vol. III.

ANDALL

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nle, a variety of ND CLOTHING OODS, e Stocks, Linen Mso, a few dozen -D. Ritter's do.— c. &c. aired in the neat-r barter. bought and sold.

MAKER, has removed in Dock-street, to few doors below usts by strict at-

OUSE

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON AND ISAAC KNAPP, PUBLISHERS.

NO. 29

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.]

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN, ALL MANKIND.

[SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1883.

THE LIBERATOR

AT NO. 11, MERCHANTS' HALL.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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Benjamin Lundy, Washington City.
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Joseph Phillips, Aldermanbury, London.

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THE LIBERATOR

MR. CHILD'S SPEECH.

MR. CHILD'S SPEECH.

Speech DAVID L. CHILD, E.g., at the First Anniverary representation of the New-England Anti-Slavery representations of the New-England Anti-Slavery representations of the State of lan. The severest positioned for the murder of a con-lary that the severest position is such case that the property of the surface of a negro was sen-el to twelve year; imprisonment in the peniten-I. will return to predigt that he will not stay as out. It would be a wonder if he were not ward already.

ith odd ends stolen forth of holy v

McCord's S. C. Reports, vol. iii. p. 533.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON AND ISAAC ENAPP, PURISHES.

(ATURDAY, JULY 90, 1888.

The follow prompted first was proposed of at Particle and Company of the Compan

and their might be a second with the second will be a second with the second will be a seco

29. Bay's S. C. Reports, vol. i, p. 163.
30. M'Cord's S. C. Reports, vol. ii, p. 463.
31. Trrible. A negro abre smore William is stated in a S. C. paper to have bearing drive for greenville, S. C. for the nurrier of a white man.

Phil. Gax., Aug. 1825.
32. Liberstor, vol. ii 1832. See also narraite of the Editor of the Richmord Whig, who was on duty in the milliag, that insurrection.

having a conderer to "ope," agent decrease, of colories having a conderer to "ope," agent decrease, of colories colory of reach of the colories colory of reach of the colories colory of the control of

LOOK HERE!

We deem it unnecessary to add a word of comment to the following article. It is worthy of the signature—'Afriend of the col-

[From the Windham County Advertiser.]

(From the Windham County Advertiser.)

Ma HOLBROOK—It is not my design, in appearing again before the public, to reply specifically to the various charges made against me by your correspondent, of him of the Liberator. The communications of Miss Crandall and Mr Burleigh, in their allusions to me, carry with them their own refutation. Mr B. tspecially, cannot expect any index to me, carry with them their own refutation. Mr B. tspecially, cannot expect any index to me, carry with them their own refutation. Mr B. tspecially, cannot expect any index to me, carry with them their own refutation. Mr B. tspecially, cannot expect any index to me, carry with them their own refutation. Mr B. tspecially, cannot expect any index to the public, that, as contained in my communication to the Norvich Republican, they are substantially true!

But, sin, the subject matter under discussion, involving, as I conceive it does, some of the vital principles of the rights of man, may velicaling a further investigation. For the contains a further investigation but of opposing to the utmost of my power, the purposes and efforts of that class of men in New-England, called Abelitionists. Their moral performance of their system is, that it comes to us with so plausible an exterior. They quote the declaration of truth, and knowledge, assume the dirine dentation, that 'God hath mande of one blood all the nations of men that dwell on the face of the earth.' There is not a man, holding in his boson a spark of piety or benevolence, that words.

world.

All these truths we can assent to—all these movements of benevolence we can co-operate in, and yet consistently, conscientiously, solomally, oppose the dreamy speculations, and denunciatory language of these men called Abolitionists.

in, and yet consistently, consciontiously, solicanily, oppose the dreamy speculations, and denuncitary language of these men called Abolitionist:

How stands the case? At whose door lays the sin of elastery? It is not chargeable primarily to the present generation, or even our country. The curse was entialed on the present population of the southern states by their nonestors—on these Colonies by the mother country. Slavery is an evil and bitter thing, and so is regarded most extensively in every and so is regarded most extensively in every cannot asifely slake it off at once. Now, what shall be done? It is known and felt, that slavery cannot asilely slake it off at once. Now, what shall be done? It is known and felt, that slavery cannot asilely slake it off at once. Now, what shall be done? It is known and felt, that slavery cannot asilely slake it off at once. Now, what shall be done? It is known and felt, that slavery cannot asilely shake it off at once. Now, what shall be done? It is known and felt the through the slavery cannot asilely shake the slaver is the slaver of the discussion of the control of th pose it as a gross violation of the rights of people of Canterbury, who regard it as a

the people of Canterbury, who regard it as a missance.

