

LITERARY.

THE LOST SHIP

Deep in the silent water,
A thousand fathoms low,
A gallant ship lies perishing—
She founded long ago—
There are pale sea-birds wreathing
Around her post-holes now,
And yaws and shivers in her
Enrout her gallant prow,
Upon the old deck bleaching,
White bones unburied shine,
While in the deep bold hidden
Are crabs of ray wine,
There are pistol, sword, and carbine,
Heng on the cabin-wall,
And many a curious dagger;
But rust has spoiled them all,
And can this be the vessel
That went so boldly forth,
With the red flag of Old England,
To brave the stormy North?
There were blessings poured upon her
When from her port sailed she,
And prayers and anxious weeping
Went with her o'er the sea,
And one she sent home sorrowing,
And joyous ones were there,
Dashed but with fond remembrance
Of friends far away,
Ah! many a heart was happy
That evening when they came,
And many a lip pressed kisses
On a beloved name!
How little those who read them
Dreamed far below the wave,
That child, and sire, and lover,
Had found a seaman's grave!
But how that brave ship perished
No one knew, save Him on high!
No island heard her cry,
No other bark was nigh,
We only knew from England
She sailed far o'er the main—
We only knew to England
She never came again—
And eyes grow dim with watching,
They're refused to shut,
And years are spent in hoping
For tidings from the deep,
It grew an old man's story
Upon their native shore—
God rest those souls in heaven,
Who meet on earth no more!

TO THE RHINE.

When last I saw thy gushing flood,
Roll on its course to the sea-side,
My friend—the first and dearest—
In health and gladness by my side,
Who, then, that watched his soul in exile,
His buoyant step, his eyes, and smile,
Would dream that death mortality
Already marked him for her own!
Close to thy verdant side we sat,
Where Eglantine in beauty shines,
Upon a grassy mound like that
Which now his memory alone embraes!
We spoke of love, and flowers, and spring,
And hopes to brighten future years,
Nor thought a few short months would bring
Him to the tomb among the hyssops,
Those clustering trees, that white-walled town,
And high above, those feudal towers,
In ruined majesty look down;
I see thy waters flow and flow,
And feel my youthful heart must prove
Fast like the floods below,
Wreathing like the battlements above,
Dear river, I have loved thee well,
But now, as o'er thy banks I bend,
Thy eddying waters seem to tell
The death-deep of thy earlier friend,
No more thy sound shall be
A sound of joy, thy lovely Rhine!
But in my darkening memory
My Ly—'s name shall bloom with wine.

MAN AND WOMAN.

Man is the proud and lofty pine,
That frowns on many a wave below;
Woman is the young and sunny vine,
Whose curling tendrils round it twine,
And deck its rough bark sweetly o'er.
Man is the fock whose towering crest
Nods o'er the mountain's barren side,
Woman, the soft and mossy vest
That loves to clasp his neck and side,
And wreath its brow with verdant pride,
Man is the cloud of coming storm,
Dark as the raven's murky plume,
Save where the sunbeam's light and warm,
Of woman's soul—the fawn's form,
Gleams brightly through the gathering gloom,
Yes, it is lovely woman's voice,
To soothe our griefs, our woes away,
To heal the heart by misery riven—
Change earth into an empyrion heaven,
And drive life's fiercest cares away.

IN PERILS AMONG FALSE BRETHREN.

It is no advisory bold,
That wrests the standard from thy hold,
And lays its honors;
But treason's hands were near to deal
The unexpected bold,
And lift against a friend the heel,
That wrests the standard from thy hold,
And lays its honors;
Brother! if parting words are dear,
Still, with a spirit true,
Thy steady course 'right onward' steer,
Thy heavenward path pursue,
The troubled light, how dark so'er,
Shall e'en in season;
And God shall bless thy bold career,
And guide thee safely through.

CONTENT.

My crown is in my heart, not on my head;
Not decked with diamonds and Indian stones;
Not to be seen; my crown is called content,
A crown it is that seldom kings enjoy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Followed by a Discourse on the
Rights and Duties of the American People,
delivered at the inauguration of
James K. Polk, at Washington,
on the 4th day of March, 1845.

The will of the American people, expressed through their unfeigned suffrages, calls me before you to pass through the solemnities preparatory to taking upon myself the duties of President of the United States, and for this purpose, I am glad to have the approval of your public conduct, through a period which has not been without its difficulties, and for this renewed expression of confidence in my good intentions, I am at a loss for terms adequate to the expression of my gratitude. It shall be displayed, to the extent of my humble abilities, in continued efforts so to administer the Government, as to preserve their liberty and promote their happiness.

