THE LIBERATOR:

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,

FREATESEATE OFFICE, No. 25 CORSHILL.

W. Williams, General Agent :

um, payable in ad-

XII.--NO. 21.

IGE OF OPPRESSION.

members of the liddletown, Con-ving to your Ex-of Mr. Alanson nanced to twelve tiary of the State des.

e exercise of clemnd remove the sentence re him to his liberty and

d forgiveness.
to our church by a pubMay, 1834; and adorned
consistent life. He left
little family, with our
of the Covenant would

A. GRANGER, Pastor, JOSEPH LEWIS, WM. WOODWARD, JOSIAH DANFORTH, JOSEPH W. McKEE. ember 18, 1841.

petition for the pardon of let in the penitentiary of this id, and considered with a dis-action to the dictates of jus-



BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1842.

with the punishment of crime. To particularly the strong arm of the being, would be a monstrous perversion of a application of those divine virtues. It is the first principles of civil government, the is bound to protect the propety and per its citizens; but how can this fundamental on the fulfilled, if crime is suffered to go unday.

SELECTIONS.

From the Massachusetts Spy.

Hon. Mr. Giddings.

WHOLE NO. 594.

ere is no man in political tife at the pre who occupies so proud an eminence as mor of New-York. He has taken a stand ses of political effect, slone, on the broad of moral right and human liberty, and to add he brought the politicians of his own p

ittee were appointed as fol-

dell Phillips; Abby Kelley; Charles C. Bur-Mary Springstead; John Brown; Edmund; ; Samuel Reese; Charles L. Remond; C. Wright; Thomas Barie, following resolution was officred; when the second of the right of the control of the right of that he was not catched the same support to more valuable rights of humanity and per-centage.

The resonant of the first part of the first part

his fellow-being, or to the returning of them into clasers.

Resolved, That no possible circumstances and justify any State in this Union, either in meniataning slavery within its own limits, or in interfering with the internal concerns of say other States, in such manner as to aid in keeping any portion of ats inhabitation is always of the states, in such manner as to aid in keeping any portion of ats inhabitation in the same of the

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That insamuch as the people of the northern States have been guilty, jointly with the South, of sends ying men; and insamuch as the people of the northern States in general, nor even the mass of the abolitionists, have ever petitioned for the abrogation of the alsveholding festures of the Constitution, nor proved that such petitions, if supported by the free States, would be unsuccessful, therefore we see no reasonable ground at this time, for asking for a dissolution of the Union.

for a dissolution of the Union.

Henry C. Wright moved to strike out all after the word resolved, and substituting the following:

Resolved, That the provisions of the United States' Constitution in relation to slavery, and the history of our government, which shows that free and slave institutions cannot exist distinct and independent auder the same Constitution, both prove that fidelity to our principles as a abditionist, and to the cause of human rights, imperatively demands the dissolution of the American Union.

Seconded by Edmund Quincy.

This led to a protracted and very animated discussion, in which H. C. Wright, C. C. Burleigh, E. G. Loring, Wendel Phillips, George Bradburn, Abby Kelley, Rodney-French, G. W. F. Mellen, I. T.

words, between liberty and slavery—in order that the people of the North might be induced to reflect upon their debasement, guilt, and danger, in continuing in partnership with heaven-daring oppressors, and thus be led to repentance. In behalf of the Society, year have deemed it both necessary and proper, publicly to-disclaim any such purpose; and have left the country to infer, not only that no such topic will be introduced, but that its discussion would be foreign to the object of the anti-slavery enterprise—that it does not legitimately come within the constitutional sphere of the society. Under these circumstances, I am most anxious that a free and unbiased opinion should be expressed by the society on this point, and that or its decision, should be avoided. I am determined not to Silow it to be said, dust the society was influenced by my presence and activity, to reverse the position of its Executive Committee—to disclaim the disclaimer—and to occupy new and untenable ground, in relation to this great question of repeal. It is for this reason that I remain at home. I think the Executive Committee have seriously erred in judgment, but I do not exteen them any the less, and am as ready to give them my hearly co-operation for the overthrow of alavery, as at any previous period of my life. A difference of opinion and an abandoument of principle are heaven-wide from each other. Of the latter, I do not believe the committee will ever be guilty. I hope nothing will be done lastily, unkindly, or rashly; and that the lossings of the Admignty will be with you alternative the endit of the conflict.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

tion:
Resolved, That the Executive ructed to appropriate \$2,000 for sting, in the Supreme Court of the ther the citizens of each State e privileges and immunities of c

urroughout the Union.

Resolved, That from the last profession of Edward Everett, his fellow citizens have a right to expect that he will weate the office he holds, sooner than advocto the principles contained in the letter of the Secretary of State, on the subject of the Crooka. Resolved, That the conduct of Gen. Cass, our Representative at the French Court, in interfering to arrest and prevent the ratification of a treaty, which has for its object the abolition of the slave trade, deserves the severest condemnation; and while we regret that our country should be so represented abroad, we blush that we are not able to say that such is not her fifting representative.

