THE LIBERATOR:

W. Williams, Weneral Pigunes.

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LLOYD GARRISON, Eliter.

ol. XII.---NO. 15.

FUGE OF OPPRESSION.

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the steer, used the touching on seasons are as been the course of northern abolition. In this keep one of concession, or of agHave they no passed, iswa in rogged to a start which the federal judiciary have abtermediately portions? Have not their presses, interest, and even their women and children, sealing portion if book of vitageneration, in the offence form, upon the whole South? Have the started their incendistry publications and a tung, southern shares? Have they make a started to the started their incendistry publications and a tung, southern shares? And because the started of the started

age of the post causes are simple of the South, are simple of the South, are shown as a week and I detect slavery reach, as hearily as the most violent abeliance, in the simple of the

Here is another !

From the Washington Globe.
The Creole Case.

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skieger to the United States. In what within a practice of the United States, as if within a practice of the United States, as if within a practice of the United States, as if within the states of the United States, as if within the States states. When the the States states were the states of the United States, and took from the States are suffered this vessel, and took from the States, as if they had seen an expedition in this took of the States, as if they had seen an expedition of this States, as if they had seen an expedition of this States, as if they had seen too of more power alto state, a bitch cannot conforce its own right into states of the States, as will examine the original states of the States and the States are will never have the mere respective to the states of the States and the States are states are states and the States are states and the States are states are states and the States are states and the States are states and the States are states are states and the States are states are states are states and the States are states are states and the States are states are states are states and the States are states are states and the States are states are states are states and the States are s

D'Here is a third, from the Boston Morning Post.
At large democratic meeting, holden in Musk
are county, Ohio, the following resolution was
these:-

Positré. That the House of Representatives in Elegres of the United States, in refusing, by a sensel vice of 16 to 21, to receive a secrité sea de l'écolnical petition, deserve and will aim be prise and honor of all hones men, de l'est prites—that the ignominious traitor, que l'est prites—that the ignominious traitor. Gui fait de l'est de l'est prites de l'est pri

Then were an alarcholders in this meeting—but an were an alarcholders in this meeting—but an were a plenty of democratic freemen—patrick stream—who knew the value of the Union, and as sloped WASHINGTON'S ADVICE in the sloped WASHINGTON'S ADVICE in the support of the plant of the sloped with the sloped

ne, t whee to ruin.

Arms—the Post says, approvingly.—

The Pawmcket Gazette and Chronicle says it by

The Pawincket Gazette and Chronicle says it has ranaticism to be much stronger in Gapti breat than paratorism.

From the St. Louis Reporter.

Dants O'CONNELL AND ABOLITION. We have been seen a denial of the charge seen against against O'Connell and Father Mathew, aying the Mammoth Address to the Irish in the many in favor of abolition. The Natchez From the conversion of the Connection of the

For sone time past, there has been a statement page the roads, that the great O'Connell and Fairs that has great a memorial to the frish at the funds at the state and the same at the sam

believe, a sample frish abolitionist.

If This compliment to his loyalty to the demon Surery will be duly appreciated by every liberty-



COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRY WEN ARE ALL MANRING

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APIIL 15, 1842.

## SELECTIONS. |ed as a slave; the systematic arrangements for | By the portion of the Constitution

From the National A. S. Standard.

The Union.

and many minds are now active on this single had many consciences troubled, it may not be allogether motives to declare our own atte of freling. Our objections to the Union are briefly these ist. It is a shrin, and not a reality. It professes to be union, and its coercion. We are called the United States, and we are the Disuncited States from the beginning, the South, has prisuated toward her North the policy of foreign States; i.e. a he has, with constitued energy and skiff a interessant of the North-ready of the Control of the North-ready of the North-read

2d. This sham, like all others, is doing incaleneble mischier. To keep up the appearance of union, each emischier, and the appearance of union, to the relinquishment of those real principles, on which free institutions mast rest, if they exist at all. The natural action of reason and conscience have seen spell-bound by the name of The Union.

States to direct partnership with great and extensive wrong. In point of fact, we are the standing runy of the South, ranged in dense platoons, with bayonets pointed toward the trembling slaves. Without our help, southerners would not even Iry to assistant heir peculiar institutions; for with all their fire and fury-fitey can calculate chances and accommodate themselves to circumstances, as well as people tess given to bravado. In proof of this, behold how discreetly they lower their tone about the Croole, as soon as they hear the decided vicie of the Brüsh Parliament. Whenever the northern conscience darce to speak with firamess concerning the partnership in guilt, her tones, too, will be heard, and that promptly.

It is urged that each individual citizen can absolve almost from partnership, by withdrawing from all except connection with the government. But all except on-resistants would consider this a great surrender of privileges; and to many minds it would seem to involve a departure from civil and social duties. To cease to be a citizen for conscience' sake, and to cease to be one by coercion of circumstances, are two very different things, and involve results as widely opposite as aixlenses and health. Moreover, a citizen cannot allogether absolve himself from still baxed for government expenses, among which is still baxed for government expenses, among which is said to the consect the area of the consect the consect the consect the consect that of the consect the consect that of the consect that of

In addition to this, we are siding and abetting to harm the cause of freedom throughout the world. The friends and enemies of liberty are looking anxiously upon our great experiment of republican institutions. Mobs, riots, disgger-dawing in Congress, suppression of free speech, censorship of the mail, wenting right of the mail of t

These are, to my mind, powerful reasons agains being soldered to the slaveholding States. In favo of a real union, such as would exist if alvery who abolished, the reasons are manifold, strong, amore vious. The mutual interests of all the States, our combined influence an the world, wend be in mensely advanced thereby. A particular world be in mensely advanced thereby. A particular world being mind to defected by changes in the Constitution singlit be effected by changes in the Constitution shoolving us from street particular the constitution with the constitution of the constitution of slavery, and thus produce control to the abolition of slavery, and thus produce control to the abolition of slavery, and thus produce control to the should be control to the sho

picte union.

There are strong reasons why great forbearance should be used on this subject. Construe the Constitution as we may, there is no getting over the fact, that the free States have, for half a century, been accomplices with the South in slave trading and alaveholding. Calculating on our partnership, she has gone deeper and deeper in the ruinous businest; and 'houor among thieves' requires that we should not leave her alone to grapple with bankruptey and insurrection. For the sake of both master and siev, we ought to surive, as long as there is hope, to bring her end of the condition into which we have

selped to bring are.

If our past and present history cannot be referred to as a standard and aguide, it may at least serve as a standard and aguide, it may at least serve as ger of interminging false principles with the true of resorting to compronise, instead of truesing the truth; of calculating consequences, inseed of long convictions. At the time of the confederation or them statesmen must have understood that the were yielding somewhat of the ground on which the deemed it right to stand, otherwise they would not have resisted, as they did, nor would it have be necessary to have the Convention sit with close or ordined a principle of freedom, and they have and on our heads rest the calamitous consequence. An anion may barter away its illustries in a not and not find it out for a century. Luckly for and not find to ut for a century.

we are finding it out in fail to terminal to the control of the co

The sand introduced in the beginning, by the fatal congrounise of principle, is now cashing in like's nountain avalanche. The formous sized, an experience earlier as present the control of the presentance of respectful petition; the late decision of the appearance Court, clashing directly with the right of trial by intry, and establishing the alarming precedent, that

ed as a slave; the systematic arrangements for lynching every traveller, who is even suspected of detesting alsowry, the expulsion of Mr. Giddings, for giving niterance to the opinions of a portion of his constituents, respectfully expressed; these are a few among many indications that the crisis draws mith.

