r condescend to night supply him of his charming Natural History

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VOL. III.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON AND ISAAC KNAPP, PUBLISHERS. OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN, ALL MANKIND.

NO.

THE LIBBRA TOR IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT NO. 11, MERCHANTS' HALL.

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XXII.XXI.

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THE LIBERATOR.

THE LIBBERATUR.

I'What is the question I—It is to Sease immediately and properties of the reasons that the same distribution of the properties of the reasons that the properties of the proper

LETING OF THE FREE PEOPLE OF COLOR.

which to public notice, a large and remeeting of the free people of color,
the New-York Society, auxiliary to
rention of the Free People of Color,
improvement in these United States,
all in the Abyssinean Baptist Church
my Street, on Wednesday Evening,
er 26, 1832. 26, 1832:

on motion, Mr. Samuel Hardenburgh ed Chairman, and Henry Sipkins ap-

After some preliminary femarks by the Chairman, at his request, the meeting was a opened with an appropriate prayer, by the Rev. Jas. Have a proposed with an appropriate prayer, by the Rev. Jas. Have a proposed with an appropriate prayer, by the Rev. Jas. Have a proposed with a superposed was a proposed with a proposed was a proposed with the leading matters which would be among the leading matters which would be a proposed with the leading matters which would be a proposed with the leading matters which would be a proposed with the leading matter which was a proposed of the British Empire entertained respecting the deplorable States. Having made some excellent remarks States. Having made some excellent remarks States. Having made some excellent remarks of them of the matter with the cause of a most cruel proceeding the theorem of the matter which was a proposed with the cause of a most cruel proceeding the considerable extent, to lesses the interminable bondage of the slaves; he read the letter of Mr. James Cropper, of England, to Mr. Thomas Clarkson, Ione of the most streamous abultionists of that bountry) on the impropriety of patronizing the Colonization Society, other foreign caused were also read from various other foreign caused were also read of the London Anti-Slavery Society held in Exeter Hall, May 12th, 1822. Some observations on the character of Mr. O'Connell as a philanthropist, were made, and the following resolutions offered and unanimansly utopice, viz. That we the proposed the matter and the surface of the Condon Anti-Stavery Society held in Exeter Hall, May 12th, 1822. Some observations offered and unanimansly utopice, viz.

nd the following resolutions offered and unan-nously adopted, viz: Resolved, That we highly appreciate the un-

Resolved, That we highly appreciate the un-deviating oteritons of the friends of humanity in these United States, and in Great Britain, in the sacred-cause of emanicipation, and that they are entitled to our greatest respect and most sincere thanks. Resolved, That we recognize in the Honora-the Daniel O'Connell, of Telland, the champion of religious/liberty, the uncompromising advo-cate of universal emanicipation, the friend of the oppressed Africans and their descendants, and of the undulgrented sights of man.

cate of universal emanagement, the oppressed Africans and their descendants, and of the unadulterated rights of man. Resolved, That we fegree that we are unmore to make suitable returns for the disinterested fiveral states of liberty and equility, to the terror of the traffickers in human flesh and blood; and that we should consider ourselves through the state of the liberals and the sympathics of the liberals and mover the terror of the states of the liberals and the sympathics of the liberals and public expression of our respectful graditude.

cause, if we should wifthhold this public expression of our respectful grainfulde.

Resolved, That we tender to the Hon. DAYFILE O'CONNILL, our sincere thanks and respect for his great excitions in the cause of the oppressed,—boring that when his labors of benevolence shall be flinished on carth,—when the oppresser shall cease would be shall be desired to the control of this who holds in his hands the destinies of nations.

[From the Gepius of Temperance.]

EMANCIPATION.—COLONIZATION.

As faithful chroniclers of the times, we cannot but notice the fact that pract changes are taking place, in the minds #1.many, on the subject of our colored populs son. Many who there is a subject of the relative of the relative texture of the color of th

with. We sincerely hope he will mature a system, which shall yet result in the accom-plishment of a purpose, so entirely worthy of all the labors and sufferings which he has en-countered in its behalf.

countered in its behalf.

It is behalf in the second of the Prospectus of a subject, which avidently lies so near to his heart, will have wisdom given him to fill up the noble outlines here laid down. While we have no disposition to throw a single impediment in the way of the Colonization Society, and are by no means prepared to say, it has prospectually the Prospectus of the Prospectus

Revivalist.

(From the Rechester Revivalist.)

AFRICAN SLAVERY.—No. I.

It is a maxim in politics, as well as morals, that 'all have equal rights. That no 'man is by birth a slave or a bondman, but is entirely free—as free as Adam was, when he first camponed for the form the hands of his Creator. Among no class of men is, or should this be in more vigorous exercise than among the straining the aghter with a compared the compared that the straining the aghter of the decidence of the principle in the school bearing the aghter of the principle in the school bearing the safe of the principle in the school bearing the safe of the school of the singular terms of the safe of the

chromics, hatherto (and poezys still) a warm include of the Colonization society, and an optimized of the Colonization society, and an optimized the Colonization of the Colonization, and the Colonization, and the Colonization, and the colonization, not because they ever viewed it as no such frightful affair; and his definition to fair the Colonization, and the Colonization of the Colonization, and the Colonization of the Colonization, and the Colonization of the Colonization, and the Colonization, and the Colonization, not because the every design of the colonization, not because the every design of the colonization of their understanding. The colonization of their understanding the colonization of their understanding the Colonization of the colonization of their understanding the Colonization of the colonization o

Slaver Captured.—A Spanish brig, with 394 slaves on board, was captured by the British brig of war Victor, on the south side of the Island of Cuba, and sent into Havana on the 14th ult.

ISATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1882. [From the Boston Courier.]
TIME FOR DECISION.

TIME FOR DECISION.

An anti-tariff paper said some time ago—'It is full time that the complaints of the South should be attended to, and that we should yield to the forbeatance of the other southers states and the south of the southers are the southers and the southers are the

ishing than the North. Freedom is irrepressing.

The complaint of decay from the South is older than the protective system. The tuniff of 18th or as the tenter of 18th or as the total content of 18th or as the tenter of 18th or of 18th

(1) Yes we are, as a crime of the foulest, deepest dye — En. Lin.

(2) They deplore it as an incorrigible thief deplores his inability to plunder his neighbors with impunity.