Whereas, it is

ter pretence that he was a fugitive from justice; herefords, the Resolved, That the Executive Committee be rejuested to inquire into the correctness of this report, and if substantated, to address Lord Abordeen; and iso those of the abolitionists of Great Britain, when hey shall deem necessary, on this subject; and comminicate the following resolution: Resolved, That with gratitude to God, and deep dimiration of the noble attitude of the British government in relation to slavery, we have seen her colnice on our borders afford an asylom to the slave unted from our pretender republic; and we trust at, through the vigilance of British justice and islantinopy, no specious pretences will be allowed render that protection a mere name; and that mechanism is the subject by Great British institutions.

nin, as to preclude the possibility of such abover migatakero. The variation of the commence becommended to employ at least twenty lecturing agents, during the whole of the coming year; and that the friends of this society he requested to furnish the committee, as soon as possible, with the names of such persons as they may presume are qualified, and will be willing to set as lecturing agents for the society.

The following resolution, presented by S. S. Fostor, was rejected, after some discussion:

Resolved, That this society has learnt with deep regret that its Executive Committee has accepted a donation of ten pounds sterling, from Thomas Powell Buxton, a noted brewer, in the city of London; and that the committee he instructed to return the money forthwith to the donor, accompanied by a suitable remonstrance, on behalf of the abolitonists of this countered to the contraction of the solid possible of the solid possible to the solid possible of the sol

President.—LINDLEY COATES, Pennsylvania.

Fice Presidents.—Sgmuel Pessenden, Maine;—
Enoch Mack, New-Hampshire; Rowland T. Robinson, Vermont; Francis Jackson, Massachusetts;—
Peleg Clarke, Rhode Island; John Gunn, Connecticut; James C. Fuller, New-Jores; Robert Puris;
Pennsylvania; Joseph Parish, New-Jores; Henry
Gjbbons, Delaware; Joseph A. Dugdale, Ohio; Herbert Williams, Indians; Robert Stewart, Illinois;
Zephanich Platt, Michigan.

Band of Managers.—Nathon Winslow, George

Jephanish Platt, Michigan.

Board of Manugers.—Nathen Winslow, George Ropes, Maio: N. P. Rogers, John A. Richardson, New-Hampshire; Orson S. Murray, Jededish Holomb, Vermout; Seth Sprague, Ellis Gray Loring, Jassachusetts; Thomas Davis, John Brown, Rhode sland; George Harpe, Bulter H. Strong, Connectivit; Erar G. Smith, Richard P. Hunt, New-York; Leas Gillingham, John Atkinson, New-Jersey; Itephen Smith, Jonas Wyman, Pennsylvania;—amee Boyle, Lewis C. Gunn, Ohio; Edwin Fussell, Janiel Wilson, Indiana.

Foreign Corresponding Secretary.—Charles C. Bureigh.

ording Secretary.—L. M. Child. casurer.—Isaac T. Hopper. icutive Consuitte.—James S. Gibb Child, William P. Powell, Abby F. Hudson, Roswell Goss, Nathaniel

. IRELAND.

do you consider it to be 'a vile fabrication!' Now, or you soberly believe, gentlemen, that we for an or really solling just the idea that you really think field of its genuineness as we are; but we are amazed that you can be so lost to every right feeling as to put forth such a sentiment. As, however, it may be well you should know something circumstantial on this head, we may inform you—as we are in the secret—that the Address was carried to the asson house, by two respectable gentlemen. sied of its genuineness as we are; but we are amased that you can be so lost to svery right feeling as
to put forth auch a sentiment. As, however, it may
be well you should know something circumstantial
on this head, we may inform you—as we are in the
secret—that the Address was carried to the Mansion-house, by two respectable gentlemen, to obtain
the Lord Mayor's signature—that he retained it for
a few hours, and then sent it to them with his name
and titles attached at full length—that the same
gentlemen placed it in the hands of the Rev. Thesoland Marnuw, who, after keeping it by him for a
day, returned it to one of the gentlemen we have
before alluded to, with his signature attached, and
his expression of cordial concurrence with it. Asfor Dr. Madorn, so warn-hearted is he in the business, that he erased his name from one of the sheets,
in order that it should appear on the parchiment itself; and, in addition to all this, we happen to know
there are a larger number of signatures of Roman
Catholic Clergymen than have probably appeared in
any document for some time. The fact of it is, the
Irish heart is in the anti-avery cause; and remonstrances against the 'especial ein' of America
will continue to wax signager and stronger till the
vile system is overthrowh.

There is, other at home or with you. You, gentlemon; the properties of the continuence of the
America hour at the continuence of the
America hour at home or with you. You, gentlemon; the properties of the continuence of the
America hour at home or with you. You, gentlemon; the properties of the continuence of the
America hour at home or with you. You, gentlemon; the properties of the continuence of the
America hour at home or with you. You, gentlemon; the properties of the continuence of the
America hour at home or with you. You, gentlemon; the properties of the properties of the
America hour at home or with you. You, gentlemon; and emphatically we call upon them, for the
sake of their name of once Irishmen, of their shony,

vestige of it disappears from their adopte

From the Dublin Morning Registe

The Instance of the Spirite—St. Patrick'

