HE LIBERATOR:

W. Williams, General Agent : es are to be made, and

YOL. XII.--NO. 22.

FUGE OF OPPRESSION.



Sec. 9th. Be it forther enacted, That all for-mer acts in relation to free negroes and free mulat-tees, are heavy repealed, from and after the passage of this act.

or this act.
Passed the Senate January 31st, 1842
Passed the House of Representatives Feb. 15th,
842
Approved March 5th, 1840

## SELECTIONS.

SELECTIONS.

MEMORIAL.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, the Memoria and Petition of the Subscribers, inhabdants of the tone of Northempotential of the Subscribers, inhabdants of the tone of Northempotential of the Subscribers, inhabdants of the tone of Northempotential of the Subscribers, inhabdants of the tone of Northempotential of the Subscribers, and the subscribers of the House of Delegates of Virginia, declared in his place that this trade is worse than the African slave prisona, juliors, marshals, monicipal and judicial unthorities, strictly of the United States, are instruments for carrying it on. The Union licenses it and receives the fees. So long as we leave any lawful effort untried to arrest it, or withdraw from it, we are as much responsible for it as if it were carried on in Boston.

There cannot be a doubt, that at the period of the establishment of the Constitution, it was expected by those who framed and those who adopted it, that slavery would at no distant time be done away. This expectation was grounded primarily on the provision for the early abolition of the slave trade. It was a delusion of that day, common to both Europe and America, that the abolition of the slave trade would prove to be the abolition of slave-trade. It was a delusion of that day, common to both Europe and America, that the abolition of the slave trade about the subscribe of the slave trade and the subscribers of the subscribers of the slave trade and the subscribers of the subscribe

BOSTON, FRIDAY,

JUNE 3, 1842.

every other State.

2. 'To ensure domestic tranquillity'—
By preventing Congressional, and Executive
breaches of the prece, assaults, batteries, and duels.
By putting an end to the reign of lynch law and
mobs throughbat the country.
By providing a plain, speedy, and peaceful method
of setting confloveraties, between the general govcranent and the States, and between different
States.

rement and the classes,
fates.

By providing for the maintenance of the Constituion and laws of the United States against infracions by particular States.

3. 'To promote the general welfare'—
By preventing Executive interference with the finances, currency, and commercial credit of the

4. 'To secure the blessings of liberty '-

and States.

By preventing associations within the Union, for collecting money, and furnishing arms, munitions and provisions for such forces, and fitting out expeditions for such purposes.

6. To secure the Right of Petition, and a respectful treatment by the National authorities of the Constitutional acts of the authorities of the

re is a kind of majesty in that posit

avery, still protected by law in a mim es composing our national confederati e face of them all, we proclaim oursel --yea, with more than confidence, w

the seal of the se

berty are universally enjoyed, an e-more than this, the government to do their duty, and to continue all policy, beneath the exercise of vessings have sprung into existence, udy, said the Governor in his open complete the confirm and if possessible to the confirmation and the confirmation an

Tears attend
The steps of wrong,'
does joy follow in the path
the glorious fruits of fre

## the Liberia Hereld, published at West Africa, Nov. 20, 1841.

Dismal Prospects of Liberta me, as it is impos

behovers us to be looking for some as supply these desiderata.

Some are so short-sighted, as to supply ations of missionary bodies can supply we admit freely that they have done calculated to do more good, we as free declare they can do evil. With a femissionary employment has rather injuy. The building of the saw-mill tage, because it gave employment to operatives; and were it not for evils hereafter be made to pour out, it shou agod. But can any one suppose that ment of the covey or half-made missiting about in the bush, is of real utility. You can be supply that the special properties of the special properties of the special properties of the special properties. The country what do they produce? In the country man, by constant and iterate teach a little naked native to say mens, or convince him that a circular amens, or convince him that a circular and the said that the same supplies that a circular amens, or convince him that a circular and the said that the said that a circular and the said that the said that a circular and the said that the said that a circular and the said that the said that a circular and the said that the said that a circular and the said that a circular and the said that th

# From the New-York Evangelist

Upon this the Philadelphia Cl orial upon the subject, very truly

des Trib

that accrues lands, and the wealth in m to \$1000, pi fabering mathat has descover his 25

RNING, JUNE 3, 1842

on Tue

to porsist in ur

cause for unive...

Marshall, a member or a abandoned the intozicac of 'tee-totalism,' and is 
lents and a portion of his 
emperance; still it is equalow, that he is a slaveholdav of the rights of man; and 

'tv, respectfully t

"maistence."

h Mack, De

, S. S. Foster, and H. C. Wright, imously, that at the opening of the af-on, we will listen to Lunsford Lanc's self and his family's rescue from slave-

mendinent was lost.
Remarks were offered by J. M. Sp.
Remond, Salem; Cyrus Pierce, Lexingt
Burleigh, Abby Kelley, and Sett Sprague
William H. Burleigh offered an amenda
was lost by a very large vote. The Secnot obtain, or mislaid the copy of i;

not obtain, or mislaid the copy of i;
Question recurring on Mr. Garrison's amendment,
—C. C. Burleigh moved to amend, by inserting
'amongst the before strongest. Voted so to amend
the resolution. The question, then recurred on the
amendment of Mr. Garrison, and it was adopted.
Voted to take up the recolutions introduced in the
A. M. by the business committee, respecting the
'Union'—as follows:
Whereas, the existence of slavery is incompatible
with the enjoyment of liberty in any country;
And whereas, 'it is morally and politically impossible for a just or equal union to exist.

with the enjoy.