Let all things be done decently and in order. If such an institution is to be established, let it be done with ultimate reference to the removal of its pupils to Africa. Here, and here only, can they stand on the prond eminence of freedom and equality. But whether they go or stay, such an institution ought to be located in a neighborhood that is willing to receive it. If a whole community, with an unanimous voice, rises up and exclaims against the location of such a school within its limits, it is the height of injustice to force it upon them. The white has his rights as well as the black.

them. The white has his rights as well as the black.

Let it be understood that I do not oppose the education of the colored race. They are rational, immortal beings, and ought to receive receive the color of the colored race. They are rational, immortal beings, and ought to receive rever facility. The present special content is a comparison of the Abelitonists to raise them to perfect equality with the whites in respect to social and civil privileges, will only end in dissponitunel and disaster, my regard for this unfortunate people compels me to lift my voice against all institutions established with this express design. The negro can be A MN only in Africa. The American people ought, therefore, to repair as fact as is practicable, the wrongs they have done to him by furnishing him an saylar. Acre, and by facilitative of the white people, and are an application of the white people, and are an application of the white people and are an applications.

ing his removal. To think of keeping him here, and raising him to an equality with our selves, is folly—is madness; and the very idea of amalgamation is revolting to every moral and religious feeling within can they be denied? the community ought to from indignantly upon the attempts of the Aboltionists to throw obstacles in the way of the Colonization Society. Come in what plausible shape they may, whether in that of Anti-Sisvery Societies or negro schools, they are dirriers purposely laid across the path of one of the mobilest enterprises of modern times, and should be forthwith removed.

With Miss Cardiall I hold no personal contractive, at a work of the contractive of the contractive

BARBARITY.

Someties the register does not the should be discripted the modern times, and should be firstly themselved. The state and the state of the should be should be stated the state of the stat

SLAVERY RECORD.

[For the Liberator.] KIDNAPPING BY LAW.

KIDNAPPING BY LAW.

The following case at law, as reported in the Philadelphia newspapers, brings the question of kidnapping up before the public in a most tangible form.

Nothing can be more melancholy than to see men holding such stations in civil society as Yudge Baldwin, directly mullifying the law of God, by which he was sworn when he assumed the responsibilities of office, boldly encouraging the kidnapping of American citizens. We regret that 12 men can be found in the city of William Penn, who, under the forms of law, can rob honest philadurin spiral of the courage man stealing. Judge Baldwin adjudicates, that a New-Jersey kidnapper has a right to arrest and carry away without obstruction an American citizen from Pennsylvania as his alsee, to be tortured or killed, to struction an American citteen from Pennsylvania as his alave, to be tortured or kilde gratify his oppressor's revenge. Hear the word of God. Deuteronomy, 23: 15, 16. Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant two is examped from his master unto thee. He shall duelt with thee,—where it liketh him best; thou shalt not oppress him.

They were shalted leading Deldwick or the shall be the

best; thou shall not oppress him.

Take your choice! Judge Baldwin's authority to kidap, or the word of God denouncing divine vengeance upon the manstealer. Take your choice! Moses, and the Propets; the Lord Jesus Christ and his Apostles; or men who swear that all men are born free, and yet give a kidapper \$4000 as a bonus for stealing his fellow citizen. This is the very climax of all legal villany!

Reported for the Pennsulvanian.

Reported for the Pennsylvanian.
IMPORTANT TRIAL.

Caleb Johnson vs. Isachar Kinderdine et alia.
—District Court of the United States. Present, Judges Baldwin and Hopkinson.

Caleb Johnson vs. Isachar Kinderdine et alias—District Court of the United States. Present, Jusques Baldein and Hopkinson.

The attention of the District Court of the United States. Present Jusques Baldein and Hopkinson.