BOTTON

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1833. ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-ENGLAND

ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

At the Annual Meeting of this Society, held
by adjournment at Boylston Hall on the 16th
inst. David Lee Child, Esq. proposed the fol-

inst. David Lee Chino, Loya Pre-lowing resolution:

Resolved, That the free People of Color and Slave in this land of Liberty and Law, have less liberty, and are less protected by law, than in any other part of the Mr. C. commenced with saving that if the

Mr. C. commenced with saying that it the malignant Cholera had rewards and offices to bestow, it would have friends and admirers; its proclamations, if it issued any, would find present to praise them, whether their purpose were to save or sacrifice a community. On where to save or sacrifice a community. On the other hand, we had it on the highest au-thority that when the Saviour of men was des-pised and persecuted upon earth, there was none so poor as do him reverence;—none so low but that to have enknowledged his acquaint-ance would have made them lower. Knowing ance would have made them lower. Anowing from history and observation that these thing were so, he had not come forward, on this oc-casion, at the invitation of the Anti-Slaver, from history and observation that these things were so, he had not come forward, on this eccasion, at the invitation of the Auti-Slavery Society, without being fully aware how little favor, or rather how great invidiousness he was about to provoke, even from persons whose good opinion he valued. But this was not the only adverse circumstancel with which he who undertakes to plead the cause of the despised and persecuted Africans had to contend. He must not only forego that sweet preath of persuading the people that they'are 'the most enlightened and virtuous hyon earth,' but he must also encounter, positive and continual personal danger. He saw in this assembly a nam whose character was "irreproachable—whose life had been blameless from his youth; ann, who and committed no offence against the laws of this Commonwealth, who was not even charged with committing any; a man in the peaceable and industrieus pursuit of a trade which was deemed so important to the well-being of the Commonwealth as to be the only one protected by name % nor Constitution; (1),—and yet a price had been set upon that yet a price had been set upon tha head! A State of this Union, by a de man's head! A State of this Union, by a de-iberate and formal act of legislation, had held out an enticement to every caitiff in this coun-try, or within the reach of its presses, to com-mit the most heinous breach of the peace of this Commonwealth; to insult near undoubted this Commonwealth; to insult nea undoubted constitutional sovereignty; to trample on the the supremacy of her laws, and to shed tile innecent blood of her citizens! Who could tell where and when this audacious infraction of the laws of nations and of the Constitution of the United States (2) round stop, or whither it would go? No man who should dare to say, human beings in bondage, scourging and kill-ing them as the passion and caprice of a tyrant dictated, were contrary to justice, humanity, to republican principles, and to the laws of God, republican principles, and to the laws of God, would in future be safe. He (Mr. C.) might soon have a price set upon his head for daring to denounce the insolent and murderous proceeding to which he had alluded, or for e pressing his honest convictions upon 'the greatest of all public questions.' (3) 'Who was rank, who was next to be let blood,' none could tell. Perhaps it would be the Chief Magrans, who was next to be let blood," none could tell. Perhaps it would be the Chief Magnistrate of the Commonwealth; and if it were, it would not be less at recious, though certainly less mean and base, than what had already been done. It was handed down as a saying of the lawgiver and chief pargistrate (4) of an ancient Republic, that 'that was the best form of government where an injury done to the meanset citizen, was esteemed an injury to the whole stater and an eloquent an injury to the whole stater and an eloquent and profound modern (5) had declared of law, that 'ther seat is the boson of God'; that, 'all things on earth do her homage, the very least as feeling her care, and the greatest as sic exempted from her power. If the government of the republic of Massachusetts were to be tried by these acknowledged tests, how mortifying must the resealt be? Perhaps it would have been well for the honor of the State and the safety of the citizens, if the legislature of Georgia had been pleased to select a more important visitin. If it had happengh to be his Excellency, instead of a humble printer, if it had been the strong and the armed intend of the weak and tim. If it had happened to be his Excellency, instead of a bumble printer, if it had been the strong and the armed, instead of the weak and the unarmed, something might perhaps have been heard about it in the high places of power before the lapse of a year and a half? Something might, in such a case, have been thought to be due to the violated peace and insulted digitily of poor old Massachusetts!

(1) The liberty of the press is essential to the second of freedom in a star is cought not therefore to Massachusetts, Art. 16 of the Blog of Rightstein, if Massachusetts, Art. 16 of the Blog of Rightstein, if

He had said that the act of Georgia was a violation of the law of nations. There was in leigners! How worse than contemptible in his mind no doubt upon this point. If Georgia the had no right to send her famous 'grand' to seize and manacle or murder the citizens of Massachusetts, much leas had she a right of controlled. Let the foul treatment, to move and instigate to it by an enormous public bribe the varmy of kidnappers and villains which is spread over the face of this country, and for 'a suitable reward' would cut a throat, or subvert a constitution! (6) I have heard in aneedote since I came into this Hall, which strongly illustrates the state

and for 'a suitable reward' would cut a throat, or subvert a constitution! (6)

And what were the people doing, while this apathy reigned among their ruler? A large portion were buy in stirring up the nation to avenge the abduction and murder of William Morgan, in which few comparitatively could have been concerfied, and in which it was to be hoped that very few were concerned; but the abduction and murder of William Lloyd the abduction and murder of William Lloyd Garrison, contrived and conspired by a whole State, and in momentary danger of being ex-cueted, obtained none of their sympathy or at-tention! Was a living citizen and friend of less importance than a dead stranger? It was the doctrine of our law that he, who knowingthe doctrine of our law that he, who knowing-ly permits a crime to be committed, is equally guilty with the contriver and actual perpetra-tor. If, then, we should permit our fellow-citizen, after more than a year's warning of the designs upon him, to be kidnapped and unrefered, as he assuredly would be, if once in the power of the 'tyrants who batter at hi peace,' how great would be our guilt and in nte who batter at his

my! The hideous and afflicting fact anno in the resolution, which he had had the honor in the resolution, which he had had the honor to submit, was now to be proved. If he should succeed in making it manifest to all, let none blame him for-publicly stating it, and invoking to it the attention of the country. If he failed, he would, for the honor of the republic and of human nature, heartily rejoice.

The most obvious and universal of those results have allowing mude.

ullar hardships, under which the colored pscullar hardships, under which the colored race labor in this country, is the inveterate, cried, and, I-will add, ferocious projudice against their skins; or rather, to put the guilt where it ought to lie, the reticle of their skins, because it is well known that their enticle or outer coat is every bit, as white as our onter coat is every on as winte as our fire. No industry, no usefulness, no integri, no intellectual attainments, nor moral recuire, had ever yet been able, in the eyes of time, had ever yet been able, in the eyes of us republican judges, to atone for the cons-mous guilt of a reticle, 'not colored as our our own.' The considerations of our common origin and end, even the sacred axioms and solem monitions of God's own voice, that he made of one flesh-ull the nations of men, and will dissolve them all in one common dust, cannot sinke that sutbborn prejudice, which closes, as with hars and botts, the bosons of Americans to the oppressions and complaints