And whereas, 'it is more...

And whereas, in the adoption of the American cand Slavery:

And whereas, in the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and in the formation of the Federal Government, a guilty and fatal compromise was made between the North and the South, by which alavery are nourished, protected and enlarged up to the improversimment and diagrace of "" and religious freedom,"

present nour, to the impoversament and outgree or, the nation, the sacrifice of civil and religious freedom, and the crucifixion of humanity:

And whereas, the South makes even moral opposition to her slave system a hoinous crime, and avows her determination to perpetuate that system at all hazards, and under all circumstances;

And whereas the right of position has been repeatedly cloven down on the floor of Congress, and is no longer enjoyed by the people of the free States—the liberty of speech and the press is not tolerated in one half of the Union—and they who advocate the cause of universal emancipation, are regarded and treated as outhaws by the South;

of universal emancipation, are regarded and treated as outdaws by the South;

And whereas, by a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, the right of trial by jury is denied to such of the people of the free States as shall be claimed as goods and clustels, by southern task maters, and slavery is declared to be the supreme law of the land; from which decision there is no appeal to any higher judicatory, except to the people on the ground of frew lotten task materials. And whereas, to reverence justice, to cherish liberty, and to promote righteousness, are the primary duties of every people, from the performance of which they cannot innocently escape by any compact or form of government; therefore,

1. Resolved, That the consequences of doing right must ever be-timore safe and beneficial than those of doing wrong; and that the worst thing Liberty can do, is to unite with Slavery, and the best thing is to withdraw from the embraces of the monster.

2. Resolved, That the American Union is, and were last been since the doming of constitutions.

a rope or sami, an it as the account a concentration of the physical force of the nation to destroy liberty, and to uphold slavery.

3. Resolved, That the safety, prosperity and perpetuity of the non-slaveholding States require that their connexion be immediately dissolved with the slave States in form, as it is now in fact.

An amendment was offered to strike out 'fatal' in the preamble, and substitute 'injucious, which was supported by the mover—Gove of N. H. Opposed by C. C. Burleigh, and rejected by a very large vote. Edmund Quincy moved to substitute, in place of W. L. Garrison's resolutions, the two reported yesterday by the business committee, on' the same subject. After debate, Mr. Quincy withdrew his motion. Yofed, or motion of E. Quincy, that on the debate of this constitute, without leave of the Convention.

These resolutions were supported at considerable

Convention met at the time appointed.
Resolutions under discussion in P. M. taken up, op Resolutions under discussion in F. hi. taken up, of posed by George Bradburn of Nantucket, and supported by W. L. Garrison. At 10 o'clock, Mr. G gav way for a motion of adjournment.

Adjourned to 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Months of States and S

County, and committee.

The resolutions relative to the 'dissolution' were then taken up for further cor Discussed by W. L. Garrison. The me adjourned to half-past 2 o'clock, P. M.

APPERMON

ess of profession—a f-ard to screen themsel

assed by Quincy, Mellen of Bo.
Collins, Raymond of Newburyport, S
Abby Kelley, S. J. May, Bradburn, W.
Wright, Garrison, and P.
The re-

Massachusetta Anti-Slavey Society are making vigorious efforts to have the approaching anniversary of West India Emancipation, which comes on the first of August, sclebarated simultaneously throughout the State, by encouraging the abolitionists in each town to interest the citizens, so as to get up an Anti-Slavery Fie Nic, by which those of both sexes, and of all ages, may participate; and would recommend that this plan should be adopted the abolitionists of all the New-England State.

C. L. Remondatoffices the following resolution, which was supported by the mover, and J. N. Buffum, and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we carneally reccommend to every abolitionist in Massachusetts, to besiege the Legislature with petitions, till Legislature cantemnts shall put an end to the outrages upon the rights of our colored citizens on some of the rail road lines of the State, and we recommend to every yoter to ascertain the

Resolved, That the recent decision of the coupons of the belief States, in regard to fugitive always, and the constitutionality of the law of 1793, is a gross assumption of power on the part of the United States, and sustained on grounds utterly, repugnant to the principles of the Constitution; and that it demands the freest and boldest expression of dissent on the part

the freest any own of the free States.

Resolved, That every man is (morally and legally) to trample it under foot, as he should every law and decision which conflict with humanity and the law of

decision which conflict with numerical decision which conflict with numerical deposition Congress for an immediate repeal of the Act of 1733, and also the State Legislatures for the enactment of a law, forbidding their officers to carry that act into execution.

The words 'morally and legally,' in the 2d of this series of resolutions, was an amendment offered and supported by C. C. Burleigh, and adopted.

Adjourced to half-past 2 o'clock, P. M.

Apprension Session.

aupported by C. C. Burleigh, and adopted.

Adjourned to half-past 2 o'clock, P. M.

Artexacoo Session.

Convoned pursuant to adjournment.