So many events have occurred within the last four years, which have necessarily called forth, sometimes under circumstances the most delicate and painful, the exercise of the principles and policy which ought to be pursued by the General Government, that I need on this occasion only allude to a few leading considerations connected with some of them.

The foreign policy adopted by our Government soon after the formation of our present Constitution, and very generally pursued by successive administrations, has been crowned with almost constant success, and has elevated our character among the nations of the earth. To do justice to all, and submit to wrong from none, has been, during my administration, its general motto. It has, I trust, have been its results, that we are not only at peace with all the world, but have few causes of controversy, and those of minor importance, remaining undisturbed.

In the domestic policy of this government, there are two objects which especially deserve the attention of the people and their representatives, and which have been, and will continue to be, attained by an increasing solicitude. They are, the preservation of the rights of the States, and the integrity of the Union.

These great objects are necessarily connected, and can only be attained by an enlightened exercise of the powers of each within its appropriate sphere, in conformity with the public will constitutionally expressed. To this end, it becomes the duty of the people, ready and patriotic submission to the laws constitutionally enacted, and thereby promote and strengthen a general confidence in those institutions of the several States and of the United States, which the able and vigorous have provided for their own government.

My experience in public concerns, and the observation of a life somewhat advanced, concur in the opinion, that the most effectual means for the destruction of our State governments, or the annihilation of their control over the local concerns of the people, would lead directly to revolution and anarchy, and finally to anarchy and a total dominion. In proportion, therefore, as the general government encroaches upon the rights of the States, in the same proportion does it impair its own power, and detract from its ability to fulfil the purposes of its creation.

Solemnly impressed with these considerations, my countrymen will ever find me ready to exert my constitutional powers, and to employ measures which may directly or indirectly encroach upon the rights of the States, or tend to consolidate all political power in the General Government. But of equal, and indeed of more important importance, is the duty of the States, and the sacred duty of all to contribute to its preservation by a liberal support of the General Government in the exercise of its just powers. You have been wisely admonished to accustom yourselves to think and speak of the Union as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity, watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety, discountenancing every attempt to subvert it, and holding it as a sacred trust in your hands, and in the hands of your posterity, in every part of the Union.

Without union our independence and liberty would never have been achieved—without union they can never be maintained. Divided in twenty-four, we are a single people; and our separate communities, we shall see our internal trade burdened with numberless restraints and exactions; communication between distant points and sections obstructed, or cut off; our social made liable to dangerous and unjust influences; the fields they now till in peace; the mass of our people borne down and impoverished by taxes to support armies and navies; and military leaders at the head of their victorious legions becoming our lawgivers and judges.—The loss of liberty, of all good government, of peace, plenty, and happiness, must inevitably follow a dissolution of the Union. In supporting it, therefore, we support all that is dear to the free man and the philanthropist.

The time at which I stand before you is full of interest. The eyes of all nations are fixed on our republic. The events of the existing crisis will be decisive in the opinion of mankind, of the practicability of our federal system of Government. Great is the stake placed in our hands; great is the responsibility which must rest on the people of the United States.—Let us realize the importance of the attitude in which we stand before the world. Let us exercise forbearance and firmness. Let us extend our country from the dangers which surround it, and learn wisdom from the lessons they inculcate.

Deeply impressed with the truth of these observations, and the obligation of that solemn oath which I have taken, I shall continue to exert all my faculties to maintain the powers of the constitution, and to transmit unimpaired to posterity the blessings of our federal Union. At the same time it will be my duty to withhold the offices and the responsibility of exercising, by the general government, those powers only that are clearly delegated; to encourage simplicity and economy in the administration of the government; to raise no more money from the people than may be requisite for these objects; and in a manner that will best promote the interests of all classes of the community, and of all portions of the Union.

CHURCHMAN.

My crown is in my heart, not on my head;
Not decked with diamonds and Indian stones;
Not to be seen; my crown is called content,
A crown it is that seldom kings enjoy.

Constantly bearing in mind that, in entering into society, individuals must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest, it will be my desire so to discharge my duties as to foster, by a spirit of peace and compromise, and by reconciling our fellow citizens to those partial sacrifices which they must unavoidably make, for the preservation of a good government, to recommend our valuable efforts to the confidence and affections of the American people.

Finally, it is my most fervent prayer, to that Almighty Being before whom I now stand, that He will so overrule all our intentions and actions, and inspire the hearts of my fellow citizens, that we may be preserved from dangers of all kinds, and continue forever a UNITED AND HAPPY PEOPLE.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

LEVI LINCOLN,

Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

A PROCLAMATION,

FOR A DAY OF PUBLIC FASTING, HUMILIATION AND PRAYER.