Our motto is, and ever has been, Let
never forget the land of their birth—let the
ist had green fields of their homes in the
interest of their birth—let the
int liberty-lowing spirit—that genuine spirit
in act, word, or deed, to lower flast high
which demands equal rights for all men, it
what their religion, clime, or color may be
sentined in the spirit of the spirit of the spirit of the
what their religion, clime, or color may be
sentined in the spirit of the spirit of the spirit of the
what their religion, clime, or color may be
sentined in the spirit of the spirit of the spirit of the
what their religion, clime, or color may be
sentined in the spirit of the spirit of the spirit of the
spirit of the spirit of the spirit of the spirit of the
spirit of the spirit of the spirit of the spirit of the
spirit of the spirit of the spirit of the spirit of the
spirit of the spirit of the spirit of the spirit of the
spirit of the spirit of the spirit of the spirit of the
spirit of the spirit of the spirit of the spirit of the
spirit of the spirit of the spirit of the spirit of the
spirit of the spirit of the spirit of the spirit of the
spirit of the spirit of the spirit of the spirit of the
spirit of the spirit of the spirit of the spirit of the
spirit of the spirit of the spirit of the spirit of the
spirit of the spirit of the spirit of the spirit of the
spirit of the spirit of the spirit of the spirit of the
spirit of the spirit of the spirit of the spirit of the spirit of the
spirit of the spirit of the spirit of the spirit of the spirit of the
spirit of the spirit of the spirit of the spirit of the
spirit of the spirit of the spirit of the spirit of the
spirit of the spirit of the spirit of the spirit of the
spirit of the spirit of the spirit of the
spirit of the spirit of the spirit of the
spirit of the spirit of the spirit of the
spirit of the spirit of the spirit of the
spirit of the spirit of th

suntry other tosats:

'The Irish adopted citizen, ever ready to
the hand of friendship to the oppressed; they
so be found ready to defend their adopted count
it institutions from aggression, whether for
domestic, come in what shape or whence they
! !rishunds and !rish women in America, tre

COMMUNICATIONS

Mansfield, May 23d, 1842.

A New Mov

DEAR MADAM:

L OF THE USION BETWEEN NORTHERS

war, be canalogous to that which was adopted by Christ and his aportles, in establishing the gospel of peace. But will he say that there is any likeness, affinity, or congruly, in these was case? It like possible to imagine cases more unlike? If we would meet with our Savior's success, make we not preach our Savior's peace? Did he 'interfere with no military preparations?' Did he form his scheme 'in a scord-age with the solish dictates of worldy policy?' Did he not mightly distarts the peace of all Palesine, and subject himself 'in crucificion' Did his apontes only upon policy or principle for vision? Did his apontes only upon policy or principle for vision? Did his apontes only upon policy or principle for vision? Did his apontes only upon policy or principle for vision? Did his apontes only upon policy or principle for vision? Did his apontes only upon policy or principle for vision? Did his apontes only upon policy or principle for vision? Did his apontes only upon policy or principle for vision? Did his apontes only upon policy or principle for vision? Did his apontes of vision and arctitous fallows, and accurated of turning the world uponed down? Their example, then, instead or affording encouragement in stituching the strong holds of Statu, is an earnest adovantion to those who prefers to sim at reform, unless the sale of indeligences, and the polity of Wittenberg against the sale of indeligences of the world uponed of the polity of Wittenberg against the sale of indeligences of the world uponed of the polity of wear again compelled to ask—Cwi bono? I all there, we have the impression, made no annual sair in his day! By him, principalities, and powers, and in the principal with the sale of indeligences, would only quicked in the polity of the p

as it was in the days of the benevolent men to whom he alludes. Looking at this main-layery profession, we are surprised to read the following paragraph in his work:

Witherforce and his associates were, from the first, fully sensible of the cracity and injunitee of Witherforce and his associates were, from the first, fully sensible of the cracity and injunitee of West test for its renoval till they had accomplished the abbiltion of the slave trade; being well assured that, by pursuing both objects at the same time, they would excite a combined opposition that would prove ing as it does from the lips of an American abbiltion is that leave the course pursued for ages, and, instead of suppressing or, in the subject of the course pursued for ages, and, instead of suppressing or, in the sightlest manner crippling either the slave trade or alwery, it would have only 'gendered to bondage.' What though they were 'well assured' that they could not preperly meedile with both caura and arreas and the same time, and as come to the conclusion to let the same time, and as come to the conclusion to let the same time, and as come to the conclusion to let the same time, and as come to the conclusion to let the same time, and as come to the conclusion to let the same time, and as come to the conclusion to let the same time, and as come to the conclusion to let the same time, and as come to the conclusion to let the same time, and as come to the conclusion to let the same time, and as come to the conclusion to let the same time, and as come to the conclusion to let the same time, and as come to the conclusion of the same time, and as come to the conclusion to let the preparation of immediate emancipation has supereeded that of graduations as a large of the supplementation of graduations as a large of the supplementation of graduations and the supplementation of graduations and the supplementation of graduations and the contract of the principles, the decirined, the measures of 'What life to the correct of the contract of the cor

least to curb his power, if we do not overturn his throne? Here are two faces, beyond all dispute, as opposite in their features and complexion as creative power can fishing them: Let the render carefully peruse the first column, and he will see that all war is branded as criminal and retributive—that it is no better than duelling—that, be the object for which it is waged good or bad, it invariably sacrifices the souls as well as the bodies of mem—that it sinfuness, is a will ask the bodies of mem—that it sinfuness, is a will askes, is to be as faithfully enforced by the friends of peace, and the teachers of Christianity, as is the rum-traffic or alavery—that the same course is to be pursued for the overthrow of war, as that which is diving intemperance from the earth —and that a vigorous resistance should be made it this remorealizes tyrant, come what may. Nay, more—he will find that military musters, martial titles, the army and navy,—without which, the American government could not enforce a single law, and upon which it relies for safety and efficiency—are all ranked among the works of darkness, and reprobated as at war with the spirit of our hely religion. Judge Jay here occupias for safety and efficiency—are all ranked among the works of darkness, and reprobated as at war with the spirit of our hely religion. Judge Jay here occupias the 'ultra' ground of non-resistance.