Win. Bassett presented the following resolution, which, after discussion by Bassett, Buffum, Beach, Abby Kelley, and Remond, was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That we have great cause of rejoicing in the indications which we see of a favorable clange of public aentiment, in regard to prejudice against color; and that we recommend to abolitionist faithfully to bear their testimony in this matter, insisting on the full recognition of the rights of all men, without regard to their complexion, in all places, and in all institutions, with which they may be connected. The fullowing preamble and resolutions were introduced by Abby Kelley:

Resolved, That alevery is the source of that cruel and abomlabele, prejudice, which is insulting and crushing our colored countrymen in the dust; and whereas we have no hope of the destruction of the latter, till the abolition of the former; therefore, Resolved, That we earnestly call upon all who abhor this prejudice, to attick with yet heavier blows at the root of the accurred tree.

Discussed by the mover, Remond, Mellen, Campbell, C. C. Burleigh, and adonated.

the root of the accurred tree.

Discussed by the mover, Remond, Mellen, Campbell, C. C. Burleigh, and adopted.

On motion of Seth Sprague, voted to take up the resolution offered this morning by Mr. Ballard, relative to anti-slavery fellowship. Discussed by Sprague, Ballard, Quipey, C. C. Burleigh, and S. F. Foster.

C. C. Burleigh, moved the following amendment, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the court.

C. C. Burleigh, moved the following amendment, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the consures passed, by this Convention against the pro-slavery religious organizations are intended to apply only to those which stand in a hostile attitude toward our enterprise, whether by their active opposition, or their attempt to hold a neutral position.

The Chairman of the Com

a oc chauman of the Committee, oppointed to con-nider the expediency of altering the time for helding the N. E. A. S. Convention, reported that it is inexpe-dient to make any alteration therein.

On motion of Edmand Quincy, voted, that the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slave-ry Society be respectfully requested to procure a more commodious and central place for our future Conven-tions.

ry Society be respectfully requested up recommedious and central place for our future Conventions.

The resolution against third party was called up, and discussed by C. C. Burleigh, W. H. Burleigh, Mellae, Thomas, and William Goodell, of New York.

Adjourned to 7-1-2 o'clock, P. M.

The resolution respecting third political party was laid on the table, and those touching the decision of the Supreme Court were taken up for consideration. Discussed by W. Phillips, and adopted with the amendment of C. C. Burleigh, before noticed.

On motion of George Bradburn, the resolution touching third party was again taken up, and discussed by W. L. Garrison, Campbell, Goodell, Remond, C. C. Burleigh, settle, Goodell, Remond, C. C. Burleigh, settle, and adopted.

tor strength to avail or tunities His providence the triumph of human

Voted, That the

Rev. R. R. Garley and Rev. Mr. Harris, in

were in waiting at the depot.

Sunday afternoon, Mr. Gurley preached in the South Church for Rev. John L. Taylor, the partor, who, a few months since, was made a life member of the American Colonization Society.

Particular notice was circulated through the day, that a lecture would be given in the evening by a Liberian, and remarks by Mr. Gurley. The church, at the hour of meeting, was tolerably well filled; and among the respected auditors, I noticed the Rev. Mr. Coleman, Rev. John L. Taylor, Ree. Samuel H. Taylor, Ree. B. B. F. June 1997.

Res. R. R. Gurley made a few introductory ...
marks, in substance as follows:

'I am lappy, my friends, on this occasion, to introduce to you the Res. Mr. Harris. He went to Africa about twelve years ngo, in company with the Res.
Mr. Erskine, from Tennessee, a Presbyterian minister, who, after viciting New England, concluded it
was no place for him, and decided with most of his
family to go to Liberia. Mr. E. died a few months
after his arrival. Oby friend Harris married his
daughter, and is greatly esteemed in the colony—has
the best reputation as a christian, and is entitled to
perfect confidence. Although he has never had the
advantages of education, you will readily perceive
that he is a mas of no ordinary ability. I would here
observe, that, through his influence, since his return
to this country, a large company of his countrymen.

have been gathered together, ready to embark for Alrica.

Mr. Harris then arose, and addressed the meeting
at considerable length, during which, questions were
asked by several of the clergymen. The following
embodies his replies, as well as statements not particularly elicited by the queries proposed:

'I am thankful the hot fo God for the privilege
to say something to no inglu. In the year 1829,
I arrived in Africa, with a considerable company of
emigrants from the South. We were welcomed home
by many demonstrations of Joy from the people. A
good many have died in the colony since I first went
there. It is growing more healthy now, and very
tittle injury he experienced from the climate. A few
charckes and some shift were the places of worship
we then found. Now we have 25 or 30 churches.
We who go from this country are there called
Americans, and the natives, Africans. When we
went there, we found the Africans ignorant of the
true God, and they would sak us strang questions
about him, whether we, would cut him up, and give
each of them a piece. They call us God-men.

Some of the colonists have gone out to preach to
the natifes, and tell them of that God who makes us
feel so good in the heart.

Dr. Woods—'How do the Africans behave?'
'Huch better than those who go from this country,
was the prompt reply. 'They are very strict on the
Sabbath, and want more God-men sent over. Strict
in telling the church of all wrong-doing.'
'How do they live during the week?'
'Honcestly—no cheating—as far as they know how,
they do right. Most of the colonists are temperate;
some of them, however, drink rum, but they don't
make a habit of it.'

Dr. Woods—'Where does their rum come from?'