Abolitionists have never simed at a dissolution of the Union; the have never winder for it; their at acchiment to this remained attorn smit dinnumers ble provocations. Will it be said that their agency has produced these excitenents, which are se rapid ly weakening the allegiance of the people to the Union? I answer, they have merely revealed what previously existed. By attempting to use our righth it became manifest that we were not permitted to have any. The fact is not changed; it is merely made monifiest.

I do not attempt to define what are the doties of schollineiss at this tying orans. Every thoughtul mind will see at a glance, that the atmost circumspection and forbearance should be used. No measure should be taken because it is startling, or new, our duties to the master should be as carefully weighed as those to the start; pather should be done or said in the spirit of setulation or impatience.

Thave long foreseen the crais now so evidently approaching; and therefore was not surprised at its first indications. Despotion institutions cannot, by any device of man, or agency of the devil, he made to mix with free institutions. When brought into mix with free institutions. When brought into particular the contraction of the felt to the extremities of each. When collision occurs, people must needs pause and ask, 'Is this Union?'

I object to the application of tests or rules concraing individual duties on this, or any other matter. The subject demands usest careful and calm consideration. Let every una ask hinself, Does the Union answer any of the purposes for which it was intended? Oras its power made to, sustain elevery abone? If the latter, be true, how far am I implicated in the gigantic system of oppression and structed in the gigantic system of oppression and strucll implicated, how can't best extricate myself, with the least injury to my fellow-creatures, and the least danger to the welfare of my country?

Such inquiries in conscientious minds would certainly result in petitions for the mendment of the Constitution, pouring into Congress like equinoctiarains. It is said that petitions for the peaceable dissolution of the Union, do not belong to the moral weapons, which alone anti-slavery societies are pledged to use. I confess I do not see clearly whether this objectior be well-founded or not; I therefore leave it for wiser heads to determine. L. M. C.

From Dr. Channing's New Work.

view of Webster's Letter of Instructions of
the Creeks case.

This document I propose to examine, and I shall do so chiefly for two reasons: First, because it main tains snorally unasound and pornicious doctrines, an situate storage of the property of the public mind; an all seconally because it tends to commit the free States to the defence and support of elsevery. This lest point is a this moment of peculiar importance. The free State regradually and silently, coming more and more into connexion with alaxory; are unconscious; learning to regard it as a national interest; and are about to pledge, their wealth and strength, the bopes and monets and lives, to its defence. Slaver; a mingling more and more with the politics of the deliberately; it times over-sale, and in a startling fact forces it up into notice, but with earthing fact forces it into notice, but with earthing fact forces it into notice, but with the police of the fact forces it into notice, but with the fact forces it forces it forces in the fact forces

North has never come to this great matter in easless. We have breat this this we have left thing
or take their course. We have been too much at
survey or the government. Perhaps we had
startly on the government. Perhaps we had
wanted the signifit, the manilenes, to look the subjewanted the signifit, the manilenes, to look the subjestraint of the signifit, the size power had
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The letter which is now to be examined may be regarded either as the work of an individual, or as measurement. I shall regard it in the latter light alone. He personal bearings are of no moment. No individual will enter my thought in this discussion. I regard the latter as issuing from the cabinet, as an Executive document, as laying down the principles to which the real sisting is in danger of being conformed, as fitted to draw the whole country late support and institution which the free States above. With the opinions as in individual I-have nothing to do. Corrupt principles adopted by the government—these, and these

alone, it will be my object to expose and doctrines of the In regard to the reasonings and doctrines of the focument, it is a happy circumstance, that they come within the comprehension of the mass of the people. The case of the Creole is a simple one, which requires no extensive legal study plo one, which requires no extensive legal study plo one, which requires no extensive legal study to be understood. A man, who has had little connection with public affairs, is as able to decide on it as the bulk of politicians. The elements of the case are so few, and the principles on which its decase are as few, and the principles on which its decase are so few, and the principles on which its decase of the case of

an easily advanced as the property follows:

The question between the American and English
The question between the American and English
and the property of t

man is one process.

In this principal is no plain, that it has been dela.

Ithing an assess upon among ourselves, and in the state of the state of

By the porision of the Constitution, as we have said, the spitive slave f om the South is restored to us, or a least his master's claim is not annuled. But we hee proof at our door, that this exception rests on psitive, too an intrailaw. Suppose the fightive topass through our territory undiscovered, and to reals the sail of Canada. The moment he touches it he as free. The unsater finds there an expand in the sail of Canada. The moment he touches it he is free. The unsater finds there are requal in the sail of Canada. The moment he touches it he is free. The unsater finds there are compared to the same rotection over both. Accordingly, a course of lengths sixve is growing un securely beyond only of lengths sixve is growing un securely beyond the same rotection when the same rotection was not present the same state of the same results and the same results are the same results are the same results and the same results are the same results and the same results are the same results are the same results are the same results and the same results are the same results and the same results are the same results are

But the ejecution is not to be settled on the new row grounds of spreadent, alone. Let us view it in the light of clearnal universal truth. A grand print the light of clearnal universal truth. A grand print ciple is involved in the case, or rather lies at it very foundation, and to this I sake particular attention. This principle is, that sum, as a man, has rights, has claims on the race, which are in no degree tenched or impaired on account of the manne is which he may by regarded or treated by a particular clan, tribe or nation of his fellow-creatures. A man, by his very nature, as an intelligent, mora manity, more comprehensive as an intelligent, mora manity, more comprehensive than all others, and under which every man should find abelier. He has not only that right, but is sound to use freely and improve the powers which God has given him; an other men, instead of obstructing, are bound to as sist their developement and exertion. These claim of a particular soil; they are not typened under which he began his being. They are not the grown of a particular soil; they are not typened under peculiar sky; they are not written on a particular complexion; they belong to human hautine. The ground on which one man asserts then, all men stans, on, nor cast they be claimed to one without being de mad to all. We have here a common interest. We man the surface of all together. We all have claim our men and and in the same and justice, claim of the interest and protect, claim of the interest and protect, claim of the interest and protect, claim of his men and men and and control of the complex of a little of the control of

Because a number of men invade the rights of a fellow-creative, and pronounce him destitute of rights, his claims are not a whit touched by this. He is as much a man as before. Not a single efficie God, on which his rights rest, is taken away. His relations to the rest of hir race are in no measure affected. He is as truly their brother as if his tribe had not pronounced him a brute, If indeed any change takes place, his claims are shanced, on the ground that the suffering and affeed are entitled to peculiar regard. If any rights should be singularly sacred in our sight, they are those which are denied and trodden in the dust.