Let the second column be as carefully persued by theinsquirer after truth, and he will be astonished to find that 'the right of self-defence,' by carral weapons, is conceded to, individuals and nations—that military power may be lawfully used in enforcing observations.

The New-England Anti-Slavery Convention met at the Chardon-Street Chupel on Tuesday, and remained in session up to the time our paper went to press. The number of delegates was large, and the proceedings have been of a most interesting character. The topic that has been chiefly under consideration relates to the strongest ensisting influence of the country, which, it is affirmed.

Among the spenbers have been Bradburn, Phillips, Kelley, Douglas, Burleigh, Foster, and Rogers. Resolutions in favor of a repeal of the Unich between the North and the South, have been introduced for discussion, and will doubtless scale much interest. We predicted that the Convention would richly removerate those who should give their attendance, from whatever distance they may come; and we are not disappointed. In our next number, we shall say the official proceedings before our readers—deeply regreding that no report the many cloquent and impressive speeches that were made in support of the various resolutions adopted by the Convention.

the official proceedings before our readers—deeply regretting that no reporter was secured, to report the many eloquent and impressive speeches that were mode in support of the various resolutions adopted by the Carvention.

The Irish Address—Voices from Erin I We think that Bishop Hinghes, and all his privately office the convinced that the Irish Address is a ganuine production! In order to aid them in making up a sound epision on the point, we call their attention to the following letter from Rich And Allers, of Dublin—to in proceedings of the Hibernian Anti-Slavery Society which excompany it and to the articles which we have copied from the Dublin are Belfast newspapers, reproving the receives conduct of these Irish American, who affect to regard the Address sea sparious, and who, have publicly declared that, whether it he as forgety or not, they mean to trample it under their fast, in weered ance with the will and at the bidding of muthern at the surface of the s

Affectionably thino,

RICHARD ALLEN.

RICHARD ALLEN.

Hibernian Anti-Stavery Society.

Connivie Rooms, 8 Anglesce street.

At a meeting of the Committee, held 20th of April, 1842, it was realved,

1st. That we have heard, with a feeling of mingled sorrow and indignation, that some portion of our countrymen now resident in America, have not only declined to respond to our appeal to aid the abolition ists in their righteous endeavors, but have questioned the genuineness of the Anti-Slavery Address from frechald, bearing the signatures of 69,000 of their countrymen and country women.

24. That we cannot believe such unworthy action can extend further that on a faw, who have become tainted with the accessed spirit of slavery; and the we sail on all who really cherist the spirit of liberty, to brand the conduct of their reprobate countrymes it deserves.

33. That we do not for a moment believe, that any individual in America reality questions the genuineness of the Address; but that 'we reprobate countrymen's its deserves.

34. That we do not for a moment believe, that any individual in America reality questions the genuineness of the Address; but that 'we reprobate countrymen's its deserves.

35. That we do not for a moment believe, that any individual in America reality questions the genuineness of the Address; but that 'we reprobate countrymen's its signatures, (a large portion of which were obtained the strength of we vouch for those of DANIEL O'CONNELL, THE-BALD MATHEW, and DOCTOR MADDEN, —that we declare, on their behalf, that they signed said document knowingly and approvingly; and we need only refer to O'Connell's numerous addresses to show that he has repeatedly spyken against American slavery in still more demonicatory language. JANES HAUGHTON, Chairman.

Read, and Inwardly Digest.

We call the special attention of all our readers to the correspondence which occupies our 'Refige of Oppression', between the pastor and members of the Sants Fo prisoners, arrived by the same version of the Sants Foundation of Tops sands of Tops and Tops of the Sants Foundation of Tops sands of the Sants Foundation of Tops sands of the Sants Foundation of Tops sands of Tops and Tops of Tops sands of Top

We have commenced, on our last page, the publication of a discourse, ontitled 'A Moral Review of the Revolutionary War; or some of the evile of that event considered '—for the delivery of which the author, Sylvester Judd; was dismissed as chaplain of the Maine House of Representatives! The historical facts which it reveals, in regard to the revolutionary war, are stated without excitement or declamation, and demonstrate that war to have been conducted, on our side of the question, at the sacrifice of the greas principles of justice and Jumanity. We wish that millions of copies of this discourse might be multiplied, and scattered in all parts of our land, it cannot fail greatly to subserve the cause of gospel posce, and effectually to silence those who have demanded an exemptions from christian condemnation, of the revolutionary struggle of 1776. It shows that from its very

rysviile, Indiana.

Lightning.—We learn from the Belknap Gazette, that the house of Insiah Johnson, is Sadwich, N. II was struck by lightning on the evening of the lat inst. Mr. Johnson at the time was leading his horse between the house and barn. The horse was knocked down, a dog, was killed, and all the family in the house were knocked down. The house was set on fire, and there was but just time to save the family before the whole house was enveloped in flames. None of the family were materially injured, but the house and its suffer contents were consumed.