Boston, Salem. New-York, Baltimore, Philadel-

'Boston, Salem, New-York, Baltimore, Philadelphin, and England.'
'Are there any alaves in the colonies?'
'No one is allowed to trade in elaves; but the Spaniards have established factories on our territories, and trade has been carried on some by them. The Spanish come into the towns, and give each king a begshead of rum, and then obtain a cargo of negroes. A troop of 300 colonies, by stratagem, took a fort belonging to the Spanish, and released the negroes, and put their irons on to the Spaniards. We took from that fort to our colony, nineteen thousand dollars worth of goods. The natives sak us for protection, and come to live with us. The colonists number five thousand, and the natives under our influence, ten thousand. In Monrovia, some have built houses—many children learnt to read. Africans learn to read easier than Imericans. The men among us cut down the trees, and burn over the ground, and then they are done with it. The women cultivate the soil, sow rice, and work with little hoes.

protection afforded. A design of heaven - extre turning home. They go with brighter prespect Robinson and others had coming from Holl The colony of Liberia is more important than Plymouth. The doctrine of Ausses righter is thrown saide as insignificant, in comparisors with all-absorbing question. Opposition is passing a 200 are now ready, and waiting for a passage. and a side as insignificant, in comparison to all absorbing question. Opposition ir passin, 200 are now ready, and waiting for a passage, teen of them are from Illinois, where they can joy their rights.

The importance of the commerce of Liberi coming more and more apparant, and the time come when we shall be repaid for all we do. I stopping the slave trade, which, according to the children, is robbing the slave trade, which, according to the children is robbing the slave trade, which, according to the children is robbing the slave trade, which, according to the children is robbing the slave trade, which, according to the children is robbing the slave trade, which, according to the children is robbing the slave trade, which, according to the children is robbing the slave trade in the slave trade is represented to the slave trade in the slave trade is represented to the slave trade in the slave trade is represented to the slave trade in the slave trade is represented to the slave trade in the slave trade is represented to the slave trade in the slave trade is represented to the slave trade is represented to the slave trade in the slave trade is represented to the slave trade in the slave trade is represented to the slave trade in the slave trade is represented to the slave trade in the slave trade is represented to the slave trade in the slave trade is represented to the slave trade in the slave trade is represented to the slave trade in the slave trade is represented to the slave trade in the slave trade is represented to the slave trade in the slave trade is represented to the slave trade is represented to the slave trade in the slave trade is represented to the slave trade in the slave trade is represented to the slave trade is represented to

pparant, and the time wi paid for all we do. We are thich, according to Thoma Africa of half a million of

Andover, May 30, 1842.

This

nove We

GEO. THOMPSON.

The last has been a memorable a.

The last has been a memorable when England—
week for the anti-alarvey cause in New England—
The editor is absent from the Commonwealth, on a
visit to a neighboring State, which will render it necseary to postpois all continents until our next number. Our saticipations, though almost attravagant,
have been more than realized; and we cannot doubt
that all who were present at the meetings were abundantly repaid for their attandance. This week, we
can give merely the naked proceedings.

can give merely the naked processings.

Meeting of Colored Citizens of Bontons
At the call of the People's Convention, a large
gathering of colored citizens was held at the Infant
School Room, on Monday evening, May 28th, 1620.

At a previous meeting, Joshus B. Bonth, William
C. Nell, and Benjamin Weeden, were appointed a
committee to obtain legal information in relation to
the bearing of the late decision of the Suprems Court
upon fugitives. The committee being called upon,
presented their report, and submitted the following

recrited in the control of this meeting, the feelings of a majority of this community are so decidedly in favor of universal liberty, that no apparaty or assistance would be extended the starbuler in the community are so decidedly in favor of universal liberty, that no apparaty or assistance would be extended the starbuler in

holders of the South, and their hot series upon and drag into sla-have escaped; yet, in obedience and in conformity in the principles in the breast of every member of we will not permit durislyes nor integrate.

Numberens, the Suprème Court has décided that Con-grèss cannot require State officers, às such, to aid in arresting fuglitive slaves; and whereas, the State might strictly prohibit from any participancy in the case; therefore.

gitive slaves:

Resolved, That we will also petition Congress to repeal the law of 1793; and in conformity with the principles of the Constitution, secure the right of trial by jury to persons chained as fligitive slaves.

The above resolutions were discussed.

Hilton, Thomas Col.

by jury to permitted the property of the prope

weiting be published.

BENJAMN WEEDLO,
WILLIAM C. NELL.
Roarn Monats, Jr. Secretaries
No. E. Convention.

The following is an account of the moneies that were received at the New England Anti Slavery Conductors.

A more complete statement will be given.

N. E. Convention.

The following is an account of the moneies that were received at the New England Anti Slavery Convention. A more complete statement will be given next week, including receipts and expenditures.

