HISTORY OF SLAVERY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Upon Kentucky's quarters distinctly es- 

we, or RESTLE, B. N.

4. Why has slavery been abolished? By whether or not the public opinion of the country comes to the conclusion that slavery is not justifiable. The abolitionists who fought for the freedom of the slave were not interested in abolishing it simply for the sake of abolishing it. They were concerned with the moral and ethical implications of slavery, and they believed that the institution of slavery was a violation of human rights and a violation of the natural law.

5. The abolitionists were also concerned with the economic impact of slavery. They believed that slavery was a waste of resources, and that it was not a sustainable economic system. They believed that the free labor system was more efficient and productive, and that it would lead to a more prosperous society.

6. The abolitionists were also concerned with the political implications of slavery. They believed that slavery was a threat to the stability of the nation, and that it was a source of conflict and division. They believed that the abolition of slavery was necessary for the preservation of the Union and the security of the republic.

7. The abolitionists were also concerned with the moral implications of slavery. They believed that slavery was a moral evil, and that it was a violation of the basic principles of justice and equality. They believed that the abolition of slavery was necessary for the realization of the ideals of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

8. The abolitionists were also concerned with the legal implications of slavery. They believed that slavery was a violation of the law, and that it was a source of legal injustice and inequality. They believed that the abolition of slavery was necessary for the realization of the ideals of the Constitution and the rule of law.

9. The abolitionists were also concerned with the humanitarian implications of slavery. They believed that slavery was a cruel and inhumane institution, and that it was a source of suffering and oppression. They believed that the abolition of slavery was necessary for the protection of the rights of the individual and the dignity of humanity.

10. The abolitionists were also concerned with the moral and ethical implications of slavery. They believed that slavery was a violation of the natural law, and that it was a violation of the fundamental principles of justice and equality. They believed that the abolition of slavery was necessary for the realization of the ideals of the natural law and the moral order.

11. In conclusion, the abolitionists were concerned with a variety of issues related to slavery. They believed that slavery was a violation of human rights, a waste of resources, a threat to the stability of the nation, a source of legal injustice, a source of suffering and oppression, a violation of the natural law, and a violation of the fundamental principles of justice and equality. They believed that the abolition of slavery was necessary for the realization of the ideals of the nation and the world.
SLavery.

Upon the enemy of every one, there is in this country a dead sleep. The prosperity and existence of our nation are inseparable. So long as they be not checked, so long as they be not made to retreat, so long as they be not forced to yield, we shall be unable to exist.

The fundamental principle of the Colonization Society is that the free blacks are an inferior and degraded race, and that they should be removed to Africa. This is the basis of their argument, and the state of society would probably be precarious if it were not for this mischievous doctrine. Owing to the slavery of the blacks, there is a want of ardent and zealous laborers to effect the work of colonization. It is the want of these laborers which has led to the failure of the Colonization Society.

It is a far cry from the evil which would result from the establishment of a Colonization Society to the evil which would result from the establishment of a Slavery Society. The Colonization Society might do more good than the Slavery Society, but it would do more harm than the Slavery Society. The Colonization Society might do more good than the Slavery Society, but it would do more harm than the Slavery Society.

The Slavery Society is in a much more dangerous condition than the Colonization Society. It is not a question of the immediate effects of slavery, but a question of the ultimate effects of slavery. If slavery is not prevented, it will not only ruin the country, but it will ruin the world.

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WOMAN.

By a Female Correspondent of the L. T. Paris.

But such is woman! mystery at best; Science can seldom find her heart in her breast.

Hiding the motions of her heart.

The most that women do and say, is for us to wonder how and why.

One glance on him for whom her heart is beating.

Adoring, imploring—plead, but wait; Confounded,commanding-still; enslaved, yet spiriting.

Checking how her heart would bid her speak, Love raging in her breast and banished from her cheek.

He who would read her thoughts, must meet success.

His answer—No-then the moment is past. (If these he behold, while distance stretches between.)

The feeling, blushing, quivering on her face. Her heart has been swornd with the fate of her first establishment.

And fast it beat uncheck'd against his own; Observation and comparison were its time place.

As a dream, aawakening and smile. (When every fearful thought unconsciously has flown.)

PATRIOTIC ODE.

By PROPER M. WATMORE.

Strains on every wave.

That was the note of the brave, That was the strain of the free.

From steep to steep it rings, Through Europe's many cities—like.

Where is this strain, There is no strain.

A sentence on their science.

From every giant top, composition of the cloud, The strain of the air, the dark back of the cloud: Where's your science is rushing.

Where's your strain is rushing.

Of men in common feeling—

And, like the wave of a ragged billow, The howling about of Freedom's battle wind.

Spirit of Freedom! from thy home, Shoreward our waifs skive.

We've charted a thousand round to north—

That red oppressor's heart quitt'd south, And all his might to follow north.

Before the lightning of those eyes! Why, thou hast been a glorious one—

For nations now are harken in thy sight. That was the trial: was done.

They cuss'd him a glorious one—

Upstaring from his grave we stood, They grasp the trembling wind.

And, vengeant-nursed, the sprier come, They give them not to death—contempt cometh.

But forwardly and stern they went from the shore—

SPIRIT OF FREEDOM!

Oh! pass not in thy flight, Freedom! for the world's on beat.

To worship in the light: Speed on! thy glorious way.

Shall we not follow, till eternity? Ellisons are watching for thy ray.

And till they see their hands: Still moved as thy eye.

Thy banner on the blast—

And like a tempest as roister'd by, Roll—roll—roll over our gray.

Oh till thy name is known Through the whole earth's groans; Oh till the banner of Men's being is birth;—

On off every vale, and where the mountains:

The beacon lights of Liberty shall kindle to the

FRAGMENT.

My little girl asleep at night, And seldom wake, when with playful light.

I bid her sleep and put her lip to mine— My little girl asleep at night.

Alas! he has been taken away from me sometimes, Half scattered, in her stomach, she affirms Her love for me is boundless. And I take my courage by her arm, (for my lips Yield no unutterable things,) that in my heart is my dearest, and in mine eye.

When hour after hour, without sleep, of desire, I window above that large amount of bees, and in my breast I walk, by the light of her little foot;

And we are wonds without a

LIBERTY.

'Tis liberty alone that gives the flower Of every clime the power of life; We are wonds without a

ONE.