The Shawnestown Republics fierre excitement raging at prese Illinois, against free people of co-has arisen from the organization called Regulators, whose arower

LATES' FROM TEXAS.—The pseket ship New York arrived at N. Orleans on the 5th inst., bringing, news from Galveston to the 2d inst. Commodore Moore had arrived in that city with the ship of war Austin, and the schooner San An-tonio and San Bernard. Thomas Lubeck, Eq., one of the Sante Fe prisoners, arrived by the same ves-

on the 90d oil. a destructive explosion to in the steam paper mill of W. S. Whitman, rille, Tein. Three drying cylinders exploramendous force, destroying, all the meahing and the building. Loss shout \$5000 were several persons in the mill, but none dily hart.

of Major Whisten.—Itempere result

Fatal Just.—The New Orleans papers state
duel was fought at that city on the 26th bit. be
Hon. A. W. Frichot, Judge of the Parish of A
tion, and Robert C. Martin, Eq. in which the
was insteally killed at the first shot. The
arose out of as accitement arising from the a
ment of Judge Pichot. He was a man of high
ing, and had bean for several years a member
State Legislapure.

New Orleans, May 4.—An affair of honor took place yesterday, between two gontleman of this city. The weapens were pistols. One of the combiants was very seriously wounded above the hip-

Elder Wm. Buzzell, who died at Middleton, N. H. last June, aged. 66-1-2 years, had been a preacher 37 years, in the course of which he had joined in wedlock more than 6000 persons, and had preached over 1100 funeral sermons!

The Castine of the Union Bank at Boston, has a ceived through the post office \$1000 enclosed in envelope, indicating that the same is to make good the bank a loss occasioned by an error of one of tellers several years eince.

Upwards of 9,000 citizens of Baltimore have signed a memorial to Congress, in favor of sustaining American Industry; length of memorial 56 yards.

There is a cow being exhibited in Boston at the present time, of the age of his years, which weight (three thousand pounds; and a hog, two years old, weighing fourteen hundred pounds.

The first Episcopal clorgyman ordained i country is still alive; and passed through this few days ago, on a journey to Buffalo. He is sone years old.

The New York papers are full of the particulars of the most diagraceful and automoting frauds perpetrated ed at the recent charter election in that city. John Graham, recently convicted of murder, at Ith-ica, was executed by langing in that place on the 5th inst. He stouly maintained his innocence to the last.

last.

DIED-In this city, on the 16th inst. Miss Eliza. E. Holden, of Shirley, Mass. aged 19. In heath she was a devoted Christian, naver anhamed to speak of her Saviour; and in sickness, when reason was not dethrancel, she expressed an earnest desire to depart, and be with Christ.

be with Christ.

Life's duty done, as sinks the clay,
Light from its load the spirit flies,
While earth and heaven combine to say,
'How blest the righteous when he dies!'

Anti-Slavery Fair in Providence.
At an annual meeting of the Providence Ledies
Anti-Slavery Society, held April 20th, 1842, it was
voted to hold a sale, at the time of the annual meeting,
in Novumber neatt, the proceeds to be appropriated to
sustain the operations of the Rhode Island Anti-Sla

voiced to holds sale, at the time of the annual meeting, in Novamber next, the proceeds to be apprepriated to sustain the operations of the Rhode Island Anti-Sla vary Society.

The undersigned were appointed a committee to issue a circular to the anti-slavery women of this State, appealing to them for assistance. We do this Island and the sustainance of the sustainance of the interest of the sustainance of the interest of the interest of the sustainance of the interest of the sustainance of the interest of the sustainance of the sustainanc

HAMPSHIRE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.
The eighth annual meeting of, the New-Hampshire
Anti Slavery Society will be holden at the TowaiHall in Cancord, commencing on Thuraday, Juazat 10 o'clock, forenoon, and continue two days, or
more—at which all are made velcome to attend,
without dishiestion of age or sex—whether friendly or
opposed to the immediate and unconditional amancipation of the slave.

ELD. NATHANIEL PAUL.

The writings, addresses, &c. of Eld. Paul have been collected and arranged for publication, with a Biography by South 250 ngs doubtenon, illustrated with engravings. Pitcs to subscriber 75 cents single, &6 50 per dozon—bound neatly in muslin. The work is put low to bring it within the reach of Mr. Paul's friends generally. About one hundred copies are subscribed for in Albany, and a number in other places. are subscribed for in Albuny, and places.

The work will go to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall be received.

A liberal discount will be made to those who purchase not less than fifty.

EL BROWN, Publisher.

Albany, Stay 10, 1000.

The subscriber would respectfully inform his ansmerous friends in the United States, that he is about changing his residence from Toronto to the Western District of Canada, for the purpose of founding a Manual Labor Institution, and that his post office address will hereafter be, 'Dawn Mills, Coupty of Kent, Western District, Canada, 'where letters, papers, packages, boxes, &c., will be grassfully received. Boxes from the East should be sent by the way of Buffalo and Distoric. HIRAM WILSON. Hamilton, Jan 24, 1842.

N. B. All Ani-Slavery and religious newspapers, friendly to the Canada Mission, will please copy the above notice.

MAGNIFICENT PAINTING.

DESCENT FROM THE CROSS!

THIS truly splendid picture, after RUBENS' calethreated painting its Astremp Cathedral, will be
stabilited during the day and
time, AT CONCERT HALL.

AT CONCERT HALL.

Hours of Establition, from 8.4 M. till 9.P. M. A

Single tickets 25 cents; tickets, for the season, 50
cents. Children under 10, 12.12 cents.