Joseph A. Whitmarth, Boston, 25c; A. Allen, Millbury, 50c; Edward Y. Perry, Hanover, 1,00; M. A. Bistop, Bradford, N. H. 50c; Nosh Jackman, Newbury, 25c; Cash, 25c; Cornelius Cowing, W. Acubury, 100; Wendell Thillips, Boston, 1700; Miss Lincolu; Hingham, 2'00; Sannuel' May, Luciester, 2'00; Anna M. Bailey, New-Bedford, 1-00; Catharine Bailey, do. 25c; Roswell Goss, New-York, 100; James N. Boffum, 1-Junn, 1700; John Allen, Rockport, 56c; Hi Woodward, Fall River, 50c; Warren Allen, Welpole, 50c; Jarvia Lewis, Weltham, 50c; Wm. Farwell, Cambridgeport, 50c; Sarah Bannon, do. 50c; A friend, 25c; Mary M. Brooks, Goncord, 100; Sunson, Cambridgeport, 50c; Sarah Bannon, do. 50c; A friend, 25c; Mary M. Brooks, Goncord, 100; Sunson, Sunson, North Providence, E. I., 50c; A friend, 50c; Joshua Perry, Hhnson, 50c; Reuben H. Ober, Woburn, 1'00; Wm. W. Marjoram, Boston, 1'00, Sunson, 50c; Charles Butler, do. 1'00; Nathaniel Gale, Boston, 25c; John Noyes, Jr. Newburyport, 50c; Addeline J. Fuller, Cambridgeport, 50c; Georga A. Brewer, Boston, 50c; A. Roven, 50c; Cash, do. 25c; Ebenezer Davis, Jr. Acton, 50c; Boston, 1'00; Stich Warten, Kingston, R. I, 1'00; Solemon Ford; Abington, 25c; Lory G. Ford, do. 50c; Dylais S. Ford, Ipswich, 1'01; Solemon Ford; Abington, 25c; Lory G. Ford, do. 50c; Brath J. Mann, 50c; Georga M. Saunders, Boston, 1'00; Shir Warren, Kingston, R. I, 1'00; Solemon Ford; Abington, 25c; Lory G. Ford, do. 50c; Brath Ford, do. 1'2; I S Smith, Hingtom, 1'00; Solemon Ford; Abington, 25c; Lory G. Ford, do. 50c; Brath, Horrill, Portland, Me., 1'00; Amass Scarle, Bath, Me, I'00; Hiram A Mores, Holliston, Sec; Wm Ahley, Me. Soc; Wm Ahley, do. 50c; Seth Sprague, Duzbury, 1'00; Solemon Ford; Abington, 25c; Men, Ashley, do: 50c; Seth Goodhue, Lowell, 100; 50c; Elias Richards, do 50c; Lewis Ford, Nash

EX COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.

or meeting of the Essex County Am wift be held in the Universalist Cl w Mills, on the 21st and 22d of at 10 o clocks on the 21st, se that are willing to do someth y of the aboutmable curse of Am Sities months bloom in 24.5

o do something to curse of American Old Essay

× See Mars. A.S. Soz: 11 th commed Report p 62

THELIBERATOR B 0.5 T 0 N:

From the Quincy Patriot.
CHRIST'S PREACHING.
Birlet the Lord, when he was teach
Had not where to lay his head;
et he spent his time in preaching,
Only for his daily bread.

Only or an daily oread.

O how tender were his feelings, What compassion filled his saind; O how just wefe all his dealings, Holy, hearlines, good, and kind.

All his goodness was self-moving—Jaulee brought him from above—Bleasing—Dessing and repriving, Flowed from his eternal love.

He went up and down among them
Presched the gospel to the poor
Yet when his true preaching stung
Many walked with him no more

All the scribes and priests reprov'd him Calling him seditions man; They condemned him—crucified him, Yet he quickly rose sgain.

Go, said he, thath every nation, Sound the gospel trumpet high, Bid them trust in my salvation, Preach the truth, and live there

All the twelve, by lits commission,
Preached the gospel not in vain;
While content was their condition,
Godliness was all their gain. He received no gain of money,
Preaching boldly, free and frank;
Neither corn, oil, milk, nor honey,
Only what he are and drank.

He despised all earthly treasure; Having one above the sky; Worldly—worldly pomp and ples Were but trifling in his eye.

All his prayers, and all his preaching Were his daily, sweet employ; Thus he spent his time in preaching, Finishing his cause with joy.

O! view the priests in latter age; See how few the truth maintain; sudge them by their works and ways, O: how many preach for gain.

Those are they the scriptures men
They run before they are sent;
Those are they that babes content
Never easy for content.

Those are they call'd hireling shepherds, Which around is slyly creep; They are worse than wolves or leopards, Caring nothing for the sheep.

O! ya shepherde, look about you, Feed the flock, support the weak Else they'd better be without you, If their wealth is all you seek.

O! ye priests, be not descived, As you preach, so learn to live; Freely you have all received, Freely now with pleasure give.

THE OLD FAMILIAR STRAIN. THE OLD FAMILIAN STRAIN.

BY B. SHRIFTON MACKERIE.

Which touched my heart in boyhood's yes
fore its chords were jarred by pairs,
slefore its hopes were dimmed by tears,
me has fled fast since first! heard
to music from those lips of thine:
t well remembered is each word!
So sing once more, oh, Mary mine,
The old familiar strain.

The ofd familiar strain.

Thins eyes have their soft radiance keph.
That won my heart in life's young syri And o'sr thy beauty Time hath swept.
Gentle, with light and charmed wing.
Unaltered is thy graceful form,
The trutting heart is still the same,
Keeping those true affections warm,
You sam me that o'd strain.

You sang me into one strain-Yee, sing !— as in those golden hours, When life, and love, and hope were you When fancy strewed our path with flawer Oh! sing the strain that then you sang! Your voice may have a sadder tone. Than medes sweet mible in that time, Ere grief or trials we had known, re grief or trials we had known, When first you sang in youthful prime The old familiar strain.

Methinks that on thy plesid brow—
So lightly touched by furrowing years,
Since first we plighted love's fond vow—
Thought's graver shadow now appears
But yet if in thy very mirth
Remembrance of our Dead will come,
Strong ties yet bind tine to the earth—
So breathe once more within our home
The old familiar strain.