It seems to be thought by some, that a man de trives all his rights from the nation to which he be longs. They are gitls of the state, and the state not take stems ways fit will. A man, it is thought, ha claims on other men not as men, but as an English man, an American, or a subject of some other state. He must produce his parchment of citizenship be fore he brides other men to protect him, to respec his free agency, to leave film the use of his power according to his own will. Local, municipal law i thus made the fountain and measure of rights. The stranger most stall as where he was boan, what priviles or by protect him, but and the fountain and measure of rights. The stranger most stall as where he was boan, what priviles or by prorque factors were the way be affected that his relations to his whole race may be affected that his relations that the relations his relations to his whole race may be affected that his re

This is a terrible doctrine. It strikes a bour all the rights of human nature. It enables the pulitical body to which we belong no matter he wicked or weak, to make each of us an outcast fro his race. It makes a man nobling in himself. At man, he has no significance. He is sacred only far as some state has taken him under its car some state has taken him under its car some state has taken him under its car with the string of the many had been a some state has taken him under its car with the many all who may incline to lay hold on him. He many seized, imprisoned, sent to work in galleys mines, unless some foreign state spreads its shiften the state of the stat

This doctupe is as false as it is terrible. Man is not the mere creature of the state. Man is older than astions, and he is to survive nations. There is a law of humanity more primitive and divine than the law of the land. He has higher claims than those of a citizen. He has rights which date before all charters and communities; not conventional nor repealable, but as eternal as the powers and law to his being.

nor repealable, but a vector of this being. This annihilation of the individual, by merging thin in the state, fire at the foundation of despotism in the state, fire at the foundation of despotism. The nation is too often the grave of the man. This is the more monatrous, because the very end of the state of the containation of the nation, is to secure the individual in all his rights, and especially to secure the Figure of the weak. Here is the fundamental law of political association. In an unormalized state, with no legislation, no tribunal, no unput of the property of what is called the state of nature. To repress this, to give the secendency over force, this is the grand city of the property of the proper

otos and the restinate of the control of the contro

The idea that a particular state may fir, enduring ty, this stigma upon a human being, and can bin the most just appear and any possible most just of generous ment to respect it, should be sejected that some and indiguation. It remine us of those horible fictions, in which some denois described as stamping an indelible mark of hell chin his helpless wristins. It was the horible psecularity of the winding that he reign of Tiberius, that it had become one visal prison. The unhappy man, or who the highting asspicion of the tryant had falle could find a shelter or escape through the work of the could find a shelter or escape through the work of the could find a shelter or escape through the work of the could find the state of the could find the state of the could find the same fearful doom to the ends of the end to find the same fearful doom to the ends of the end to the could be some fearful doom to the ends of the end to the could find the same fearful doom to the ends of the end to the could be seen to

come ancient seets taught, it is truly the empire of the Principle of Eqil, of the power of Derkness. Then God is destroyed here; for where injustees appropries on a complete, God has no empire.

I have thus stated the great principle on which we have the stated the great principle on which we have the stated the great principle on which we have the stated the great principle on which we have the stated the great principle on which we have the stated the great principle on which we have the stated the great principle on the stated the great principle of the stated the stated of the stated the stated of the stated the stated of the stated

COMMUNICATIONS.

Letter from C. T. Torrey. WASHINGTON, D. C. March 17, 1842.

Rev. Sauret. J. May:

My Dran Beotrern—Your jetter deted the 7th ult.
was duly 'received. I san gratified to learn that in my
own dear native town, the cause of luman freedom
finds an increasing number of advocates. The first
public adderse I gave, on the subject of slavery, was
edivered on the 4th of July, 1835, to a numerous as
sembly of my fellow-townsmen, including not a few
of the playmate of my childhood, and the compantions of my youth; whom I am happy to quapher with
the friends of my riper years, and fellow-soldiers in a
curtest as month more glorious than that which filled
our town records with the long catalogue of the secrifices and sufferings of our fathers, in 'the days that
tried men's couls, as the rights of millions of our
countrymen, from whom serry right is withheld, are
more important than the mere achievement of selficaal independence, or the overthrow of some petty instances of governmental oppression, such as our fathere resisted at the cost of so much blood and treas-

From the hour when the delusions of that system brisles by liantiropy and worse political economy, or seed away from my mind, in 1834, my mind has hown no change, save such as a constantly increase in a christian, to pursue, in order to rescue the bonding equaintance with the nature, and moral, social appolitical influences of slavery has produced, in we homblest of the citizens of the United States, and is a christian, to pursue, in order to rescue the bonding from the continuous of a rightous strovidence, frowings with indignant majery upon a nation of oppressors. And if my heart has ever false and the continuous and the continuous strovidence, frowings with indignant majery upon a nation of oppressors. And if my heart has ever false and the continuous strovidence, frowings with indignant majery upon a nation of oppressors. And if my heart has ever false and the continuous strong the con

shavaholders were indeed it bear the light; and that men were readly involved to reduce the 65,000 free inn even worse than that of the first state of the first stat

BROWN YERRINTON, Printe

ure a majority of their own number in power, will not fall to be defeated, in a community where the inlications of public facing were such that a sixvelection of public facing were such that a sixvelection of public facing were such that a sixvelection of the such as the such as the second absolutely necessary to save alreary from exinction 1. So God has heard the crying of his poor,
and has come down to deliver them? I am convinced
that the death of slavery in Maryland, and in Virgiaa lies, eannot be long delayed. The hostility to it
saling suffers arengel. I fally meet with southern
nen, who only need a fittle information to lend them
nen, who only need a fittle information to lend them
nen, who only need a fittle information to lend them
elder, after latening for some heurs to a discustom of our substitution, and measures, seriously
proposed as a measures, belt practical and of right barmore in our realizations had practical and of right barmore in our realizational be selected to visit the prinrical points of influence in the South, and lay our
issue before the leading minds. He thought much
much a measure will very soon be expedient. And
there is a force in these words, 'leading minds,' as
pupiled to a slave holding community—where the rich
and the poor slaves and solit serfe constitute the oramore in the second of the realization that
much a measure will very soon be expedient. And
there is a force in these words, 'leading minds,' as
pupiled to a slave holding community—where the rich
and the poor slaves and solit serfe constitute the oracollege, and the succial aristocracy of professional men,
whose interprise of course, are linked with the dominant class. 'The people,' alse's are poor, miscrable
degraded always.'

the terrible rebuke sin alayabolders suffered, or their overwirelining defeats, in their assault upon the venerable sage and patriot who represents an worthly, in almost every respect, the Old Colony, in the House of Representatives. The fact that the mass of society, here, sympathized with Aim, and not with his persecutors, alows that a spirit is maturing that will before long declare this a rax cerr. And when I remember that the excellent Dr. Caranast, pined away for nine months, without trial, in that louthsoms old jull, within a few rods of which I am now writing; for the cuttar of I tending a brother playation a pumpiled concerning all-ery y and then resoluted in I, with not hilf his worth, say known to many hondrods in this city, of all classes, as an active abolitions, a reporter for abolition papers, constantly diffusing and slavery news, and trampling on the distinctions of caste; any, and here of years, and the same of the same horse of years, and have a summary to be very great. There are many here who ablor alayery, and are not already wrought here, appears to be very great. There are many here, appears to be very great of same particular to the same particular to the same particular and the same pa