This illiberal and unchristian prejudice does not exist in the same degree in any other country. In Spain and Portugal, and their colonies, and in Brazil, it does not exist at all. Brazil contains more negro slaves than any other nation; and if the prejudice were found-Brazil contains more negro slaves than any other aution; and if the prejudice were founded in prason and nature, it ought to be stronger there than elsewhere, because in werey mook and corner of the empire the African hue is associated with servitude and degradation; and yet colored mean rea eligible to, and do occupy the highest offices, they command armies, plead causes, heal the sick, and minister at the altar. Colored pastors are extremely numerous, and their flocks embrace both white and black. In the French colonies the prejudice exists, but is not violent; and it may be inferred from well known facts, that it never was very strong either there or in France itself. Mirabeau, Lafayette, and many other illustrious Frenchmen, are described as associating on terms of equality and friendship with intelligent and respectable negroes; (7). Napoleon advanced a brave colored soldier through the subordinate grades to the rank of Major General, and named him 'the Horatius Cocles of the Tyrolas'(8). A favortie engineer and general of Peter the Great was a black. He arrived at eminent distinction, and was decorated with many orders of knighthood. His son was the founder of the city of Cherson. (9) It is a familiar fact that in Tuykey, color creates no obstacle in the way of merit. In England, where the customs and habits most resemble our own, all distinction is quite done away. I have seen colored Tugery, color creates no obstacle in the way of merit. In England, where the customs and habits most resemble our own, all distinction is quite done away. I have seen colored men at the chess-board, at the card-table, at feasts, atchurches, athotels, and aram-in-aram in the streets, with white men of the first eminence for sunk, talent and station. Even in the British colonies, where a cruel and wicked spirit to some extent still survives, whites can set by the side of black jurymen. Was such a phenomenon ever beheld in this republic? If it had been, we should doubtess have had to be a support to be

(6) It is an established principle of the law of na-ions that an injury threatened, is as much a violation of the rights of a state, and a cause of war, as an injury

eneral Dumas. See Gregoire's Inquiry into setual and Moral Faculties and Literature of

ble of our Loris.

I have heard in anecdote since I came into this Hall, which strongly illustrates the state of feeling among us. My friend, the worthy President of this Society, delivered a discourse a few weeks ago in a Unitarian church of this course, and the state of the society in the society is society in the society in the society in the society is society in the society in the society in the society is society in the society in the society in the society in the society is society in the society in the society in the society in the society is society in the soci time afterwards, in making his parechial visits, he called upon a family, who presendly began to apploque for their absence for several sabbaths from meeting. And what do you suppose, was the cause of it? They said that they approached their period not Sunday that they approached heir period not Sunday that our friend delivered his discourse, and to their astonishment and horror they found it occupied by a what do you guess P—tiger? No.—Bost Constrictor? No. Something worse than either; something worse than either; something worse than either; something worse from the something worse for ferocious monetar destroy—in short they found it occupied by edford folks! whom the sexton had most impredantly conducted there.

round it occupied by colored folks! whom the sexton had most impridently conducted there. They could not bear the thought of sitting in it again; and in conclusion had abandoned it, though it cost them two hundred dollars, and had purchased another pew in another church.

church. A recent instance of a less harmless and more disgraceful theracter, was stated in the Liberator of last week. A theological student named Ragy was expelled for his color, by a vote of his fellow students, from the Wesleyan University of Middletown, Connecticut; and he will probably be compelled in consequence to forego the noble object to which he was preparing to devote his life. How pain ful, how humiliating is the contrast between was preparing to devote his life. How painful, how humiliating is the contrast between the conduct of these professed followers of Wesley in this so much boasted land of light Wesley in this so much boasted land of light and liberty, and of their brethren in the land of monarchy and darkness—the so much abused and belittled Great Britain. There Methodist ministers are daily encountering object, the stripes, conflagration and death in order to teach and bless the poor negro, and to pour light and consolation into his soul (10) Here—also, I cannot bear to finish the parallel. Be the face of my country weiled in this pic-

Some years ago, there was in Boston a colored gentleman named Sanders—Prince Sanders. He was a man of very respect-Sanders. lence. He wrote and published a good many valuable works, and took a peculiar interest in the affairs of Hayti, at a time when the destiny of that interesting country, and its more interesting cause, was quite doubtful. To the ny of that incressing country, and us more interesting cause, was quite doubtful. To the honor of Bostonians be it said, that this userful and worthy character was much and generally respected by them. He was even received in a hospitable and familiar way at the houses of many of the most respectable of our citizens. Subsequently, Mr. Sanders visited England, and resided in London; where he was a marked man, greatly noticed and favored by the most eminent persons in church and state. If in Boston some little rills of respect had set towards him, in London it was a lange and swelling tide. While he remained there, the family of a wealthy Yankee took up their abode for a winter at the West End. Mr Sanders was caugainted with them, and he called to see them on one morning at breakfast time, as he expected, assembled at the breakfast table, is common in Europe, and he found them, as he expected, assembled at the breakfast table, and the respect of the continuity into a variety of chat, continuing in the mean time, though not with quite her customary case and grace, to dispense the coffee. After the family had risen from the table, she said, as if by a sudden start of recollection, 'Perhaps you have not breakfasted; wont you let me pour you out a cup of coffee?' Mr Sanders was an experienced and keen observer. He had seen and experienced and keen observer. He had seen of experience and of ity are the storegest, it does not exist at all; if we find that we curselv

we find the conselves are free from it in respect to the color of a coat,—let us look still deeper and see if we find it lurking in our nadeeper and see if we find it lurking in our met, hure when unsephisticated; I tu as see if we find it forming any folding of the infant heart. Do your children refuse to receive or return the caresses of their colored nurses? And do they find a black heart there? Except ye be-come as little children, ye shall in nowise en-ter into the kingdom of Heaven.

(10) See the account of the me Smith by the planters, and of Charles in the British Colonies.

[Remainder next week.]

The Rev. Mr. Russell, of Watertown, offer-

ed the following resolution:

Resided, Thag the plan of colonizing the blacks in Africa, as explained by its friends, is prepesterous in the extreme, and everytheous persecution, in the extreme, and everytheous persecution, levelled acoust the free people of color, to secure and perpetuate slavery in our country; and, therefore, calls upon to counterfait its operations by an open, free, and fearless, exposition of its polery and effect of the floor but a few moments. It had been remarked by the gentleman, last up, that the pulpits and presses of New-England were silent upon the cwils of slatery. As a general truth this statement would bear, especially when the principles of immediate abolition and colonization are to be compared and diswhen the principles of immediate abolition and colonization are to be compared and dis-cussed. But he could not believe that this grew out of the hardened stupidity so much as out of the mistaken policy and misguided be-nevolence of the good people of New-Eng-land. Let correct sentiments obtain, and there is sympathy to feel, zeal to work, and benevo-lence to operate among us. The Coloniza-tion Society has appealed again and again to

lence to operate among us. The Colonization Society has appeaded again and again to
the sympathetic humanity of the non-slaveholding people of the North; and by its chicanery, has drawn largely from their coffers.
But, what is the policy of this instittion?
The people of New-England are made to understand that its object is, to befriend the
people of color, bond and free—to mitigate
the horrors of slavery, and pare down the
mountain of its oppression, by removing the
victims of its avarice to the delegiful and su
lubrious shorts of Western Africa.