AN OLD GEM.

AN OLD GEM.

BY THE REV. JOHN FLAVE.

Judge in thyself, O Christien, is it meet

To set thy heart on what beasts set their feet!

The no hyperbole, if you be told,
You dig for dross with mattocks made of gold.
Affections ser too coulty to bestow

Upon the fair-faced notitides here below.
The sagle scorms to fail down from on high,
The prover's saith, to catch the silly fly;
And can is Christian leave the face of God,
T'e mbrace the serth, or dots upon ncled?
Can carthly things thy heart so strangely move
To tempt it down from the delights above?
And now jo court, the world at such a time,
When God is laying judgment to the fine?
It is just like him that doth his cabin sweep
And trim, when all it sinking is the deept
Of like the silly bird, that to her nest
Doth carry straws, and never is at reat
Thil it be fasherd' welly but doth not see
The are beseath that's hewing down the tree.
If on a thorn his pleast itself repose
With such delight, what if it were a rose of
Admire, O saint, the wisdom of thy God,
Lest thou should surfait on furbidden fruit,
And live not like a saint, but like a brute.

From the Amulet.

From the Amulet.
A MOUNTAIN SCENE

A MOUNTAIN SCENE

(e ever eloquent rilla—ye lonely ways
That lead, I know not whither—ye fair flowers,
Rich with the sunlight which the summer shower
into your breasts through all her gladsome days—
Ye many-voiced birds—ye clouds that sail
O'er heaven's unrocky see—ye caverns wild,
By Nature's own resistless heads up-piled,
Mong you I wander free, and bid ye hail!
Feeling a revarance desper far than leads
The sags to lieger in the ruin'd dome,
Where men, by time mede sacred, had their home
rime, which conceals both good and wil deede,
Not man, but God, was, and in always here,
Filling the sinless scene with glory far and near!

VEGETABLE FOOD.

Happy the man, who, stodying nature's lay
Through known effects can trace the secret
the Foed on fruits, which, of their own accor
The willing ground and laden trees afford:
Simple his beverage, homely is his food,
The wholesome herbage and the running floor

NON-RESISTANCE. A MORAL REVIEW

A MORAL REVIEW
or's THE

REVOLUTIONARY WAR:

Or, Some of the Evils of that Ecent Considered.
A Discourse delivered at the Undiarion Chatch,
Augusto, Sabboth Ecening, March 13th, 1842.
By Rev. Statusters 13th.

[continued.]
This leads me, in the next place, to speak of the
continental currency. The revolutionary Congress,
in order to raise money and means to carry on the
amount of more than 375,000,000 dollars. The
States issued many millions more. Many millions
more of forged notes were thrown into the market
from British conces. And Congress knew this
would happen, for they were distinctly informed or
such a purpose on the part of Great British, beforehand, by their agents abroad. Well, these bills dereven as low as 500, for hard money. But Congress
ordered that these bills should be received at their
par value. It was ordered, 'that whosoever should
refuse to receive the bills in payment of any debt or
festise to receive the bills in payment of any debt or

of the FEW. In war, too, the discretion necessive is extended; and all the m the public mind are added to those force of the people. The same mali capublicanism may be traced in the in uses and opensymment.

The Power of the People.

Showing them how they may get rid of all monopolies, Unjust Taxation, and Unjust Laws; and may carry a Pacerrul. Revolution.

The People have perfect power.

The People throw their power away. They hire and sell it to their oppressors. They oppress themselves. They trample one another down.

The People are to blame for every injustice. Every injustice is worked by brute force; Every brute force is made up of the people. If the people would not be the brute force, there could be no injustice.

injustice.

Injustice to go the working part of the Army—the Newy—the Police—the Revenue Service—the Newy—the Police—the Revenue Service—the Army—the Newy—the Police—the Revenue Service—the New The Police—the Police—the Police—the New The Parliament can do nothing without the laws. The Parliament can do nothing without the

Laws. The Farman People.

The People cannot be forced to support injustice; they cannot be compelled to carry, arms; diey cannot be forced to shoot one another; they cannot, be compelled to do any thing for a government that opposes them.

not be tortext of the process them.

The People can stand still. The Government can't more without the people. The People delty the Government to perpetuate every injustice.

The People don't understand their own power, the power of peaceful, moral, determined resistance. It can stop all oppression, all injustice, all wrong. No power on earth can put down Peaceful Resistance; neither Kings, sor Queens, nor Lords, nor Commons, nor Armies, laron Navies, nor Police can put down peaceful resistance; it is not possible to force a people who use no force.

No power on earth can get the Tuxes out of the people, when the people are determined to pay no Taxes.

No power with the people are determined with people, when the people are determined with Taxes.

The whole power of the Parliament, the Church, the Law, the Army, the Police, and all the fellows they could pay to help them, could not get the tithes out of the people of Ireland!

The Quakers thought all ouths unchristian. The law companded them to swear. They would not be sworn. All the powers of the law were worked to force them. The Quakers were firm. By peaceful resistance they beat the law. The law was changed for Quakers.

for Quakers No unjust law can be forced upon the People. The People can get rid of every unjust law. Armies, Navies, Police, Revenue Officers, cannot keep the Rights of the People from them; spite of every standing brute force, the people can make sure of instice. every standing brute force, the people can make sure of justice.