LT Schools with their teachers admitted at reason.

By Schools with their teachers admitted at reason.

By The Concerns the C

THE PRESENCE OF GOD. THE PRESENCE OF GOD.

Oh, Thon! who fling's to fair a robe
Of clouds around the hills untrod—
Those mountain pillers of the Globe,
Whose peaks asstain thy throme, oh God!
All giltering round the sunset akies,
Their fleecy wings are lightly farled,
As if to shade from mortal eyes
The glories of you upper world;
There, while the evening star upholds,
In one bright spot, their purple folds,
My spirit lifts in allent prayer;
For Thou, oh God of love, art there.
The summer flowers the fair, the sweet.

For Thou, oh God of love, art there.
The summer flowers, the fair, the sweet,
Uppringing freely from the sud,
In whose soft looks we seem to meet
At every step, Thy smiles, oh God;
The humblest soul their sweetness, shares
They bloom in patace, hall or cot;
Give me, oh Lord, a heart like theirs,
Contented with my lowly lot.
Within their pure smbrosaid bells,
Is adors sweet, Thy spirit dwells;
Their breath may seem to set the air—
The Thine, oh God! for thou art there.

This thine, on use the street was and distributed when sounds are these that fill the it is the peasant sevening hymn Arrest the fishers on the seas; The old man leasn his silter hairs. Upon his light suspended oar, Until those soft delicious airs. Have died like ripples on the shore.
Why do his eyes in softness roll?
What melts the manhood from his soul?
His heart is filled with peace and prayer;
for thou, oh God, art with him there.

The birds among the summer-blooms,
Pour forth to Thee their hymns of love
When, trembling on uplified plumes,
They leave the earth, and soar above.
We hear their sweet familiar airs,
Whore'er a sunny spot is found;
How lovely is a life like theirs, How lovely is a life like theirs,
Diffusing a weetness all around?
From clime to clime, from pole to pole,
Their sweetest anthems softly roll,
Till melting on the realms of air,
They meet thy throne in grateful prayer

They meet thy throne in grateful prayer
The stars—those finating isles of light,
Round which the clouds unfurt their s
Pure as a woman's robe of white.
That trembles round the form it veits—
They touch the heart as with a spell,
Yet set the searing fancy free;
And oh! how sweet the tales they tell
Of faith, of peace, of love, and Thee!
Each raging storm that wildly blows,
Each balmy breeze that lifts the rose,
Sublimely grand, or softly fair—
They speck of Thee, for Thou art there
The spirit, oft oppressed with doubt,

They speck of Thee, for Thou art there in the spirit, oft oppressed with doubt. May strive to cast Thee form its thought who can shut thy presence out, Thou mighty Guest? Thou com is unself a spite of all its cold resolves, Magnetic like, where'er we be, Still, still the painful heart revolves, And points, all trembling, up to Thee. We cannot shield a troubled breast Beneath the confines of the blest—Above, below, on earth, in air, For thou, the living God, art there. Yet far beyond the clouds outspread;

For thou, the living God, art there.
Yet far beyond the clouds outspread;
Where soaring fancy oft hath been,
There is a land, where Thou hast said.
The pure of heart shall enter in!
There, in those resume, so calmly bright,
How many, a laved and gentlemen
Bathe their soft plumes in living light,
That sparkles from Thy radiant throne
There souls, once soft and and as ours,
Look up, and 'mid the fadeless flowers,
They dream no more of grief and care,
They dream no more of grief and care,

THE CHAMPIONS OF SLAVERY.

THE CHAMPIONS OF SLAVY

BY WM. H. BURLEIGH.

Thy triumphs, TAUTH! shall come—w
Stripped of bit this disgnise, shall she
Before thy piercing eye with terror,
And back into his caverns slink
Absabed and humbled—though his bro
Right haughtly is filted now,
And many a willing devotee
Before his altar bends the knee,
Meanly exulting to be known
As Falsehood's chosen champion. Such are the men, oh God! who turn
The pages of thy volume over—
Not of its blessed truths to learn—

Not of its blessed trains to learn—
But happily if they may discover
Some separate test, some little clause,
Te prop Oppression's failing cause,
Sanction the trampling of thy laws,
And wreat the poor man's rights away—
Blind leaders of the blind are they!

mpious blasphemers! who would plunder
Jehovah of his attributes.
That they may keep the bondman under,
Yoked in with dumb and senseless brutes
Yet, while with blood their garments drip,
Thay worship God with perjured lip—
And mark! the sanctimonious eye,
The lifted hand, the brazen brow,
At to the new black man they cry. As to the poor black man they cry, 'Off! I am holier than thou!'

'Off! I am holier than thou!'
Such arrithe men who, lost to shame,
And deaf to mercy, dare to frame
Mischief by law, to turn away
The needy from his right, and make,
At Slavery's beck, for Slavery's sake,
The merciful a prey!
Ob shame! that such should lift their hands
For evil deeds in Christian lands!
Profaning with their very breath
The name of Freedom, while they swear
To make her weal, in life and death,
Their own peculiar care.
Periured and false! Yea—thrice forsworn!

To make her weal, in life and death, Their own peculiar care.

Perjured and false! Yea—thrice forsworn! The tyrant's too!! the good man's scorn! What! shall we crush our sympathies, And atrangle piety in its birth—And, heedless of the poor man's crice, As from the scourge and chain he flies, Harden our hearts and close our eyes; And threat him from our home and hear At their demand, whose lying lips Boast of democracy and—whips?