I cannot close my latter without urgently calling your attention to the immediate, importance of efforts to prevent the consummation of the last plan of alverholding despotition, the suscenden of Texas. In our article written by me in the Boston Courier of March 2d, you will find a pretty full exhibition of their plans, whitch is pronounced to be accurate by the most competent yields living—I need not say whom. And since that erticle was written, the schoin in the Leg statures of Tennessee and Virginia, and other novel ments of individuals here and olsewhere, show that the atreggic cannot be far off. Our remonstrances against this suicidal project are no longer refused reception, but are referred, to the Gommittee on For eight Relations, of which Mr. Adde to these, and the word our that the will do junious to the Mr. But hashould be seasained by the united voices of the bit trict, and of the whole North, in the final contest or the part of slavery, to retain its political supremact over our thand. Allow us, through you, to urge the owner of the short of the part of slavery, to retain its political supremact over our thand. Allow us, through you, to urge the meeting of which you speak. I need of ask the time that the proposition of the Day of the sources. It will converse the meeting of which you speak. I need of ask the time that the sign of the proposition of the Clos whose word is her daily study, and beforehome the staily bown him to hour of prayer, wall show thome were those the daily study, and beforehome the staily bown him to hour of prayer, wall show thome the found the sources. To will be recommended to the meeting of the sources. It will convenient the sign of the found the source of the course of t

anis of the first, in giving to all the completion anis of the fand those invited the hands the sever-desired two guarded rights, which the first contest secured is portion, only, of the people. This is the great const of our age. The purity of the churches of Christ, at the progress of the goopel in the sarth, depend not in one sets then the social morality and political cosperity of our country. And the parisa and the briskine cannot withhold their active and constant of from this cases, without lending their influence to a support of a system that, more than all fishings se, corrupts the merals, represent the culturprise, d hinders the prosperity of our country, corrupts of burners and the merals, represent the culturprise, d hinders the prosperity of our country, corrupts courred and devicer shall tooke with all its power to enhance the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the country of the constant of the country of the constant of

bless manking.
respect and affection,
I am, yours, for christian liberty,
CHARLES T. TORREY.

## ary Conduct of the Govern

Darnorr, Fub. 29, 1042.
The Editor of the Liberator will confer a favor upon the colored cittzens of this city, by giving the fullowing preamble and resolutions a place in his colomns, and proface it with such comments as he may deem necessary.

towing pressure and resolutions a place in the coltimes, and prefixe it with such comments as he may
deem recessary.

On Mondy evening, Feb. 13, 1842, a large meeting
of the colored citizens of Detroit met at the second
Beplist church, to take into consideration the situation
of Nelson Hacket, now in prison in this city, having
been surrendered by the Governor of Canada to Lewiis Devenper, on the requisition of the Executive of
Arkanass, as a figitive from justice. Mr. Lightbor,
the chairman, stated that this meeting had been calied to raise funds to aniploy counsel, in order to accartain if the papers sunctioning the surrender of the
naid Hacket were genitine, and to fears ft it were pessible to relieve him from his present comfinement—
Mr. Lightbort said he had, in company with Messra.

Basks, Hall and Bibbs, consulted with commel, who
gave it as their opinion, after examining the papers,
that they were genuine, and correctly made sat; and
there was no point or flaw in them, on which they
could institute a stait in fiss behelf. Mr. Menore then
introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by this
meeting, to draw up a preamble and resolutions, setting forth the dangerous precedent of the Government
of Canada, in arrendering the said Macket to lee &x.

is understood by the British Authorities, and, as ures, familiar to his Excellency the Governor General and the Excellency of Avicence of Section 24 and the Excellency of Avicence, for the pagence of the Excellency of Avicence, for the pagence of abouting from slavery; therefore, Resolved, Taki title with sorrow we find the government of the British Province of Canada countenting and assisting the slaveholders and their sheets of the American confederacy, by seeing and config to prison, and returning to bondage, individually the first prison, and returning to bondage, individually the first prison, and returning to bondage, individually the first pagency of the Excellence of the Experience of the Experien

laine.

Resolved, That we gray our bresheen in Canada, give this subject immediate and serious attention, is of vital importance to them; and if possible, to ad out what part certain officers and counsellors at hatham and Sandwich had in this treasaction, and blish the whole affair, and by all means endeaver stop such neferious proceedings.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be blished in the Signal of Liberty, in Ann Arbour, berator, in Boston; Philambropist, in Cincinnsti; munipator, in New York; and all papers friendly the rights of mas.

ocipator, in New-a rights of man.

WILLIAM C. MUNRO, Che WILLIAM C. MUNRO, Che DERT BANES, Secretary.

and CARRISON:
is irisuade of freedom and enumies of slavary here recently been choored by the voice of that truerecently been choosed by the control of truth by swimming in
a to quench the spirit of truth by swimming in
a of error which deluges the land. Truly can
recently, that our hearts are encouraged and our hands
githened by her labors among us—for many a
recent has laid down his arms, and, as we hope, to
no more against God and truth.

I the developements which have come to pass,
or mission among us, feetching the church, and
remission among us, feetching the church, and
remission among us, to the keys of the hottomtian of men who claim to held the keys of the
loan of havens, ay, and the keys of the hottompit, too, demand a pussing notice, though a thoutimes told.

on to their mandates. Verify, we might at people to be arrestrack, and midnight at people to be arrestrack, and midnight at no moral responsibility to reign. In the re-plication of a minister in this place, the pro-was repeated; and the feithful sentinel who ce titable from points.

man, then it wee proclaimed that inddelity was in our mide; and simultaneously, with the notice of our pay except pointment of an evening lecture, that day was set appart as a day of fasting and prayer for the sime of the people; and it wis with great relatenance that the people; and it wis with great relatenance that the pastor was compalled to relinquish his design to hold for a special prayer menting through the seaning—but this he was under the necessity of doing, for lack of Reigh a special prayer menting through the seaning—but this advice and coment of some of his deacons. We hear of slaves who are contented and happy; and, no doubt, there are such. They know not what liberly is, and they desire it not. Our good women here, university is the season of the season of the way in the season of couthern train-mesters, railied, and critical out the designs of the pastor, by hestituting meetings in the svening upon their own responsibility; and throughout the tarry of our friend here, special morning and revening prayer meetings have been the order of the day—and with her departures, has departed these special efforts. I deem it proper that the palligness world should be what

cal efforts: I does it proper that the goligious world should be apprised of the progress religion is making. These things indicate something concerning it, and I state the facts, and leave it to such one to draw his conclusion.

sions.