This plan he would pronounce deceptive
and 'preparterous in the extract.' The Society had been in operation about fifteen years,
during which time it had transported 2,500 or
3000 free blacks. We have, within the Unitof States of America, 2,000,000 of slaves, and
above 300,000 free people of color; and these
unfortunate beings double ones in about thirty
years. Their numbers are increasing at the
rate of 70,000, and every day brings with it
200 new born slaves. And yet, with these
facts before them, this colonizationists would
gravely tell us, that this Society can remove gravely tell us, that this Society can remove the evil, if we will only contribute liberally to-

wards its funds.

He would have the audience attend to this He would have the audience attend to this matter a moment. In fifteen pears they have exiled 2500, not of slaves, but of free blacks: During the same period, slavery has increased more than 500,000 in our country. That is, while 150 freemen, have been shorn to Africa in a year, 200 have been born to perpetual slavery in a days. Now, at this rate, how long would it take the Colonization Society to remove slavery from our country? - If, in fifteen clark in the colonization of the col color, as there are slaves born in two weeks, how long will it require this Society to spinish how long will it require the Society of the try, where men are bought and sold as cattle? This was a wonderful proposition, which the claims of the Colonization Society press upon us, and admits of the same solution with the question—how long would it require a single hand to empty the Atlantic into the Pacific ocean, with a bucket?

hand to empty the Atlantic into the Pacific ocean, with a bucket?

But let us suppose that something can be done in this way, i. e. by colonization, to de-stroy slavery. And they can certainly do nothing to destroy the evil; if they cannot sup-press the rising flood and slay the pestioned where it now is; but, to do even this, they have 70,000 annually to remove to Western Africa!! To defray the expense of passage and other necessaries, we will allow only \$50 for each individual, (and it will probably far exceed this sium) and the vearly expense will for each individual, (and it will probably far exceed this sum) and the yearly expense will amount to the round sum of \$3,300,001! Let it be borne in raind, then, that this is not the sum requisite to destroy slavery, but to hold the evil, by means of colonization, where it now is. Three millions, five hundred thousand dollars!! A vast yearly revene this!! And from whence is this yearly torrent of dol. And from whence is this yearly torrent of dol-lars to flow into the funds of the Colonization Society? Is it to be drained from us by legislative enactments, as has already been at-tempted, or by loud and incessant appeals to

a blinded benevolence?

But, if the plan of colonization be a feasible one, it has a vast deal more to accomplish than what can be done with a yearly income of \$3,500,000. It has 2,000,000 of slaves to purchase—(for it is one of the fundamentals in its creed that slaves are the real property of its creed that slaves are the real property of their masters)—at the average price of 250 dollars a head, at least. This would require an additional sum of 500,000,000 dollars. Add to this the sum requisite to hold slavery where it now is, and we have the enorme sium of fee hundred and three millions, free hundred thousand dollars. Give these rapacious beggars this sum of money, and the aid of civil authority, and they may do something toward removing slavery from our country; but they will in turn reduce us to poverty and starvation. Who does not see from these statistics, that the phyly of colonizing the blacks in Africa, when presented to a New-England audience as the only feasible ground of removing slavery, is preposterous in the extreme?

But the real object of the Society, he was prepared to say, was not the removal, but the sum of five hundred and three millions, five hu

But the real object of the Society, he was circumstances. If those circumstances prepared to say, was not the removal, but the wecurity and perpetuity of slavery. He affirmed and held himself ready to prove, by the official documents of the Colonization Society, that it is not their object to mitigate or destroy alavery. This Society was hatched up some exteen years ago, as a matter of slave policy, in one of the slaveholding states. It without even a candid examination.

owes its existence to a secret so legislature of Virginia,—a -state held in cruel vassalage more the area thousands of human beings. Believe was put in operation was put in operation for the destruction

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approved of feelant to It you feel for it is an advantage of its and action community great men quiring will it safe am on the sa most inte probably equally la yet, sir, it ple in the controller Now, sir encounter zation Sc erful frier—and with to provide the controller and the

finence o

was provery.

Masters, whose hearts had not leave wholly frozen and petrificed—who had in life and health, taken from the pee his liberty and the fruit of his labor, rendering any thing as an equivalent quently became repentant when dequently became repentant when determined to the period of the quently became repentant when dea proached; they could not think of app before their Judge, until they, in some redressed the wrongs of their slaves by mission. This, and other causes, per large and increasing number of fire is large and increasing number of fire is large asset. These begin to acquire pro-and intelligence, and soon learn to gas plea and intelligence, and so of freedow. It class of freemen at the south,—I near so, men velone liberty is lost,—stand near us, slave, and by every principle of stand as slave, and by every principle of stand as intelligence. ciation, sympatime with an in ins ton, to him instruction and advice, and insin vassal with a warm and patriotic dain free. Under such circumstances, the que vissas. Under such circumstances, the con-as a matter of slave policy, would are to must be done with freemen of cole, thus urally associate with our slaves, infeat is ignorance, pity their hard fortune, salema within them principles of feedor? In Colonization Society is the result of this quiry. It answers—Drive them free is at the condition tutted visionally. quiry. It answers—Drive them fro —render their condition utterly into home, and then they will bee for the coast of Africa.

loome, and then they will become values for the coast of Africa.

This plan was first started by the fath, holding State in the Union. The spice at the only object was, to open a doc tang which they might drive out the signals ant, and to them, dangerous increase of hat And this will enable the slaveholder to the sharckes of slavery in perpetual scan. The Hon. Henry Clay and other first the Colonization Society have compast a annual increase of free blacks at 600 a annual increase of free blacks at 600 a have talked of the necessity of removing-

have talked of the necessity of removing as fast as possible to Africa, their free molested stay in this country being so at incompatible with the existence and sil incompatible with the existence and side southern slavery. The policy of the in holding states seems to be, so far as have any policy about it, to oppress, sur as possible, the free blacks—to take it them every immunity, and by the kelp of Colonization Society, to 'faces then his gary and active.' This is evident freather that every session of their respective leph tures produces new and additional first, degrade, restrict and oppress the five period of color. Laws have recently been passed Maryland and Virginia, interdicing sor's ored unan, whatever may be his clanates business, from entering into their tenfant, for one teet's time, under the panally iff addlares; and if, unable to pay, to be sim into prison, and finally sold into slaviny sell property—mere boards and brirds. It Colonization Society, to 'fleece them in gal property—mere boards and bricks. ' resident free blacks are cut off from the every profitable employment, by a long to of disabilities, fines, imprisonments and lie ses. And what is true of these States, it of all-slaveholding States, except in these of all-slaveholding States, except in use-crepancies which are necessarily streta upon the individual legislation are can stances of each. In fact, the understate between the slaveholding states and the onization Society seems to be this—psi rannize over the free blacks, oppres ree them, close up the highwrespectable and profitable employemen of every endearment of hor ships shall be ready to transport sickly, sultry and barbarous shores of l.
The resolution was adopted.

Amasa Walker, Esq. proposed the follow

resolution : resolution:

Resolveit, That the objects control
New-England Anti-Slavery Society
cordance with the plainest dictates
lanthropy, and Patriotism.