Serviles! still prompt at Slavery's beck! To bend the knee and bow the neck, Or, hound-like, press upon the track Of him who happily may have broke From his worn neck the tyrant's yoke, And drag, him to his bondage back! No! till our lips are sealed in death, We'll speak with unabated breath For God and for his trampled poor! Till in his place of guilty power, Trembles the despot of the hour,—Trembles the despot of the hour,—Trembles the despot of the hour,—Trembles the face of the hour,—Trembles the hour of the hour,—Trembles the face of the hour,—Trembles the form of the hour,—Trembles the face of the hour,—Trembles the hour of the hou

NON-RESISTANCE

A MORAL REVIEW

or, Some of the Evils of that Event Considered.

A Discourse delinered at the Unitarion Church,
Augusta, Sabbath Evening, March 13th, 1842.

By Rev. SYLVESTER JUDD.

Truth, crushed to earth, shall rise again; The eternal years of God are bers.

The cternal years of too are need.

'And God shall judge among the nations, and all rebuke many people, and they shall beat their swe into ploughstarce, and their spears into pruninghool nation shall not lift up sword against nation, near shall they learn war any more.

'Prove all things.'—Thess. i. 21.
I propose to give a moral review of the Revolu-pary war; or to consider some of the evils of the tpnsry war; or to consider some of the event event.

Let us notice some of the causes of the war. An estensible cause of the resort to arms on the part of our fathers was, British taxation. But the colonists were taxed to meet expenses that had been incarred for their own good, encolonent and glory. In the year 1756, the French held possessions in this country of vast magnitude and importance. The measures and movements of France, at that influence, that Great day.] In 1756, Great E and trembling before h

arus the Americans, and in opposition, says the historian, 'a general and ation had been excited by what is the insolence and enormities of Our conduct was such in cours in the language of Benjamin Frank

TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY. Dr An odious distinction on account of color, a bullying propensity to earry it out.

EASTERN KAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after April 25th, Trains leave BOSTON. For Nawburyport 3 at 7, 10 1-4 AM, 5 PM. and Portsmouth, 3 at 7, 81-2, 10 1-4, AM, 12 1-4, 31-2 and Salem, 5, 7 PM.

and Salem, \$ 5, 7 PM.

PORTSMOUTH,

It Newburyport, Salem and Boston, at 7 AM, 12
PM, 4 PM, so on the arrival of the
Boat from Kannebes.

NEWBURYPORT,

For Salem and Boston, at 8 AM, 11 2, 5 PM.
For Portsmouth, at 9 AM, 12 M, 6 3 4 PM.

SALEM. For Portamouth, at 9 AM, 12 M, 52 A F M.

SALEM.

For Lyan and Boston, at 7 1-4, 9, 11 AM, 53 A PM.

For Newburport and Portsmouth, 8, 11 AM, 53 A PM.

MARBLEHEAD BRANCH.

Marblebead for Saison. Salem for Marblebead.

7, 834, 10 12 AM, 73 A 914, 11 AM, 12 1-2, 21 4, 5, 7 PM, 1, 23 4, 5 3 4, 73 A PM.

JOHN KINSHAN,

Master Transportation.

Master Transportation.

The Equality of printleges.

WESTERN RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

N and after Monday, May 2, 1841, passeng trains run daily, (Sondays excepted,) from the epot of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, as for

Depot of the Boston and Worcester Railrynd, as fol-lows:
Leave Boston at 6:28M, and 7 P. M.; for Boston, Leave Abbany at 6A. M., and 7 P. M.; for Boston, Leave Springfield at 2:12 and 6:14 A. M. and 12-P. M. for Boston.
Leave Worcester at 6:14 and 9 A. M., and 5:34 Leave Worcester at 6:14 and 9 A. M., and 5:34 The morning train from Boston arrive at Spring-ield at 11:34 A. M., at Pittafield 3, at Chatham 4:1-2, and at Albany, 5:3-4 P. M. Fere through, 85:00. The cars leave Albany for Utica at 7 P. M. The teamboats leave Albany for New York at 7 P. M. erive at New York at 6 A. M., erive at New York at 6 A. M.

3-4 A. M.
The morning train from Albany arrives at Chathar
1-4, at Pittsfield S. A. M., at Springfield 11-3M., and Boston 6-3-4 P. M.
The evening train from Albany arrives at Chathar

P. M., and Boston 6.3.4 P. M., an Springheid 11.3.4.
The evening train from Albany arrives at Chutham 18.1.4, at Partiseled 10 P. M., at Springheid 11.2.
M. H.; and at Boston 8.4. M.
The cars of the Hudson and Berkshire Raiload will run between Chatham and Hudson, in conection with the above tersia.
For Greenfild, Huneser and Hacerhill.—Suges
cave S. ringfield daily, at 9 P. M., for Haverhill, vin
Northampton, Greenfield, Brattlebor, Hanover, &c.
assenger leaving Boston at 3-P. M., my take this
inc.

D. No exclusioners.

line. G.W. WHISTLER, Engineer.

IJ No exclusivates
BOSTON AND WORCESTER RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The accommodation trains run daily, except Sun
Leave Boston at 7; A. M., 1; P. M., and 3; P. M.

The first and last trains connect with the Western
Railroid. The first and second with the Norwich
Leave Woodstand.

