you get to the danger to tell them both my love
that none of us experience any ill effects from our
experience. Love to all.

My dear mother
to know whether
he is out or no,

The night you we heard for you is Maria's
you can hear it and then leave it for the
My Mother can see yesterday so we have not the
things said or showed and we thought you old
over words & too thin

Yours truly
Elizabeth

6 Chauncy place

Mrs Anne Warren Weston.

The best and shoes for Deborah.
perhaps we may allow you one pair
if you say so, I will, tell Mary
to write, has