Mr President-I understand the Mr President—I understand the d your Society to be the connecipation, tion, and christianization of the size country. These objects appear to a in accordance, with the dictate of philanthropy and patriotism. I am well aware that the resolution now offered is in direct opposition tentiment; but I have learnt that per itment is as often wrom as right. I

timent is as often wrong as right many years since the univers community was that ardent spir cessary auxiliary to labor, an quantities might be daily used and profit. Now, Sir, alcohol i niversally rejected as poisonou twenty years ago. Public ser changed: it was then wrong—it! This is only one instance of hund

I mis is only one instance of hundress could readily call to mind in which the sentiment has been wrong. Public sentiment in all cases is for circumstances. If those circumstance vorable, it may be correct; if unfavorable circumstances. If those circumstances under the correct; if unformay and probably will be incorrect.

Now, Sir, the circumstances under the correct correct.

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matter freedom burnt up trous be down; have be they are adversit our syn. The that the ance will be the dee our own kind, ar free ins loved co of our g Union? cloud 1 forth fe vastatic ry intel the real

session of the

The Colonization Society was instituted asoff fifteen years ago, for the professed purse of colonizing the free blacks on the coast
of them years ago, for the professed purdensity of the coast
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of the Chion. It soon enrolled among its
order of the most exalted stations
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of the c it the poor negro in the country in make by any source and the combination of the camity. So extensive a combination of the camity. So extensive a combination to bler spon one object before; and, Sir, in the bler spon one object before; and, Sir, in the self-work of the press, that greatest engine of power, has with universal acclamation ground the cause of the American Coloroscapier. throtic desire to be neces, the question, would arise what would arise what of color, who ast-wes, instruct their presents of this enteresults of this enteresults of this enteresults of this enteresults of the enteresults

gee of power, have represented the cause of the American Colonization Society.

It was under these circumstances, Mr Presenter, that your Society commended its laborst and your object was not to trinsport the black to Africa, but to emaficipate and educate them at home. There was, therefore, from the nature of the case, a distinct collision leavest your Society and that in flavor of contraction. The fact that your Society dissection of the colonization Society was sufficient. The fact that your Society dissection of the colonization Society was sufficient. Notwithstanding all pur boast your efforts. Notwithstanding all pur boast some in a stage of the people of this sufficient was sufficiently as attains a stage of the people of this manning whether right or wriong.

It is enough for the multitude to know that the great and popular names are ranged on spaticular side of a question, and they think and and homeable too, to range there there we have the contractions of the contraction of the present and popular names are ranged on spaticular side of a question, and they think and and homeable too, to range three the contractions of the present and they think and and homeable too.

utes of Religion."

I think, sir, I need say little to prove this. The proposition is self-evident, if one of your elects be to 'Christianize the Blacks.' The Goden Rule settles-the question: 'As ye want that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them.' What would we wish, if we were, like then, wearing the gulling manancles of physical slavery, or the more dreadful claims of moral and mental bondage? 'What, 1sy, six, would we wish under circumstances like his? That we might be transported to Affica, there amid the sufferings and hard-slape of our exparitation, and after the necessity of the sufferings and hard-slape of our exparitation, and after the necessity. since, were amnot not sumerings and narri-dispis of our expatriation, and after the neces-sary lapse of years if not of ages; to receive she bessings of likerty and the gospel? No, as, we should wish for these-blessings, these dwar and 'inalienable rights,' now'; we should wish them to come to us on the wings of the

vial.

I need not spend much time to show that. Philanthropy approves of the principles of your Asseciation. Philanthropy is 'fove of manish,—benevolence toward the whole human nee;—universal good will.' Are the slaves arabers of the-human family? Are they should be excited in the arms of our benevolence and good will. To adopt the beautiful words of another.—No matter in what language their doom may have been pronounced; ino matter what complexing, incompatible with feedom, and lodian or African's un may have beant upon them; no matter if what disastent upon them; no matter if what disastent.

and good will. To adopt the bisautiful words of nacher. No matter in what language their does may have been pronounced in on an array what complexion, incompatible with freedom an halo matter in what disasters what complexion, incompatible with freedom and holds or Africar sun may have matter what complexion, incompatible with freedom and holds or Africar sun may have the state of the complexion of the first state of the complexion of the complexion of the death, sixtly coast of Africal: They think it is the best thing that can be done with the first state of particular the complexion of the complexion of the first state of particular than while observing these standards the control of the complexion of the complexi

centre, is slavery. All feel, all admit that alavery is a direful curse; on this point, all agree; but the question comes home with resulted force, What shall be done? and here, Sir, we disagree. The Colonizationists say, and they profess to have as much patriotism as yourselves, and undoubtedly they have, however much they may be mistaken in their position, they say, Sir, that we must remove the fire blacks to Africa, that we must procure the liberation of the slaves, and send them off, as fast as we can. You say, Sir, that we must liberate, educate, and christianize them at home, in this country. Now it is certainly true, that so far as our own selfash feelings and convenience are concerned, colonization special to show, an about that they did not be sent to Africa, where we are never and this is undoubtedly the great reason why it is so popular. It is very pleasant to most people, to think that these dolous Blacks are all to be sent to Africa, where we are never more to be troubled or incompaded by them. But two questions seem to arise here—one is other servers are seen to arise here—one is this point, and they will be selected they have have been full and explicit on this point, and renders any further remarks unbencessary.

more to be troubled or incommoded by them.

But two questions seem to arise here—one
is, is this scheme morally right? The other,
is it practicable?—And here, Sir, hefore going
any further, I beg leave to remark, that I do
not know that my sentiments will meet with
your approbation. I do not know that my
creed will be decined by the Anti-Slavery Society, as orthodox. I come here by request,
to express my opinions on the great subject of
emangipating and educating the alaxies, without knowing whether those opinions will be
in ageordance with your own, or those of any
gentleman'present. I wisk not to be understood as being an official organ of your Society, but simply as expressing my personal views

specifically and the states of the people of this search, it is as tage of the people of this search, it is as tage of the people of this search, it is as tage of the people of this search, it is as tage of the people of this search, it is as tage of the people of this search, it is as tage of the people of this search in the people of the search and the search and the people of the search and the people of the search and the people of the search and the search an

distant and inhospitable shores of benighted Africa.

It is often a matter of great curiosity, Mr. President, to observe the inconsistency of mankind—and a more striking instance, I venture to affirm, is not found in the whole history of our race, than the one to which I am about to allude, It is but a short time, a few months; since the sympathies of this community were excited to the highest pitch, by the proposed removal of the Cherokees from the land, of their fathers, to the western banks of the Mississippi. The pulpit thundered, the press groaned, and an almost universal cry of indignation was heard throughout our land. The worth of heaven, it was said, would rest upon our guilty nation, and the direst vengeance of a just God would visit us to the latest generation, if such an awful crime was perpetrated. All this was said and felt, because a few thousand Indians were to be removed from one

this point, and renders any further remarks the necessary.