The people must not use Physical Force to get

The people must not use a system justice.

The very idea of Physical Force is unjust. Every man who thinks of physical force, has the spirit and blood of a tyrant; he would imprison, and torture, and butcher men into asbanission to his projects and opinions. He would force his laws upon the polle by transportation, the gallows and the swote.

No Physican Force man has a spark of liberty in him. Physical Force and Liberty cannot exist to eather.

gether.

Let the people have no confidence in Physical Force; it is weak and wicked. Let the people have confidence in Peaceful Resistance; it is the Strength of the people.

No government needs physical force to support it. Wo government has ever relied upon Justice; they have all rested their strength upon Physical Force. Every government and every law they made would be respected, and loved, and obeyed, if they user just.

pere just.
The whole duty of government is to watch over

justice.

The people delight in justice. The people wil unite to carry out justice. Every man will submit himself to justice. No violence is wanted to carry unite to carry out justice. Every man will suom himself to justice. No violence is wanted to car out justice.

Justice is the moral power given by God to gove the world.

world. od does not employ brute force to make me his laws.

God does not employ brute force to make men bow his law.

Every just law of man is in harmony with the law of God. No just law should be supported by brute force. No unjust law should be supported at all. Every unjust law wars against the laws of God. Let no man dare support such a law.

Every man has the power to resist injustice; he is bound by his duty to himself, to his fellow-men, and to his God, to resist it. Justice is a sacred trust from tood to every human being.

The People have never trust the poure of Peaceful Resistance. They suffer from injustice. They throw all the blame on Parliament. They should blame themselves. The people are done every Parliament; through them the Parliament does wrong.

Parliament; inrough them the Parliament does wrong.

The People can stop the whole machinery of oppression. They can carry a GLORIOUS REVOLUTION. They can change the whole system of society. They can alter the very foundation of the government. The People can do all—the hardwrking People—the Multitude. The power is in their own hands, a power without violence, an irrestatible power. The whole secret is out in three words. Abandon the Government. Tell the people cover where to Ouit the Government. Legs it to sistible power. The whole secret is out in three words. Abandon the Government. Tell the people every where to Quit the Government, to leave it to itself, to do nothing for it. Pay nothing to the Government. Take no pay from the Government. Hold no office from the Government. Hold no office from the Government. We are no Government uniform. Don't petition the Government. Don't ask for any thing from Government. Don't expect any thing from it. Use no taxed luxuries. Take no oath. Serve on no jury. Give no evidence. Attend no court. Resist no force. Support no unjust Government. Stop he whole machinery of oppression. Put an ond to all injustice for ever.

Stop the whole machinery of oppression. Put at ond to all injustice for ever.

The Government cannot force the people to pataxes. It cannot force people to take its pay—thold its offices—to enlist-to use taxed luxuries—to take an oath—to serve on juries—to give evidence. The government can do nothing suffusion that the people. The people can do without the government who the government who the government who the government who who the government who who the government who who who we will be considered to the construction of the government who who was the people.

pure, popula

TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

CT-An polious distinction on account of color, and a bullying propensity to energy it yet.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after April 20th, Trains leave BOSTON.

For Newburyori 217, 10.14 AM, 5 PM.
and Fattemouth. 217, 10.14 AM, 12 14, 3.1.2
and Calcium. 317, 8.1.2, 10.14, AM, 12 14, 3.1.2
and Calcium. PORTSMOUTH.

For Lynn | A1 7, 81-2, 101-4, A31, 121-4, A1-2, and Salom, PORTSMOUTH,
For Newburrport, Salom and Boston, at 7 AM, 121-2
FM, 4 PM, or on the arrival of the Boat from Kennebec.
NEWBURYPORT,
For Salom and Boston, at 8 AM, 11-2, 5 PM.
For Portsmouth, at 9 AM, 12 M, 63-4 PM.
SALEM,
For Lynn and Boston, at 7 1-4, 9, 11 AM, 53-4 PM.
MARBILEHEAD BRANCH.
MARBILEHEAD BRANCH.
Marblehead for Salom.
MARBILEHEAD BRANCH.
1, 83-4, 101 PM.
1, 23-4, 53-47 A3-4 PM.
JOHN KINSMAN,

Equality of pr WESTERN RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
and after Monday, May 2, 1841, passenge
ains run daily, (Sundaya excepted,) from the
of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, as fol

trace Boston at 6 1.2 AM, and 3 1.4 PM, for Albany Leave Boston at 6 1.2 AM, and 3 1.4 PM, for Albany Leave Springfield at 2 1.2 and 6 1.4 A. M. and 1.2 P. M., for Boston. Leave Worcester at 6 1.4 and 9 A. M., and 5 3.4 M., for Springfield.

rive at New York and Advanced the Advanced Apring-in Information Fig. 19 M., leave next morning at 6, arrive at tinsfield 9, at Chatham 101.24 A. M., and at Albany 13.4 A. M. The morning train from Albany arrives at Chatham 14.4, at Pittafield 8, A. M., at Springfield 11.34. M., and Boston 6.34 P. M. The evening train from Albany arrives at Chatham 19.14, at Pittafield 10 P. M., at Springfield 11.2. M.; and at Boston 8 A. M.

1M.; and the Hudson and Borkshire Rail-incad will run between Chatham and Hudson, in constant the above trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

THE accommodation trains run daily, except Sun days, as follows, viz:
Leave Boston at 7, A. M., 1, P. M., and 2, P. M.