But more of fact. Lest any one should infer that our ensmise thought to defeat the influence of anti-slavery operations in our midst by the still onal slavery operations in our midst by the still onal voice of reason and prayer, I would say that clamor was put in the fore front of the battle. Infidelity—annihilation of the marrings institution—non-resistance of the still was put in the fore front of the battle. Infidelity—
annihilation of the marriage institution—non-resistanne—was the watchwood. Fluently end claborately
have these been expatiated upon! A very definite
and precise meaning has been given to the principle
of non-resistance, which I feel in duty bound to state,
because it was given by one who is understood to be
so competent, if not infellible; because he represents
the religion of the meton—he is no less than the socredited agent of the American Tract Society. He
sojourns in our midst—his cognomen is H. B. Holmes.
He gives this delicate illustration of the principle—
that it is preached and advocated by abundoned females, as the most convenient present for the pellintion of their guilt!!! This, you see, would fall with
tremendous vengeance upon our persecuted friend, in
the cyet of the dupes of such topics, especially in
connexion with his senseless and still more infamous
slanders abort bertain mid valvery advocates. I trust
that our opposers, who choose to drag in these gatraneous subjects, will not object to my dragging them
before the public getse.

But, amidst all this oproar, we prosecuted our mession; and shlough the faithful and despotic sentences
who stand upon the walls of the 'bulwark of slavety',
sought to garrison their minions, and were toe succersful in keeping them from the light and truth
which were being sown with unsparing least by potent woman—hevertireless, the common people heard
her gially.

And now, as these remarks are all intended to draw

which were being sown with unsparing which were being sown with unsparing tent woman—nevertheless, the common people heard where states are all intended to draw the gradient of the conflict which is now going on best tween anti-slavery principles and the pretended piety is with which the church is overdowing, and to reconsile your readers to the fifth that we have nothing to better to expect of the church, than the most bitter E and unrelenting presention of the friends of humanity, and the advocates of the advocation of Many and the advocates of the advocation of Many, and the advocation of the adv

And warranger are itel expensible for the canting-are itel expensible for the canting-ing evil of alarery, just in proportion of influence which they could exert to do it away; therefore, Resolved, That, as an association, Resolved, That, as an association, neutral ground, and remain without neutral ground, and remain without a

opened to enlist man to a man and the Texas bounty is offered, and great indicements held enlist men. Many have enlisted, in open do of the United States laws. The papers, the ticinan, and dergymen, say nothing against it clergy are derive as fish respecting the threats with England and Mexico. For two reason They are afraid, if they speak out against wall flavor non-resistance. (2) In each case

They are afraid, if they speak out against war, they shall favor non-resistance. (2) In each case, war will be declared solely to sustain states. The clergy will not favor near-resistance, nor oppose clasery. To do either would be unpopular in Philadelphia. Thus a bloody and murderous war is likely to be saddled on us by Webster and Tyler, de. to sustain alevery. But, in the event of a war to annais askery, what will the abelitionists do? What will the rars cotons proper do? What will the Pars cotons proper do? What will the Pars cotons proper do? What will the SLAVES do? The sympathies of them all must be with England and Maxico. They can take no part with the United States in a war to sustain slavery. They would burn at the tasks, be hung, shot or torn to pieces by wild beants, rather than lift a finger and breathe a breath to aid this government. If they fight at all, cas I loye they scere will, it must be with England and Mesico, and against the United States. Let the aboliticoists and the free colored people look at this matter, in sesson—let them meet the question at once. What will they do, in the event of a war with England or seson—let them meet the question at once. What will they do, in the event of a war with England on Mexica? For if war is declared, they must decide it is can be decided but in one way. Whover startike a blow or breathe a wish for the United States in such a war, is a traiter to humanity—a foe to Go and man. What then? Suppose all abolitionists colored freamen and alaves, are found on the side o

them to look candidly to the peace.

It has not occupy. The 'Géneral Association' of Massey now occupy. The 'Géneral Association' of the committee, of whom the peater of that church was chain man, reported, that it was inexpodient to acke any action thereon, insumech as that booy had, at a previous necting, adopted resolves adverse to even expressing an opinion born the subject. A minority of the committee remonstrated against the decision, and offered the Following presmible and resolutions, which to committee remonstrated against the decision, and offered the Following presmible and resolutions, which we ought to mourn. They are man-harman beings—and profer Humanity to which we ought to mourn. Perish one American cliurches, its great very in grain of the committee of dring away, is guite which we ought to mourn. Perish and according to the committee of dring away, is guite reported by the committee of the c

H. C. WRIGHT

Philadelphia, April 2, 1842.

Texas and the United States. neeting of the Boston Liberty Party A den on the evening of the 11th of April

her ally, or in a war with Mexico or any of the point now in controversy with that country.

Resolved, That we consider the Seminole war as barbarous in the extreme, and that it cught to be brought to an end; also, that the controversy, so far as it has been made public, shows that the Seminoles may be considered the civilized peoples, while their invaders should be considered the barbarius; for while the former are fighting for liberty, their fire-ides, and their houses, the latter are endearoring to extend domestic sisvery, and the barbarity attendant on that system.

rectitude for holy, unbending love Mechanical religion requires the repolitical abolition to sustain it. abolition can be sustained by Chiple of immutable rectitude or specific processing the sustained by the spice of immutable rectitude or spice. machinery of But, I think bristians as a when abolition can be austained by Christians as a principle of immutable reclitude or rightoutoness in all the relations of life, we shall need no party machinery to secure our triumph. Until they can be indisenced so to do, all such side will prove fatille. Our wespons will be carnal and uncertain.

Yours for Liberty,

J. N. P. TUCKER.

Tribute to the Memory of Grace Douglass.

Departed this life, March 9th, 1842, in Philadelphi
Mrs. Grace Douglass, consurt of Robert Douglass

When we have been deprived by death of those with whom we occasionally ningle in society, we feel cur loss; but when we are deprived of the company of those who were near and dear to us, by whose sympathy our insure have been cheered, and the balm of consolation administered—whose tenders or consolation administered—whose tender admoni-tions have been engraved upon the inblets of ou-bearts—by the instructions we have been profite---and by when the profite of the sample, we have been encouraged to yield obedience to God, and rely upon the precious promises of Im-manuel—how deep, how poignant is our grief! how irreparable is our loss! Such was the character, of our might beloved and lamented friend. Green Di-

beart, that it seemed to be a part of herself. She breathed the very tamosphere of anti-slavary. For years, her generous heart and her pures had been earning the generous heart and her pures had been earning and in this holy cause. Obeying the directions of the spoutle, remembering those that are is bonds as bound with them, she confidently believed that the day of their redemption is near at habd, and hoped to behold the time when the bondman shall be free from his master. But it has pleased Amighty God to call her from works to rewards.

As a christian, she was truly a follower of Christ, devoted to great and stermal principles laid down in the Holy Scriptures, from which she daily gathered renewed strength and courney, to put her trust in that God, who alone, in the sitt trial, will be with us, and who, in the seventh, will not forsake.