Now, Mr. President, having in my poor way shown, as I hope, that the objects proposed by the Colonization Society size unjust add impracticable;—I would make a few remarks on the measures contemplated by your Association. The people of the South-can emancipate their slaves, and Aire their services as free men. It is for, their interest to do so, They can educate their Blacks, and they will be the better servants—more contented and happy. They can teach them the great principles of christianity, and they will be safer neighbors—better members of civil society. All this can be done, all this ought to be done. All this, sir, I trust in God, will sooner or later be done. It is the only hope of the oppressed sons of Africa—the only salvation of our country.

all this sir. It can be done, all that eight to be done. All this sire food, signed to a long this sir, I can in God, signed or older fall this sir. I can in God, signed or older for the country.

I some thought widely different, but reflected and the contract of the country. I can be thought and declared that the Editor of the Liberator was a made and an opportunity to appleight to his, and not only to him, but to the cause of injured humanity.

Mr. Freisdent, I know yery well that most ready to admit that it is prayeteable to manapiete and clearce the people of coloristic manapiete and clearce the people of clear coloristic manapiete and clearce the people of the coloristic manapiete and clearce the people of clear coloristic manapiete and clearce the people of the coloristic manapiete and clearce the people of the coloristic manapiete and clearce the people of the coloristic manapiete and the special manapiete and clearce the people of the coloristic manapiete and clearce the people of the coloristic manapiete and the people of the coloristic manapiete and people of the co be done. It is the only hope of the oppressde sons of Africa—the only salvation of our
country.

I once thought widely different, but reflection and examination have convinced may of
my error. I once thought, and declared that
the Editor of the Liberator was a madman—
a wild enthusiast—insane on the subject of
slavery. Sir, I am now happy to take this opportunity to apologize to him, and not only to
him, but to the cause of injured humanity.

Mr. President, I know yery well that most
are ready to simit that it is praquicable to
emancipate and educate the people of color
but them—"What," say they, 'shall we do with
them? Shall we let them remain among us?
Slall we allow them to enjoy the rights of citizens? If we do, they will be very unpleasant companions; and if we allow them to occupy territory by themselves, they will be uncomfortable neighbors.' These are the standing and insuperable objections, and they are
all grounded on selfish principles, and on the
doctrine that he slaves have not the rights of
men. And here, sir, I take it, is just the difference between the advocates of Colonization
and those of Aboltion. You hold, sir, that the
slaves have all the natural and inalienable fernice between the advocates of Colonization and those of Abolition. You hold, sir, that the slaves have all the natural and inalienable rights of men; while those who contend that we ought to colonize the Blacks in Africa, because they will not be agreeable friends here; in fact, maintain the principle, that that unfortunate class of our fellow creatures have not the rights of men; merely the right of existence, in such place and under such circumstances as we may see fit fo assign them—Is it not so? Do I mistake on this point? The place and under such circumstances are not many one. I am sure that such appears to me the true statement of the case.

I wish here to say that I would not be un-

injustice to any one. I am sure that such appears to me the true statement of the case. I wish here to say that I would not be understood, after all my remarks, as disapproving of the Colonization Society abstractly considered, and viewed only as it may affect the continent of Africa. That great good may be done them, I readily admit; and if free blacks, with the spirit and devotion of missionaries and martyrs, can be found to go their for the beavevolent purpose of enlightening: the darkest quarter of the globe, I am sure I would heartly bid them God speed. So far as Africa is concerned, it is well; but it is not so, in relation to our own country. As affording any hope of the final abolition of slavery here, it is entirely delusive. The people do look to the Colonization Society as the means by which these great and growing evils of slavery are to be removed. Here they are deluded; and on this ground I am opposed to the plan of

In the reversation of the control of

The Rev. Moses Thacher offered the following resolution:

Resected, That the principle of experience, pice.

Resected, That the principle of experience, pice.

Resected, That the principle of experience, pice.

The resolution was adopted, after having been sustained by the mover in a brief but highly animated and cogent specch, which we hope to be able to give in another paper.

The following resolution was submitted by Mr. Garrison without any remarks, in consequence of the lateness of the hour:

Resected, That the exertions made by the free people of color in this country to improve their conditions and to confer the bonelis of education upon their ordinary of the community—are highly meritoric and in confer the bonelis of education upon their ordinary of the community—are highly meritoric and in the country to improve their conditions and in the country to improve their conditions and the conference to the proceedings of high processing the conference of the proceedings of the process and the producted of the process. Adopted.

A MESSAGE

Of much importance was, as the reader will preceive, on reference to the proceedings of Congress, transmitted by the President of the United States to both Houseas on We dinesday. The processing of the several acts, proclaunations, &c. which have emanated from both governments.

The Message is of great length. We shall how ver, from a currency transmination of it, gives the proceedings of the president of the proceedings of the proce

The Constorers The following parameters is from the Augusta (Roo) Courter, of the fith is from the Augusta (Roo) Courter, of Liu (thi inct. II presents a trattling picture. A passenger in the stage last night, who came through the Cherokee Nation, says that there was great excitement there. Some persons who had drawn a tract of land, on which were improvements, attempted to take probability of the control of

is in close pursuit of the nurderers.

List of Letter received at the effice of the Liberary of the control of

Bath, Mc, J John Ketfrick, Newton, Mass.

ARREST OF AYENT. We learn that the Rev. Mr
Avery, for whom the Rhode-Island Legislature have
offered with the Mr. Avery for the Mr. Avery for whom the Rhode-Island Legislature have
offered in the Rhode, N. H. and was brought to this
city, on his way to Rhode-Island, and lodged at Shephert's Brombield Home last evening.

We have been seen to the Rhode Island, and lodged at Shephert's Brombield Home last evening,
We have been seen to the Rhode Island about three miss that he are accessed the prisoner at
the home of a Mr Malew, which is ritinated on a hyrad about three miss from Rhinges—Mr Malewer is
first the disputed himself to the seen and th

Go on, Mr. Danforth!—You may spin your cord as long as you please—we s stretch you up to the beam in due season

stretch you up to the beam, in due season.

RARE CHANCE.

Find sale, a large loto-fixed, well situated ings this can be compared to the compar

nd other friends of ver computed the close at 6000, and of removing them, their free and up being so what and safety of liegy of the size-, so far as well oppress, as much ke-to-take free by the help of the occ them into by dentify the safety of the control by the safety of the control by the help of the occ them into by dentify the safety of the saf the five people the his character or their territories, their territories, their territories, their territories, their territories, their territories, he penalty of fifty ay, to be thrown into slavery as le-and bricks. The it off from almost t, by a long train numents and licea-ese States, is true their territor numents and lices-ese States, is true xcept in those dis-essarily attendant attor and circum-the understanding inters and the Cd-be this—you ty-ics, oppress and co-nighway to ever uployment, and out isport them to the

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The object and in a door through the superabundincrease of blacks.

perpetual security, id other friends of

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tand the objects of incipation, educa-the slaves of this pear to me w solution I ha

resolution I have position to public that public searight. It is not real original to the spirits were a pro, and in moderate used to galvantage ame now as it was ic sentiment has gentle to summer the search of the search original to the search or the search original to which the pu

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LITERARY.