The attention of the District Court of the United States has recently been engaged in the trial of a suit growing out of the apprehension of a runaway slave by his owner. The substances of the evidence detailed by the witnesser, as 22, a party of four citizens of New-Jersey, came into the state of Pennsylvania, and took from the service of the person with whom he was then living, a black slave, named Jack, whom they alleged had absconded from one of the party some time previously, and after manacling him, placed, him in a dearborn with the supposed intention of runing him from the bounds of this commonwealth. On their way from the hotse, they clark Kinderdine, (the individual with whom the slave was then living at the time, and having been seriously injured by missiles thrown by this mob, the party in the wagon were compelled to stop in consequence of a blow received on the head by Caleb Johnson, the master of the negro—the slave taken from their possession—the gentleman who had come merely to reclaim their property, were taken into custody, and the Panthill, whom the same merely to reclaim their property, were taken into custody, and the Panthill, of the answer to the charge of felony, before the proper county court. His trial took place accordingly, and he was honorably acquited.

On these grounds Caleb Johnson has brought an action of damages against Isachar Kinderdine et alias, who participated in the violence before stated to have been done to his person. The claimant proceedes the cause under an act of Congress, passed to assert the court of the charge of felony, before the proper county court. His trial took place accordingly, and he was honorably acquited.

On these grounds Caleb Johnson has brought an action of damages against lachar Kinderdine et alias, who participated in the violen

adverse to the defendants. The jury gave a variet for plaintif, and awarded damages at 40000.

This is genuine kidnapping, in its exact character and practice. Seizing men without a tearrant, wherever they can do it with impunity; and under the operation of this novel administration of law, no colored person in Pennsylvanis is safe from the talons of the kidnappers. This is southern practice; they exize the colored free tann, destroy his certificate of freedom, put him in jail, detain him the days limited by law, when he is sold for his jail fees, and by collusion the kidnappers purchase him at the price of the official robberty, to sell him again to the 'gentlemen engaged in the stave trade.' According to the decision of the Pennsylvania court, all this villany, is the law of the United States, the violation of writch shall expose an honest citizen to be legally robbed of \$4000, besides the charges made by legalized official plunderers. Some years ago, a deputy sheriff in Virginia seized a woman as property, carried her to a remote part of the country, kept her the limited number of days, put her up to vendue, when no purchasers were present, bought her himself for about the price of his own official plunder; and was driving her off to his own 'Negro-quarter.' As he was going to his home, he had to cross a creek, in which the woman was drowned. Among other persons who attended to assist in the recovery of the coppee, was a neighboring Methodist, whereparked to the sheriff. 'Ah! Hudson, this is palar fulfilment of the kid saying; what is got under the devil's belly is soon lost over his about the price of law of the property of the copper, was a neighboring Methodist, whe remarked to the sheriff. 'Ah! Hudson, this is palar fulfilment of the kid saying; what is got under the devil's belly is soon lost over his and the same part of the own and had Jury, it was according to Judge Baldwin and his Jury, it was according to lawy and we all

the corpse, was a neighboring Methodist, who they were to go. Hereupon remarked to the sheriff—'Ah! Hudson, this for Canterbury rose and mo is a plain fulfilment of the old saying; what is got under the devil's belly is soon lost over this back.'

But, according to Judge Baldwin and his Jury, it was according to law; and we all and destructive of the peace as

know that common law, as now administrated and gospel justice, are as wide apart as into ble truth and satanic error.

NO PHILISTINE Philadelphia.

[For the Liberator.]
HORRORS OF SLAVERY.

HORRORS OF SLAVERY.

Mr. EDITOR,—There are creebles indeed upon alayes in this country, where the severity those that fall upon the opposite a severity those that fall upon the opposite plantical. I am informed, upon unpresent the same parts of Mississippi, hunted by look hounds; and that during the past year loads have been whitered to descript the past year loads have been whitered to descript the land.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[For the Liberator.]
WINDHAM COUNTY (CONN.) CO.
ONIZATION SOCIETY.

ONIZATION SOCIETY.

Mr. Epitron—On the anniversity of or nation's declaration, that 'all men are created equal,' and endowed with 'inalienable igna' I attended a meeting of the Windows Com-I attended a meeting of the Window Com-Society for transporting from as an land to the land of their father's speker a portion of our free fellow citizens, where the speker is a speker is a state of the speker cestors aided by their valor asstances declaration just mentioned. I sail set, tempt to give a regular journal of the pole-ings, though doubtless such a journal was be highly edifying, but shall contempts with mentioning a few particularly with uncutoning a few particularly with the such as the way the wind blows.