4 P. M.

The second and last trains connect with the West ern and Norwich Railroads.

NEW YORK STEAMBOAT TRAIN, VIA NOR-WICH.

will leave Boston at 40 clock, P. M. every day, (San days accepted.) stopping at Framingham, Worcester &c.

c. A mail train on Sunday will leave We M.; Boston at I P. M. All baggage at the risk of the owner. WILLIAM PARKER, Superi

BOSTON AND LOWELL RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
ON and after Monday, March 14, the passanger trains will run as follows, viz:
Leave Boston at 7, A. M., 11, A. M.; 2 and 5 3-4,

Leave Lowell 17, A. 21, A. 21, A. 21, A. 21, A. 31, A. 31,

TA vile complexional distinction, enforced by brial assaults. 'Hail Columbia, happy land'!

tal assaults. Hall Columbia, happy land if
BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON
AND NEW-BEDFORD RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Tuesday, March 15, the passenger
trains will run as follows:
The United States Mail Train, will, leave Boston
daily, Sundays excepted, at 5 o'clock, P. M.; and
Providence daily, Mondays excepted, on the arrival of
the mail train from Stonington.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS

Providence daily, Mondays excepted, on the arrival of the mail train from Stomington.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS
Leave Boston for Providence, Dediam, Taunton, and New Bedford, daily, Sundays excepted, at 7 A. M. and the Providence for Boston, Teenton, New Bedford and Dedham, daily, Sundays excepted, at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Leave Taunton for Boston and Providence, daily, Sundays excepted, at 6 1-2 A. M., and 31-2 P.M.
Leave Taunton for Boston and Providence, daily, Sundays excepted at 7 1-4 A. M. and 4 1-4 P. M.
Sundays excepted at 7 1-4 A. M. and 4 1-4 P. M.
W. RAYMOND LEE, Sept.

TF Human rights not invaded.

BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. ON und after Monday, March 14, passenger train will run daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows

Leave Boston at 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. Mor Andover, Haverhill, Exeter, Newmarket and Do

ver.

Leave Dover at 5 and 10.1.2 o clock, A. M., and
4 P. M., for Exeter, Haverhill, Andover, Boston,
Lowell and Nashus.

Passengers can be conveyed from Nashua and Lowell foth eatilines on this read, by the trains which
leave Lowell' at 7 and 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.; and to
Lowell so the strain, by all the trains from Dover.

The Depot in Boston is on Lowell street, and pasto defention by change of conveyance.

Stages leave Exeter or Dover on the arrival of the
morning train from Boston, for nearly all parts of

Morchandise trains run daily between Boston an over. CHARLES MINOT, Superintendent.

IJT Equally free to all.

NASHUA AND LOWELL RAILROAD.

NAUMER ARRANGEMENT.

O'Nand after Monday, March 14, the passenges trains will the care of the Boston and Lowell Railroad, as follows:
Leave Boston at 7 and 11 A. M., and 2 and 5 3-4

Boston.
All baggge at the risk of the owners.
On the arrival of the cars at Nashua, stages Is for any-part of New Humpshire, Vermont, New Y. and Camada, via Concord, Keene, and Charlesto N. H., Windsor and Brattleborough, Vi.
Books are kept at the stage offices, 9 and 11 Els where seatecan be accured in any of the conches, correct information obtained respecting any of

routes
sengers from Mason Village, New Ipswich
o, Walpole, Bellows Falls, and Brattleboro, V
by 7 a clock cars from Boston, through in on n'clock cars from Boston, thro Albany and Saratoga second day. ONSLOW STEARNS, Superis

Seamen's Boarding House

which if shall on the best possible manner bearders, and the banish boarders, and the banish of immoral character. No dimmoral character. No dimmoral character. No dimmoral character and quality of all those scamen who all those scamen who

Rich Bridal Presents,

M. LLO

YOL. FUG

Comb, Fancy Goods and Perfu No 2 Milk, 2 doors from Wast May 13.

Now is the Time.
The Finest Head of Hair wycth's Cream of Lillie
A L. who have used it, acknowledge if

For sale only by DAN, No 2, Milk-

Improvements on a Valuab Discovery. Mr. T. JINNINGS, Jr., Surgeon la

Mr. Thomas Jinnings, Jr. having Davite has a complete Davite has Surgeon Dentist, 16 Sus Boaton, Jan. 1842.

REV. BILLY HIBBARD'S FAMILY PILLS.

stimete chronic diseases; and what they have done, it is not improbable they can de spin, tha language of the inventor... An early advance of these Pills will enable every ear successfully to be their own physician, indicomplaints.

They are for sale wholesale and retailly S FOWLER, No. 25 High Street, Charlester sale agent. Also for sale by CHARLE PLE, bookseller, Newburyport. Fries, 49 box. Where may also be had REV. B. HIBBARDS.

CARMINATIVE SALVE.

Partner Wanted,

IN the new and second-h One with a capital of from have an opportunity for a prot partialars, isquire of Wil April 15.

WANTED,

A Nactive and intelligent boy to steed a country would be preferred.

WM. G. RELA, 25, Gr.

NEW WORK BY DR. CLANMAN

THE DUTY OF THE FREE STATES.

MARKS MUGGENER BY THE CASE OF THE CASE OF

AGENTS OF THE L

Remittances by Mail.—A Post money in a letter to the publishe pay the subscription of a third p