She was a shock of corn fully ripe, always cleerful, always in submission to the divine will. In the death of Grace Douglass the slave has lost one of his dearest friends, the suit-slavery cause one of its firm. I dearest friends, the suit-slavery cause one of its firm. I dearest friends, the suit-slavery cause one of its firm. I dearest friends, the suit-slavery cause one of the firm.

dearest friends, the anti-slavery cause one of its firm est supporters, education one of its most devoted ad-vocates, and society one of its brightest ornamenta But, O friends! let us

Weep not: she is at rest From misery, and madness, and all strife, That makes but night of day, and death of life, In the grave's peaceful breast,

Rajoice! rajoics! how long Should the faint spirit wrestle with the clay, Fluttering in vain for the fai cloudless day, And for the Angel's song?

It mounts! it mounts! Oh, spres
The banner of gay victory—and sieg
For the enfranchised—and bright garlar
But weep not for the dead!

ents for Lectu Boston, April 6th. 1849

Will you notify the readers of the Lib GEORGE BRADBURN will lecture in .

May 1st.

Gill, on Wednesday, May 4th.

Gill, on Wednesday, May 4th.

Greenfield, on Thursday and Friday, 5th and

Springfield, on Saturday and Sunday, 7th and

I shall lecture in

Medical, on Saturday and Monday evenings.

2d and 25th.

Medway, on Sunday evening, April 24th.

Majden, on Wednesday evening, April 22th.

Medical, on Thursday evening, April 22th.

Modord, on Thursday evening, April 22th.

Stonesham, on Saturday and Sunday evenings.

Stonesham, on Saturday and Sunday evenings.

ing, May 2d. J. A. COLI

WEST INDIES

## SELECTIONS

nk no American citizen, and no c firopist in the universe of God, a without the most painful emoti ravity so abundantly manifested in We speak not as

The press i pursued by th of Mr. Giddin

Mr. Giddings at rooms.

Mr. Giddings hastened bome from Congress, after resigning his seat, in consequence of the vote of censure, and was received with open arms by mer of all parties. A public meeting was immediately called. It was beld, and Mr. Simon Perkins president.

alled.

Mr. Hutchens, a loco foco, [Mr. Giddings is a high presented a series of resolutions approving be course of Mr. Giddings, and expressing a hope beat Mr. G. would allow his name to be used at a special election, without any formal nomination, so that his constituents may have an opportunity to sake on his conduct in resigning, and upon matters where the property of the content of the co

That the right to every upon questions express freely his views upon questions, cy, is secured by the Constitution, and by necessary to enable him to carry of his constituents, and its unretricted all be safely guarded by all free delib-militans government.

of public poncy, is indispensably necessary to out the will of his constituents, and its uncarreives should be safely guarded by all free deliberative bodies in a republican government.

Resolved, That to pass a vote of censure upon a member for thus freely expressing his views, when he violates no rule of order, is transcending the powers of Congress, subversive of the Constitution, an infringement of the rights of the people, an interference with the freedom of opinion, and directly at war with the spirit of our institutions.

Resolved, That we approve of the course of the Hon, Joshus R. Giddings, from this district, in resigning his sent in Congress, on account of the vote signing his sent in Congress, on account of the vote signing his sent in Congress, on account of the vote signing his sent in Congress, on account of the vote signing his sent in Congress, on account of the vote signing his sent in Congress, on account of the vote signing his sent in Congress, on account of the vote signing his sent in Congress, on account of the vote signing his sent in Congress, on account of the vote signing his sent in Congress, on account of the vote signing his sent in Congress, on account of the vote signing his sent in Congress, on account of the vote signing his sent in Congress, on account of the vote signing his sent in Congress.

rn, the meeting adjourned. SIMON PERKINS, Chairman. John Hutchins, Secretary. Warren, Trumbull Co. Ohio, March 30, 1842.

r, that I was detained from the and lost the privilege of voting s of censure of Mr. Giddings, by tion, I take the occasion to add,

purposes or the bloom of the control colutions whose presentation by him have the ground of this extraordinary proceeding, ad ready, here and every where, new and for-maintain and defend them. Respectfully

WM. SLADE. ngton, March 23d, 1842.

## More Tyranay

Resolved, That it is the constitutional right of wery American critisen to enjoy and express an opinion either by word, resolution or petition, on all subjects connected with the administration of our Government: and, if arraigned before any of the tribunals of the country for an alleged absect such right, the Constitution and spirit of the Government guarantee to him the right of being heard in his own defence, before he is tried, condemned and punished.

guarantee to him the right own defence, before he is tried, condemned punished.

Resolved farther, That whatever our individual opinions of the doctrines contained in certain resolutions submitted to this House, on Monday last, by the Hon. Mr. Giddings of Ohio, we believe that the resolution subsequently passed by the House, cen suring said Giddings, without permitting him to be suring said Giddings, without permitting him to be suring said Giddings, without permitting him to be suring said Giddings, without permitting the the control of th

citizen.

Mr. Hopkins objected to its reception, and Mr.

Morris moved a suspension of the rules, that it
might be received, and called for the syes and nose
The aves and nose were not ordered, and the rule.

invitations were sent under seal to Belgium, Holland, H mark, Sweden, Switzerland Barcelond

remels will be subject to the present and a breach of blockade.

This decree shall take effect as to vessels sailing from New Ordense, within three days after its publication in that city, and within five days as to any neutral port within the Golf of Mexico—within twenty days as to any port in the United States north of the Gulf of Mexico—and its forty five days, as to vessels from any port in Europe.

In winces whereof I have threuthe and the hand, and the great seal of this Rapidsic, as the city of Houstin this 20th day as the city of Houstin this 20th day as the city of Houstin this 20th day as well as the city of Houstin this 20th day as the hundred and forty-two, and of the Independence of the Republic the seventh.

The Magnet -- Rev. La Rey Sunderly publish, in New York, a montify, in sunder this name, to be 'devoted to it's Armen physiology, phrenology, phenotronomical and human magnetism.

Capt. Jas. Pittit, of Polk Co. Term., a man family but 25 negroes, blew out his brains-his property to his slaves, whom he direc freed. We suppose a hot-headed abditioni say to the rest of the slaveholders, ' Go and wise.' Beston Transcript.

form an \* Eastern New York Anti-Slavery Society and not specifically a Liberty party movement. White spinnation, we have constuded to be present the meeting, with the frish Address, If our health we permit; if not, it shall be forwarded by some oth conveyance. A meeting is to be hedded Albany with special reference to the Address.

caneryance reports the Address.