[From the Boston Daily Advertiser and Patriot.] LINES

WHITEN DURIS O THE LATE WARM WEATHER.
The air is like the brenth of June!
The clouds float soilly through the sky,
And wave beneath the glare of noon
in durzling splendor lie.
Far off, along the glittering bay,
Full many si gallant vessel glides—
So smoothly that the foam-wreaths play
Scarcely against her sides.
Her white sails to the sunshine filled,
Glean brightly as the silver clouds;
And falkes of yollow radiance glid,
And minglesowith the strouds.
O smuner! Given the vanished train

And mingle, with the shrouds.
O summer! from thy vanished train,
Did not some lingerers steal away,
And wait for winter's sullen reign,
To cheer us—as to-day?

And yet the distant hills arise Barren, antidesolate, and sere, And tell, in spite of sunny skies, The season of the year.

The season of the year.
There is no spit of summer green,
Whereon the wandering eye may rest—
The frees no longer may be seen,
The frees no longer may be seen,
The free wanders green,
The sick execution great to breath
The sick longer in the season of th

its nages in its hair.
And some delighted gaze around,
And some in a distrustful mood,
And some would say, with looks profound'It cannot come to good.'
For mea-white Nature looks so bright,
I cannot but contented be,
And bless the syrum air and the light,
Which thousands feel and ace,

Life's real troubles are not few,
Why seek to add unto the sum ?
Give me the wisdom, old and true—
To take things as they come.

[From the London New Monthly Magazine.]

[From the Loudon New Monthly Magazine.]

STANZAS.

We have been fireined together.
In summine and in shade;
Since first beneath the chesuat tree
In infinite way played;
But coldness desells within thy heart,
A cloud is on thy brow;
We have been firinged together—
Shall a light word part us now?
We have been firinged to tegether,
We have being friends to gether,
We have being friends together,
We have being friends to grapher,
We have being show that fired by lip,
And sullen glooms thy brow;
We have been gay together—
Shall a light weed part us now?
We have wept with file the tree,
Shall a light weed part us now?
We have wept with file teer.
We have wept with file teer.
We have wept with file teers,
Oer the grass grown graves where slumbered
The loops of grafty years.
We all we clear thy livrow;
We have been and together—
We filed the clear thy livrow;
We have been and together—
On! what all pert us now!

[From the Geniss of Universal Emucipation.]

[From the Genius of Universal Email

[From the Genius of Universal Ennaucipation.]
THE SUGAR-PLUNS.
No, no, pretty sugar-pluma: stay where you are!
Though my grandmither sent you to me from so fut.
You node very nice, you would take very sweet,
And I love you right well, yet not one will I eat.
For the poor slaves linve labored, far down in the sor.
To make you so sweet, and so nice for my mouth;
But I want no shave toiling for me in the sun.
Driven on with the waip; till the long day is done.
Perhaps some poor slave-child that head up the group
Round the cane in wlose rich juice your sweetness we found.

found,
Was flogged till his mother cried sadly to see
And I'm sure I want nobody beaten for me.

So grandma, I thank you for being so kind, But your present to-day is not much to my mind; The' I love you so dearly, I choose not to eat Ev'n what you have sent me, by slavery made swe Thus said little Fanny, and skipped off to play, Leaving all her nice sugar-plums just where they lay As merry as if they had gone in her mouth, And she had not cared for the slaves of the south, MARGARET.

MARGARET.

SONNET.

Goal's workspare very beautiful. The sky,
Buce, very, anderse in its broad expanse,
Or faceed with goales in its broad expanse,
Or faceed with goales with the state of the control o

THE EVENING CLOUD.

A cloud lay cradled wear the setting un,
A glean of crimson (ing) dis braided mow;
Long had I watch'd the glory moving on,
On the still radinate of the Late below.
Tranquil its spirit spirit'd; and floated slow;
Even in its very motion there was rest;
While every breath of eve, that chunc'd to blow
Wated the travelled white beautious wglst.
Emblean, methoughl, of the departed soul!
The control of the still result is the control of the size of the control of the control of the control of the size of the control of the control of the control of the size of the control of the contro

IMMOREAGUE
Immortal! Ages past, bet nothing gone!
Mon without eve! a mace without a goal!
Unshorted by progression infinite!
Fauntity forces future, life
Beginning still where computation ends!
T is the description of a Deity!
T is the description of the meaness slave! IMMORTALITY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASPAR HAUSEK,

An individual kept in a dimpron, separated from
all communication with the world from early
childhood to about the age of secenteen.

It required no little pains and much patience in correcting his instakes, in order to
teach him the difference between things
which are, and such as not organized; bethe communication of the communication of the

not to home and lie down there. If it was replied that such things could not be expendent of from animals, because they were animals to act that, his answer was immediately each of the control of the c

His (Caspar) had never done any harm. He then broke out into a ft of crying, which last-ed for a long time, and which could with difficulty be soothed; and said, that the man with whom he had always been, may now also be locked up for a few days, that he may learn to know how hard it is to be treated so. Before seeing this heatiful celestial display, and the country of the count

COWPER.

The poet of 'The Sofa,' when 'in merry pin,' trifled pleasantly. As an instance of his manner, there remains the following

The poet of 'Ane Sovie,' As an instance of his manner, there remains the following pin,' trified piesantly. As an instance of his manner, there remains the following the pin,' trified piesantly. As an instance of his manner, there remains the following the pin trified p

and found, down to the ground, from your humble to me—

W. C. is

HASTPOND CONVENTION. We are glad to learn that Theodore Duvides, agentleman well gradied for the task, and one of the convention. This somewhat notorious assemblage, which certain modern politicians, as a test of their own stormy patriotism, are in the habit of most vehementy denouncing, could not have found a more intellectual and able, and, store party menty denouncing, could not have found a more intellectual and able, and, store party believe, a more sind on interest, we succeed to the convention of the conventio

Practical Pun.—Mr. Chandler, the Editor of the United States Gazette, relates the fol-

Practical Pan.—Air. Chandler, we beanot of the United States Gascute, relates the following anecdote:
Yesterday morning a colored man was seen wending his way along Ninth street, bending under the weight of a large basket of beet tallow, but evidently at a loss as-fit regarded the end of his Burney, till discovering on a door plate the name of the writer of this paragpab, he made a dead halt, and set himself to the business of spelling out the name. The correspondence was exact entire to the name. The correspondence was exact entire to a chandler's?—so he are all the standards of the control of the

tions of a good haunc.

At the late anniversary of the Typographical Society, in Philadelphia, the Nullifiers are technically hit off in the following Toasts, by Wm. Hill, and Mr. M'Kelly.

(Calloun, Cooper, Hayne and Hamilton—The teaders of the Nullifiers; may their heads be used for multet, and their arms for shooting sticks to tighten the queins of the form of teenthy fours.

be used for mallets, and their arms for smoothing sticks to tighten the quotins of the form of tecetaly-fours.