The address, (which it seems into

But M

way the wind blows.

The address, (which it seems it has a lished,) arrogated to the Colonization Stephenevolence, wisdom and efficiency, in a stinted measure; and denounced its is.

Slavery doctrines, as containing the trystel of disunion, civil war and anarch, office and the contraction of the c of disunion, civil war and anarchy. Of a specimen of candor, logic and closures, should be pleased to take further sodals. I time; but at present must leave a vin single remark. The orator declared the abject of the Society to be the same as the avowed by the abolitonists, i.e. the mean of slavery. I to occurred to me, that he is not as familiar with the constitution of a parent Society as the President of a toma can be such as what he is not as familiar with the constitution of the parent Society as the President of a toma can be such as whether the size is the contraction. branch ought to be, or that he gives to a clusive' a very different sense from that of narily assigned to the word.

narily assigned to the word.

I pass to the afternoon, when the Scor convened to transact business. The mar report was presented and accepted, what dissenting you'ce. Rev. S. J. May opened acceptance on the ground of the incorrest of some attacements made in it, one of wish was, that the practicability of renowing is very by colonization has been demon The next occurrence worthy of not

the appointment of an agent in form (at his discretion) auxiliary brand in any other way to promote the good cause. The agent elected for Cantal was (Andrew T. Judson, Es. 2) gentleman well known to your ret active benevolence in reference to dall's school. [Query. Is this inte response of this branch society to made by the Canterbury worthies ican Colonization Society?]
rapid promotion, considering
the gentleman's membership, says truly, is of but three or four standing; but extraordinary ment, on the other hand be remembered but little time to be when it belongs to such as anxious to have it known. services rendered by Mr Jud services rendered the famous 'Canterbut the passage of the famous 'Canterbut together with his laudable efforts to the Miss Crandall's school, and which length resulted in 'colonizing' Miss is I there but in Brooklypi self, (not in Liberia but in Brookl doubtless strong recommendation half. Indeed, so conspicuous is his bestowing upon him one office we cient demonstration of the estimal he is held by his new acquaintal also elected substitute to the ora address the next quarterly mee consequently be, in the order of the next successmenths hence. By the way months hence. By the way, it amiss to remark, that this arrar quarterly meetings was first made casion, the Society having heretof

Mr Judson soon had an opp ing that he was not insensib done him, in so early a promo cy. Mr May introduced a res stance of which was, that the of the Col. Society, viz. the of the Col. Society, viz. un-proper to build up a colony, an izing Africa, would not be a raising up a better class of co-home; that they who were to structors of others, ought to be de themselves, and qualified blessings of civilization and

Soon which, mounts on in rivileg olved. harks, o the a part will be ustomeometim—as clomment an. I am me

iberia la nd faith beral a com Ca hole 1

eable length. It was manifely and successfully resisted by another gentleman, who deserted praise for his candor. The discussion serveded, and Mr Judson took occasion reperceded, and Mr Judes perceded, and Mr jeatedly to misrepresent the motives of Mr May in introducing the resolution, and strengesty insisted that the education meant was desting in the doctrines of the Abolitionists, such master that of the Abolitionists, despit on the doctrines of the Abolitionists, despit of M. May constantly denied any such assaing, and several times repeated, that stat he meant by education, was what we smally adeerstand by the term, when we small school-houses and academies for our dilders; and he even offered, if Mr J. demaded it, to specify in the resolution the paticians of which that education should costs. But all would not dd, and the Canside was introduced by an anti-slavery man, it must mean to recommend education in the uni-slavery doctrines, which he proceeded to sy were treasonable, and calculated to spread desistion and blood over the whole country. But Mr J., not content to misrepresent Mr