Markance Charak. Two untilelevery meeting were held in the Chapel, list week, which we powerfully and esquently addressed by Gan Brandson and Warbull. Pfirkars. Although tensive notice was given by pleareds, in various per of the city, that the list-haddess would be press ed, on each evening, for the impection of all-the possibly enterisin doubts of its authentic

William Williams, a free negro, consictably How ard District Court, and sestenced to the penitestiary for ten years, for the circulation of an inflammator book calculated to sir up insurrection among the free people of color, has been pardoned by the Governor—Anapoliz Repub.

and Seasons. The steam frigate Missouri has been got off and towed up to Washington by the Massissiph. The means of those with over downed white carrying out an anchor to get the ship off, were Licut. John F. Borden; junior master, Peter Hasson, Iram Lord; seamen, T. Willis, Jos. Webster, John Murphy, B. Dimmock, James White, Charles Gibbs, F. A. Gill, Juseph Nicholls, James May, Simon Spero, R. Ehricke, C. Simos, E. Fellows, colored ward-room boys.

This friends of the Poople's Constitution in Rhode Lland have asmigated the following candidates: Thos. W. Dorr, for Governor; Amass Eddy, Lisut. Governor. The election is to take place on Wednesday next.

The Pre

tion.—Lord Ashburton, the special, and his suite, were presented to this seedy, by the Secretary of State, in composing Lord Ashburton's suite, nian, are understood to be fir, Mild Foreign Office; Mr. Bruca, brother on; and Mr. Stoppings, as private see

States y.—Dr. Cartright, of Natch a series of fatters on the origin, natu-ate sphere of the black vice. Accor-ry, which pretands to be drawn for ment the more areas to be od we are against the will of God, w to-make him any thing else!!

Treasurer's Abcount:

Collections into the Treasury of the Massechizetth & S. Society, from March Let o to first 11 sty 1842.

From South Weymouth—Funale Juranii At.
B. Society, Seediman Wilson, by E. T.
Lbod,
Boson—M. G. Chapman, to redeem pledge at annual meating,
pledge at annual meating,
pledge made annual meating,
pledge mode on the seeding of the pledge mode on the seeding of the seeding pledge mode on the seeding of the seeding of

okline, April 1, 1842. OF NINTH: ANNUAL MEETING \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

AMERICAN' ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY:

THE FUBLIC ANNIVERSAKE

will be bend on Theaday, moring, in the Taburace
is Broadway, near Anthony strent. Sérvices to con
mence at 10 c/cock.
The friends of liberry throughout the country.
The Executive Committee carracter
traprenation of abolification
country. Subjects of gro sad to make sacrifiens, the you may attend, and give he and of your cool sage; consider it time used and conveniently spent, he boot of all services—that of your own nature, the use in which you five, and of the which you he begant he your children? Remember, that the users of anis-layery operations for the antire yea depends greatly on the spirit raid impalse of the skinned Reting? Three into the balance, the territor of the first of the intervent of the skinned Reting? Three into the balance, the territor of the first of the intervent of the skinned Reting? It is the raine of all that is just, and good and meriful, we exhort you to esses up sad kelp?

WM. P. POWELL, J. Committee of the Stripe Stripe Stripe Make Str

more Lecture and positively the lyer will lecture at the Smith Sch a weating, April 1981s. Subject a Anindrividate will be throw itals. To commence at 71/200 ure 61-6 tit. WILLIAM C. NELL, THOMAS INNINGS, BENJAMIN WEEDEN,

Rev. John W. Lewis has been app to solict donations of books for the lib sociation. Those friends who may said them in the march of improvemen well themselves of this medium.

NORFOLK COUNTY ATTENDS
The quarterly meeting of the Norfolk County Astellarery Society will be beld in Manestan, the Site of April, as 10 eclock, Advances, Colline, Bredbare, Douglas, and other frier from abroad, are expected to be present. The who besists of the County, and of other Countee, are DLESEX CO. ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

A quarterly meeting of the ti-Slavery Society will be he ing-house, in Lexington, on April, at 11 o'clock, A. 35.

Important subjects will on

MARRIED—On Tursday evening, April 5th, by Rev. John P. Raymond, Mr. Ira Smith Gray to Miss Elize Louise Nell, all of this city.

DIED—It this city, on the 11th instant, Mrs. Ado-line B. wife of Mr. Issae Kuspp, formerly publisher of the Libergier.

Very suddenly, Dr. Donne.

In Newboryport, Mrs. Dorothy, wife of Ephraim W. Allon, Eg. 64; Rev Paul Gouch, for nearly forty years an invalid, and confined most of the time to his commber. e sember. In Phil

Partner Wanted, he new and second-hand Clothing b with a capital of from 200 to 400 dell

April 15. 25 Corability

THE DUTY OF THE FREE STATES, or a

status sederated by the Case of the Case of

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status sederated by the Case of the Case of

Status. By Win. E Chainneag. D. D. This day pu

litabled, and for sale as No. 25, Corabill.

A supply of the Arti-Status Waynes constant

you hand as above. Boston, April 6, 1842.

# POETRY. ET The writer of the following spirited lines reatly distinguishing benealt by her truly posted fusions in the Louisville Journal. Who is she?

effusions in the Louisville Journal. Who is also
From the Louisville Journal.

TIME.

All hail, thou viewless one, whose lounds wings
Sweep o'es the earth unwerried and sublime!
Mysterious agant of jbe King of kings,
Whom codquerers obey, and man calls Time!
Seem but like atoms in the sun's brood ray;
hou sweep'st them as 'n thy majestic flight,
Seattering them from thy plemes like drop
spray.

cast from the cosm in its scoroful play.

Cast from the cosm in its scoroful play.

Britised as thou art in my sablimest thought,

How shall my spirit had those? O'ar the sart

Thou, with ten thousand worlds that sprang

naught,

Began'st thy wanderings at Creation's birth;

Musing or thes, the aspanding spirit filled.

With thoughts too was for human eloquence,

shrinks termbling, like a woman's heart when th

With lowe's delicious throes, till shought inter

Is lost and its own magnificence.

Thou floatest imperioprible to vight,

With love's delictions throes, till thought inter Is lost amid its own magnificance.

Thou floatest imperceptible to sight, God-like, diffusing life and-dasht around; God-like, diffusing life and-dasht around; Swith tars about cound these in thy rapid flight. Dropping like game from midnight's bine prof. Swept en with these through vast immensity. Each binsing aphere in its awift course ravolve. The suntry streams go singing to the sea, And the blue wave upon the beach dissolved. Like Woman's hopes, and Manhood's high ress. Even every heart-beat in the bosom's cell, Even every heart-beat in the bosom's cell, Even every heart-beat in the bosom's cell, Heart mid the husbes of the startled sout? The wave of fusing, torsing to not fro, Like occas billows, restless and sublime, The crimeon life-drops as they abb and flow, And the quick pulse with its unequal chime, All beat with muffled strokes the march of Tilesh year, that seems so long to us, to these

Each year, that seems so long to us, to thee
Is but one sweep of thy majestic plame,
Bearing pale millions to the eternal sea,
Through the dim pathway of the midnight tomb
Thou touch'st the young and beautiful, and lo!
Gone are the charms thost never canst restore—
The fair and glossy trees turns white as snow,
And the young woice, that warbles o'er and o'er.