The superintending Providence of God, which, in the Revolution of the Seasons, causes the Spring time to know the power of Nature, his dependence upon the provisions of Divine Beneficence. From the alternate recurrence of his Winters, and the appointed means for their unalloyed supply, he has taught the Government of the great Father of our Universe, and of the World; and, enlightened by Revelation, he acknowledges and adores the wisdom and goodness of his CREATOR and RULER, in the manifold displays of his almighty power, and grace, which, through the agency of Nature, and Christian sentiment alike approve, the People of this Commonwealth will look for opportunity to offer their united Supplications for the favor of Heaven upon the opening year. With the advice and consent of the Executive Council, I, therefore, appoint the ANNUAL FAST, to be observed on Thursday, the Fourth day of April next; and may it be the great purpose of the people, to the offices of HUMILIATION, PENITENCE AND PRAYER!

May the People, assembling on that occasion, be the subjects of His merciful benedictions, review, with faithfulness, the duties and obligations of their personal, relative and social condition, and under a just consciousness of high and precious privileges of instruction in the great purposes of their ordinary existence, may they become more deeply impressed with their solemn accountability for the manner of its fulfillment. Sensible of the nature and extent of their transgressions, and the necessity of their repentance, and of the influence of a spirit of reformation and amendment, to purify and save the land.

And let the people, in their devotion, may the Prayer of humble Faith and Confidence ascend from the Closet and the Sanctuary, for a blessing upon the events of the coming year, and for the continuance of His merciful benedictions in kindness, and regard with favor the labors of the Husbandman—that the lawful pursuits of all classes of Citizens may be prospered;—that there may be no wasting of the resources of our Country; but that health may dwell upon the countenance of the People, and contentment and prosperity pervade all their habitations. You have been wisely admonished to protect the Union as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity, watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety, discountenancing every attempt to subvert it, and holding it as a sacred trust in your hands, and in the hands of your posterity, in every part of the Union.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE COUNCIL.

EDWARD D. BANGS, Secretary.

God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

SLAVE REPRESENTATION.

The manly avowal of MR. ADAMS, in his able Speech, that, if the bargain were to be made over again, he would not admit the principle of slave representation, deserves our respect. So long as the slavholding States adhere to their present constitutional position, they will enjoy undisturbed this advantage, which it guarantees to them; but if their sham propositions for a convention, or for a new constitution, are only acted upon, justice to themselves, and to the Free States to receive a provision which operates with such inequality and hardship.

That principle of the constitution which admitted three-fifths of the slave population to be represented, has deprived, and if retained, must deprive, every State in which slaves do not exist, the right to elect members to the political scale; and transfers, in effect, all power to the hands of the slave States. The measure of representation must have relation either to the number of the people, or to the number of the free population; and the only sound principle of equality, which can be adopted in fixing this measure, is, that in all the States its relation shall be to the same object.

If in one State it has relation to persons only, in all the States it should have relation to property only, or to both persons and property, in all the States it should have relation to property only, or to both persons and property. The property of the South should no more be represented than the property of the North. Yet the slaves of the South, who are nothing but property, send twenty Representatives to Congress. In the eye of the law, they are no more civil beings, have no more political capacity, than more persons, than the oxen or horses of the Free States.—All their earnings belong to their masters.—They pass by bills of sale like our cattle, and Government, in the estimation of their masters, certainly are, in the estimation of the law, as little entitled to representation as our beasts of burthen. It is true; that by the local regulation of those States whose slavery is permitted, the master, in his corrections, must suffer short of death, and other punishments, as laid by law, on the persons of the owners—but these do not affect the political capacities of the slaves, any more than our laws 'against cruelty to brute animals,' do those of our cattle.

If the property of the slave State is to augment the number of their Representatives, there is no reason why the property of the Free States should not augment theirs. This question is not a question of representation; but whether, if it be a right measure for a part, it is not for the whole. It is not denied that slaves are property—that they are the mere animated instruments of agriculture, and that their labor exclusively belongs to the master, as much as the product of the labor of our animated instruments of agriculture, of our horses and oxen, belong to the owner. If, therefore, anything be more unjust than that Southern instruments of agriculture should be taken into the estimate, and those of the North omitted? There is no fair objection to the constitution as this; and no equivalent in its other provisions, for the great practical inequality produced.—Salem Gazette.

MR. CLAY.

If it be admitted that Mr. Clay's bill is not calculated to affect injuriously those interests, whose property depends upon their being protected against the encroachments of the States, and no equivalent in its other provisions, for the great practical inequality produced.—Salem Gazette.

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REPLY TO AN OVERTURE.

By Wm. L. Garrison, in answer to the address of the Boston Convention, on the 10th of March, 1845.

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