"The first and last trains connect with the Westero Raifroad. The first and second with the Norwich Raifroad.

Railmad.
Leave Worcester at 6 A. M., half past 9 A. M., and 4 P. M.
The second and last trains connect with the West orn and Norwich Railroads.
NEW YORK STEAMBOAT TRAIN, VIA NOR-will leave Boston at 4 o'clock, P M. every day, (Son days excepted.) stopping at Framingham, Worcester & C.

A mail train on Sunday will leave Were.

A mail train on Sunday will leave Were.

All baggage at the risk of the owner.

WILLIAM PARKER, Superint

BOSTON AND LOWELL RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

O N 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,

IT A vile complexional distinction, enforced by be tal assaults. 'Hail Columbia, happy land'!

BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON AND NEW-BEDFORD RAILROAD.

BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON AND NEW-BEDFORD RAILBROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Tuesday, March 15, the passenger Trains will run as follows:

ACOMMODATION TRAINS

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

Leave Providence for Boston, Taunton, New Bedford and Dedham, daily, Sundays accepted, at 7 A. M., and 4 P. M.

Leave New Bedford for Boston and Providence, all, Lave Taments for Boston and Providence, M. Lave Taments for Boston and Providence, all, Sundays excepted, at 7 1-4 A. M., and 4 1-4 P. M.

W. RAYMOND LEE, Sept.

The Human rights not introduct.

ET Human rights not invaded.

BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

O N and sher Monday, March 14, passenger tr
will run daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

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

er.
Leave Dover at 5 and 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M., and P. M., for Exeter, Haverhill, Andover, Boston owell and Nashua. 4 P. M., for Excite, Haverhill, Andovér, Boston, Lowell and Nashua.
Passengers can be conveyed from Nashua and Lowell to the stations on this read, by the trains which leave Lowell at 7 and 11 A. M., and 2 P. M.; and te Lowell and Nashuā, by 3 lith terians from Dower.
The Depot in Boston is on Lowell street, and passengers taking the ears of this varieties, and passengers taking the ears of this varieties as subject to no detention by change of conveyance arrival of the mortage train from Boston, for marry 31 parts of Maine, and the northern and eastern parts of New Hampshire.

Hampshire.

Merchandise trains run daily between Boston an
Dover. CHARLES MINOT, Superintendent.

Er Equally free to ul.

NASHUA AND LOWELL RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

L. 14. the passeng

NASHUM AND ARRANGEMENT.

O'N and, after Monday, March 14, the passenger

O'N and, after Monday, March 14, the passenger

Boston and Lowell Railroad, as follows:

Leave Boston at 7 and 11 A. M., and 2 and 5 3-4

Soston.

All baggage at the risk of the owners.
On the arrival of the care at Nashua, stages leave
or any part of New Hampshire, Vermoni, New York
and Canada, vis Concord, Keene, and Charlestown
N. H., Windski than Brattleborough, Vi.
Books are kept at the stage offices, 0 and 11 Elm st
here casteand be secured in any of the coaches, and
correct information obtained respecting any of the

ge routes

Passengers from Mason Village, New Ipswich,
ene, Walpdie, Bellows Falls, and Brattleboro, Vt.
ly, by 7 o clock cars from Boston, through in one
r, and Albauy and Saratoga second day

ONSLOW STEARNS, Superintendent.

TNo unwarrantable distinctions.
NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD 

Seamen's Boarding Hor

best possible of ders, and the h toral character, wed, but order of ngements of his

Proad

L. XI UGE

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

Now is the Time, the Finest Head of Hair pr Wyeth's Cream of Lilies

For sale only by the DAN, No 2, Milk-str

Improvements on a Valuable and Discovery. Mr. T. JINNINGS, Jr., Surgeon Den

ery operation warranted Office 22 School-street,

REV. BILLY HIBBARD'S VEGETABLE, ANTI-BILIOUS FAMILY PILLS.

complaints.

They are for sale wholesale and retail by SU
They are for sale wholesale and retail by SU
FOWLER, No. 25 High Street, Claricston-A
sale agent. Also for sale by CHARLES
PILE, bookseller, Newburyport. Price, 60 en
box. Where may also be liad REV. B. HIBBARD'S CARMINATIVE SALVE.

Partner Wanted,

A N active and intelligent boy to steed into Good recommendations required. One for country would be preferred. NELL, 25, Coming M. C. NELL, 25, Coming Of CHANNING. WANTED,

WM. C. NELL, 25, ConWM. C. NELL, 25, ConTHE DUTY OF THE PRE STATE,
NARWS SPOGENTED BY THE LET STATE,
NARWS SPOGENTED BY THE CLIFTY FAIR CLIF
STATE, OF THE PRE STATE,
NARWS SPOGENTED BY THE CLIFTY FAIR CLIF
STATE, OF THE CLIFTY OF THE CLIFTY CLIFTY
STATE, OF THE CLIFTY CLIFTY
STATE OF THE CLIFTY CLIFTY
AND THE CLIFTY CLIFTY
AND THE CLIFTY CLIFTY
STATE CLIFTY
THE C

PRON THE POPPMATER CIPILIA.

Remittenear by Mail.— A Postmarte property in a letter to the publisher of a representative for the problem of the property in the property of the property in the present property in the property of the property in the proper