The fair and gloss; trees turns white as snow, And the young soice, that warbles o'er and o'er Yet in the rosy dawn of Childhood's day, How swift the juyous woments seem to flee! They waff themselves like happy thoughts away, Or melt like snow-flakes dropping on the sea; The tightly mingle in their circling race, Like dencing gris all linked with wreaths of flow or like swift ripples that such other chase, Or deep ning dimples o'er a laughing face. Thought, like a bird, may pierce the blue abyes Of the vast deep, and soar from clime to clime; May float, a seraph, near the resulms of bliss, Most as Eternity, and wrift as Time; But Thought will field its weary wing, while thing In its swift flight unchecked doth onward roll, Still working out the Almighty's great design. The Earth thy course, Eternity if y goal, Thy victims all things, save the Human Soul. All, save the Human Soul: that exiled thing, Chaland!

All, save the Human Soul! that called thing, Chained like a captive to its combrous cled, Chained like a captive to its combrous cled, Yet calmty leaning on thine awful wing. To wasfi it onward to its Maker—Good. It is the same yet the works of Time, Like some vast rock imprisoned in the main. Like some vast rock imprisoned in the main. Beats back the bristling ways like drops or Dashing them at his feet in mute disclaim. Night uncomed. and day to deal with the world way to the

Dashing them at his fact in mute disdain.

Night unto night succeeds, and day to day,
Swelling thy power, and adding to thy fame;
Then was it thine awful wand, and kings obey;
And yet thou're but the shadow of a name,
A, moment of Eterally, a span,
Circling Greation, until Time in o'er;
Then will they glories end as they begun,
And, undistinguished on the sternal abore.

Be lost forever and forever more.

AMELI

From the Pittsburgh Banner TEMPERANCE LYRIC. GRUGGERIES.

Down with the groggeries, down to Couch them for ever more!

No longer let their dark walls frown. Their fiery torrents pour:
Roll on them like the thunder-gust, And dash their clambors to the dust.

There, deeds that mock the day,
With fearless front are done;
The slayer couches there, to slay
The poor unwary one;
And beggard wretches linguing there,
Are robbed of all they have and are.

Itt,
Who hath he spared, who larks
Within the spoiler's den—
The manylend who untrembling works
The everthrow of men?
At 1 none—for, with unerring aim,
Have sped bis arrows, barb'd with flame.

Baornan! thins own right hand
The field hath torn away;
Ilim who was wont by thee to stand
In away ovid by thee to stand
In away rould day;
The robber lored him to his cell,
Slew him, and dragged his soul to hell.

PATERN! where is thy son!
Behold you haggard form,
Stripped by the God abandoned one.
And cowering in the storm;
The his who once was all thy joy,
Thise own beloved, thine only boy.

N.
Shor! how the monter mocks
Thy wees, no longue can name;
He tred thy father's thin, gray locks
Down to the dant in frame;
And now upon thy soul and limb
Would bind the chain that fattered his

Would bind the chain that fathered him

You would be shown that the way of the chain the robber a deer, and now the father on your goods;

He fathers on your goods;

He cannot pity yo who gare

Your loved one to the drunkard's grave.

In Treth and Virtue strong.
On to the moral strife,
On to the the moral strife,
The wasta of human life?
On! till from all our hills and git
Are awayt the Spoiler's recking.

MISCELLANY

J. W. PALMER

The remains of Chc-ki-ka, and his kindred savages, till continue suspended from the trees where they been placed by order of Col. Harney in December, 1841. A securing party lately on the spot describes the flesh on the bodies as having completely dried up.

The N. Y. House of Assembly have passed a bill lavying a State tax of one dollar, on a thousand o property saleation, to suitain the credit of the State. The vots was 50 year, 27 nays.

Maine on the Right of Petition.—The follow resolutions, relative to the right of petition, were sed by the Maine Legislature, at its late session wote in the Senate, of 16 to 11, and in the Ho by a vote of 74 to 44:

charge.

Brom the Christian Freeman

Br. Cosy. In the last No. of the Liberator of your city, there is an article called a \* Report of the Ministers and Christones in part, of Esser Co. is which, while speaking the state of the control of the Co. is which, while speaking the state of the control of the co

ble servant,
MAXCY B. NEWELL.

gy; by Mrs. Mary S. Gove. Boston; Paston & Peirce.

The four story granite-front store, 122 Pearl stoccupied by Arthur Tappan & Co., was sold yeaste at auction, by James M. Miller & Co. for \$43,50 The lot is 23 4.2 ft. by 123 ft. 2 in. running throug Water street.

and four millions for freight, during the seven mon navigation, or \$357,000 per month! As Old One.—Lately, at Whitney, [Eng.] at the wanced age of 120, died a well known character, led 'The Blanket Hall.' He lived to the reign of

The poems of Lucy Hooper, a young lady of me merit who died in Brookline, N Y. in the past so mer, will be published in April.

TIT A sile complexional distinction, saferced by brusted as exempts. Healt Goiumbia, happy land: 'They are the Legislation of t

Providence daily, Mondays excepted, on the arrivalor the near train from Stonington.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS
Lave Boston for Providence, Dedham, Taunton, and New Bedford, daily, Sundays excepted, at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Lave Providence for Boston, Taunton, New Bedford, and day, Sundays excepted, at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Lave Rougham, daily, Sundays excepted, at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Lave New Bedford for Boston and Providence, daily, Sundays excepted, at 6 1.9 A. M., and 3 1.3 P.M.

Lave Taunton for Bracton and Providence, daily, Sundays excepted at 7 1.4 A. M. and 4 1.4 P. M.

W. RAYMOND LEE, Sept.

ET Heman right; not incaded.

BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

O N and after Monday, March 14, passenger traine will run daily, (Sundays excepted), are follows, viz.

Leave Boston at 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Leave Boston at 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

andise trains run daily between Boston and CHARLES MINOT, Superintendent.

EPAn odious distinction on account of color, and a bullying propensity to earry it out, even to a Quaker CHARK and overthrow of equity.

CHARE and overdrop of equity.

EASTERN RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING Monday, November 1st, 1841—
Trains lave Boston for Portsmouth, at 7 o clock, A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.
Beston to Tolsom at the more training, and at 2 and 5 o clock, J. M. J. 2 o clock, A. M., and 3.1 2 o'clock, at 2 and 10.1.2 o clock, A. M., and 3.1.2 o'clock, P. M., o on arrival of clock, A. M., and 4.1.2 o'clock, P. M., or on arrival of cars from the Est.
The cars lease Marbehesad at 7 octors and on

The cars leave Marblehead at 7 o'clock and 20 minutes, 8 o'clock and 40 minutes, and 10 3.4 A. M. 12 M., 2, 3 1.2 and 5 o'clock P. M. and Satem for Marblehead at 7 3.4, 9 1.2, and 11 A. M., 12 3.4, 2.3.4, 3.3.4, and 5 3 4 o'clock, P. M. STEPHEN A.

and 11 E

FREE LABOR DRY

Anti-Slavery Wafers

Mr. T. JINNINGS, Jr., Surgeon Der

REV. BILLY HIBBARDS FAMILY PILLS.

REV. B. HIBBARD'S CARMINATIVE SALVE