"The Union—A capital form of Government, having no ([[]) in the history of nations—may a new ([5]) in the Constitution put a ([]) to the foul attempt to crass a ([]) from our country is summer to the country of Southern Nullifieds that neither the influence of British (£*s) nor the loss of American ([5*s) will induce any citizen to resist his country's laws. If one drop of blood is spilled in the cause of disunion, may the ambition of its movers receive such a (*) of exaltation that their ([s*s) may be cut short by the (~>) of a hempen card."

such a (*) of exalitation that their (*s) may be tut short by the (->) of a hompen cord.

The Carolinians complain bitterly of the protection, which they are if a given the manufacturers at the North, at the expense of the South. We on the contrary aver that the property of the South is protected at the expense of the North. The slave property of the slaveholding states is the constant theme of foreign travellers and critics; and those who envy this country her prosperity, and feel alsopation to revile her institutions, find abundant room for cavil in the fact that the government of a country which has for the government of a country which has for the government of a country which has for the surface of the critics of the critics of the critics of the critics of the critics. The fluctuations of trade may relieve the embarrassments of the South—by their own efforts they may better their condition—but no exerction, on the part of the non-slaveholding states, can clear them from the stigms of supporting a government which authorises and protects the slavery system, short of a dissolution from allegiance to this government.—Local Comput.

[From the Washington Telegraph.]

GEN. GREEN; I have a stove in my chamber of the common size, but of a new and peculiar of the common size but of a new and peculiar of the common size but of a new and peculiar of the common size but of a new and peculiar of the common size but of a new and peculiar of the common size but of a new and peculiar of the common size but of a new and peculiar of the common size but of a new and peculiar of the common size but of a new and peculiar of the common size but of a new and peculiar of the common size but of a new and peculiar of the common size but of a new and peculiar of the common size but of a new and peculiar of the common size but of a new and peculiar of the common size but of a new and peculiar of the common size but of a new and peculiar of the common size but of a new and peculiar of the common size but of a new and peculiar of the

[From the Washington Telegraph.]

GEN. GREEN: Have a stove in my chamber of the common size, but of a new and peculiar construction, which I have found, by actual experiment, will keep a fire burning, day and night the whole year round, with one cent's worth of wood per day, at six dollars a cord; and it will require touching but twice in the 43 hours. What is, perhaps, still more remarkable, it will at the same time contribute very considerably to the mildness of the temperature of a room in the coldest weather. If any vankee in the country thinks he can heat this, he is challenged to do so.

Yours with much respect, Isaac Ora.

Washington, Jan. 5, 1833.

Washington, Jan. 5, 1838.

Jon's Tirre Daughters. We remember some time kgo inserting, at the request of our Headcorn friends, an account of three old-laises in that parish, named after Job's three daughters, Jemima, Keziah, and Keren-hapuch, meeting together to enjoy a social cup of tea, each in the enjoyment of every ficulty at the age of nearly 80 years. We have to state that the old ladies have all departed this life, at intervals exactly corresponding with those which intervene between their respective britis. The last died a few days ago, aged £8 years, greatly esteemed and regretted by all the inhabitants of the respectable village of Headcom.—Muidstone Journal.

of Headcorn.—Maidstone Journal.

Magnificent Bridal Cake.—The Aberdeen
Journal, in giving an account of the splendid
ceremonials which were witnessed at the marriage of the Marquis of Abercorn and Lady
Louisa Russell, has not overlooked the gizanriage of the Marquis of Abercorn and Lady
Louisa Russell, has not overlooked the gizantide of the Marquis of Abercorn and Lady
Louisa Russell, has not overlooked the gizandid cake, which the Cake of the Cake
Louisa Russell, has not overlooked the gizaned every eye. A pyrama continuation at the
tack circles, of seven feet fall in circumsentate
tack circles, of seven feet fall in circles, of seven feet fall
tack circles, of seven feet fall in circles, of seven feet fall
tack circles, of seven

them the matrimonial benediction.

A late Durkish Journal has this statement:
A late Durkish Journal has this statement:
A late of this canton being lately called to affix seals upon the effects of a person who has been been considered to a state of the control of the particular than the cannot be considered the control of the particular than the cannot be considered the control of the cannot be considered the control of the deceased, who had not been hard wife of the deceased, who had not been hard been shut up in the place where she was discussed in the covered. Judicial inquiries are being made as the covered. Judicial inquiries are being made as this most extraordinary incarceration.

Kirren Pre. The New Bedford Gazette states that one evening last week a lady in that town made up a fine lated town made up a fine lated town made up a fine lated to the fact to the late of the late

'dough bats.' On going into the steet the morning, the lady found a bath of a 'young infant' kittens all smuly bedded warm dough, and the old car stiting by ing, with Turk-like gravity, this unlooks addition to the morning breakfast.

INFORMATION WANTED respecting l

ter, residing a Spring grove, near Study for Januachier, Longlands ratice in other papers of Januachier, Longlands ratice in other papers of an act of henevolence.

The Philadelphia Confer is to new the layer in the country. Some jokes have been english in the country. Some jokes have been english in the country. Some jokes have been supported by the country of the country. Some jokes have been supported by the country of the country. Some jokes have been supported by the country of the country o

with Inxuries.

Henry Eckford.—The National Intelligence in bishes an extract of a letter to a member to in which it is said of Henry Eckford, E. & See York, that he is still busy in the Sulma's New York, that he is still busy in the Sulma's New York, that he is still busy in the Sulma's New York, that he is still busy in the Sulma's New York, the Sulma's New York, the Sulma's New York, the Sulma's New York Sul of great

The whole number of militia in the United States. cording to the latest returns, is 1,308,047; of via 183,615 are in the State of New York.

MORAL.

Prom the Geniss of Truppersace]

Out! PM ONIT A PASSENGE? At a settin time, no matter when—a vessel wish was with the utmost differently she was determined by the content of the content [From the Genius of Temperance.]

Ask and to the level of at. He s only a pass-ger! Ask and the the high property of the reform—to drink no intexicating liques, aid to pledge his influence to put an end to its evils arising therefrom:—(0) she, I am govern myself; and as for the rest of the world, that's nothing to me: I'm only a passenger!

govern myself; and as for the rest as wordt, that's nothing to me !? mo my a peasure of the second o

A MONEY MAKER.

A MONEY MAKER.

'Do'you' sell ardent spirit?'
Yes: I sell any thing to make mose; I would sell the shirt from my back, it feed make a profit by it!"

Mark!—the person who made this declaration is a member of a christian clump to be accounted by the sell of t

ACCOUNTABLETT. Let every one settle as a principle, that his conscience, and not his hay or spiritual leaders, must be his considered. It matters not whether we are with the multitude or the minority; we should after forget that we act on our own responsible the stunger of reproach, cannot be the stung of multi-fluor not may also from reproach. The name of the stunger of the stu