

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

Illustrations of American democracy. No. 1. From the Boston Post.

Abolition and Dissolution.

The Union movement is becoming distinctly abolitionist. The late position of the Union, John Adams, as the head of this movement, and the fact that he may be put in nomination for Governor. This was not a mere electioneering move, but a real one.

It is not only the Union, but the Union as it is, that is the object of the movement. The Union as it is, is the only one that is worth saving.

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

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 17 1842.

SELECTIONS.

From the National A. S. Standard.

Circular of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

The ninth annual campaign of this Society for the destruction of slavery, begins with the most cheering prospects. We have all the elements of success at our command—harmony in council; zeal in determination of purpose; a generous spirit of self-sacrifice for the interests of freedom; confidence in each other; and to crown all, the ability to give force and permanency to our operations.

The ninth annual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society has imposed heavy duties on the Executive Committee. We are resolved to discharge those duties—to justify the confidence placed in us, by carrying into vigorous operation the great measures of the representatives of freedom in this country, have pledged themselves to support by a munificent generosity.

Among the means announced at the annual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, to promote its objects, the chief were, the organization of a new Society, the organization of a new Society, the organization of a new Society.

To insure success, it is necessary that systematic efforts be made by the friends of humanity, in every section of the country. The Committee have already received a large number of names of persons who are willing to act as agents.

Agents will have a strong claim on the people of every class and denomination, in the Society's paper—the National Anti-Slavery Standard. They can speak with confidence and authority.

An Anti-Slavery Alliance, also, for 1843, will shortly be published by the Committee. It will contain a large amount of diversity of information.

We commend to every person who is friendly to the abolition of slavery, to give us their names, and to send us their names, and to send us their names.

Read the following from the Washington Globe: A MAGNANIMOUS. The Massachusetts Legislature, it will be seen by what follows, are resolved to make black and white the same; at least, to mix the colors, whether they will or not.

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subjected to censure for expressing his conviction in the plainest style, is a stretch of power, an excess of tyranny, which would have been pronounced impossible a few years since. This is to invade liberty in her holiest place, her last refuge.

This act stands alone, we conceive, in representative bodies. I have searched and cannot learn that the English Parliament, omnipotent as it declares itself, ever offered this outrage to freedom, this insult to the people.

By the Constitution, each house of Congress has power to punish a member for disorderly behavior. In England, too, members may be punished for "contumacious and seditious" conduct.

These reasons suggest another reason for so modifying the Constitution, as to release the free States from all action on slavery. It is almost too plain a reason to be named, and yet too important to be overlooked.

It is painful to advert to the style of debate which the subject of universal suffrage excites in Congress. It is painful to advert to the style of debate which the subject of universal suffrage excites in Congress.

From the Globe. Speech of John Quincy Adams, ON THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE. The Bill to amend the charter of the City of Alexandria, being under consideration.

Did I suppose that, if the principle of universal suffrage was introduced, he could confine it to the color of the skin, and that it could be limited to the Anglo-Saxon race? Did he suppose he could escape from that question, here or elsewhere?

Mr. Adams replied that he would be perfectly satisfied to let the question be taken with what he had said, provided the years and days were put on him on motion. He did not desire to hear from the gentleman from Virginia, and Tennessee what they think as to carrying out the principle that they had introduced into the bill, and what they think of the effect it will have in their States.

- MAINE.—A. S. Bond, Bath. NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—N. P. Rogers, Concord.—W. H. Wilson, Dover.—Leonard Chase, Milford. VERMONT.—John Bennett, Rutland.—J. Chittenden, St. Albans. MASSACHUSETTS.—Moses Eaton, West Newbury.—C. Whipple, Newburyport.—Isaac Sears, Northampton.—Luther Boutwell, Groton.—W. S. Wilder, Fitzburg.—T. Everett, Princeton.—J. C. Adams, Lowell.—Joshua Hayward, Salem.—Daniel G. Holman, Lowell.—Joseph V. Marshall, Dorchester and vicinity.—Richard C. French, Fall River.—B. S. Sanborn, New Bedford.—J. M. Wilder, Haverhill.—Isaac Austin, Newmarket.—Elias H. Johnson, Andover.—P. Rice, Worcester.—W. C. Stone, Waterbury.—A. Benson, Centerville.—Israel Perkins, Lynn.—E. Bird, Tisbury.—H. Freeman, Danvers.—H. F. Wallcut, Orange.—George G. H. Colburn, New Bedford.—Brown, Andover.—Joseph L. Noyes, Georgetown.—John Clement, Tenand. [For a continuation of this list, see the last page last column.]

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