desolation and blood over the whole country, But Mr J, not content to misrepresent Mr May, and condemn the principles of Aboli-tionists, proceeded to denounce the New-England Anti-Slavery Society, as having for Eagland Anti-Slavery Society, as naving for the very object of its formation, the dissolu-tion of the Union. After the debate had con-tinued solve time, the agent moved an indefi-siale pastponement. Mr May rose to oppose it, and Dr Harris of Canterbury, (your readers I presume have heard the name before), inter-I presume have heard use name solverly interposed to question his right to speak again, as he had already spoken several times during the debate. It was decided he had that right, this being a new motion to which he had not before spoken. His opposition was ineffected—Mr Judson's motion prevailed. All who sole were very willing, to be sure, that the colored people should be properly educated, but at the present time—under present cirbut at the present inne—uniter present comstances—at this delicate juncture of affairs—it wouldn't do—it would be arraying themselves against Canterbury—it would be ceasuring the State Legislature—matters with which the Society had nothing to do. And so, lest the act might be construed to imply accasive upon an act of injustice and tyramy, performed in high places, they refused, 'at this critical period,' to sanction the sentiment, that ne good teachers men must first be to become good teachers men must first be taught themselves! Verily, truth and right as the creatures of circumstance! It would no doubt have been a great pity if the Society hald-fiended their new member and recently elected agent, by a vote expressing a sentiment of conferent properties of the pro ions of the legislative body, which had con-sented to become a tool for his unhallowed

perposes. Soon after the indefinite postponement (which, if I rightly understand the matter, amounts to a positive rejection) of the resolution in favor of allowing to colored people the priting-of education, the meeting was, disselved, And here I would terminate my remarks, but that I have a suggestion to make to the agents elected for the several towns. A part of their duty, it is matural to suppose, will be the collection of funds. Now as it is costomary, I believe, for missionary societies sometimes to receive contributions 'in kind'-sa clothin, books and the like I would not seen the collection of the collection of the second of the collection of the collection of second or second o sensetimes to receive contributions 'in kind'-as clothing, books and the like, I, would recommend to these agents a somewhat similar plan. Let them give notice to distillers and rim merchants, that 'rum and whiskey' (vide Lheris Herald) 'will be gratefully received, and faitfulfy trasmitted.' Who knows how libral a donation Mr Judson might receive from Capt. Richard Fenner? Perhaps the whole 1400 barrels, (or more as the case may be required for a year's consumption, or use a grangelizing and spiritualizing the natives, a evangelizing and spiritualizing the natives, this way be collected, and the profits hight in this way be collected, and the profus of the last year's commerce might be expend-ed in gun powder and tobacco, unless, indeed, the manufacturers, producers or venders of these articles should be equally munificent. SERCTATOR. SPECTATOR

We recommend the following commu-ication to the clergy of every name and de-

LETTER TO A FRIEND.

LETTER TO A FRIEND.

WAITTEN ON PAST DAY.

At you indule one in the shahi of putting discall questions to you, why is it, I would ask, that on this day, which is set apart for fating, himiliation and prayer, and when, if ser, the sins of the people are set in order-before them—why is it that the most flagrant of all, the sin of statery, is so entirely kept out of gight? So were so the some of the same who exposed, enlarged upon and warned against; but over this a rel seens of the thrown, which, though it may have a some of its smaller features, is very fur how encoughing either its gigantic proportions from encoughing either its gigantic proportions from encoughing either its gigantic proportions the seenser vision of those accustomed to the concemplation of this monster, any attempt at concellance to juy servers to invest it with new forms of horror. I would not, however, bring se heavy a charge at least against any among selecting the servers of the second of the se

be country. Making a resolution about as of joined as would be the proposition; that the conceal, much more to defend the crime of the standard of education in common schools less than the constant of the standard of education in common schools less than the constant of the standard of education in common schools less to conceal, much more to defend the crime of slavery. But it is the reserve that scenes to result to the temper than the most of the standard of education, think it is the reserve that scenes to reveal on this subject which appears to me so inexplicable. I am not satisfied with being the standard of education and t

walid.

But slavery may also be enumerated among the evils and calamities of life. Here, again, all is silence. This is overlooked, while other evils, a malignant disease for instance, is expatiated upon with animation, its ravages deprecated, and ways and means pointed out to guard us from jits approach. Now if this, though a painful subject, is thought too important to be neglected; how doubly important the cause I now plead! Here is a moral malady preying upon the fairest portion of, our country, and which, with fearful accents, demands immediate removal. Where is the parent who would not rather see his whole family swept away by pestilence than to have them doemed to a life of hopeless bondage?

Again, do we find among us a few unfortune individuals, deprived of the blessing of sight or hearing; how are our sympathies excited whete the third are the contractions.

sight or hearing; how are our sympathies ex-cited; what pathetic appeals are made; and how readily is every hand stretched out for their relief? This is all right and proper. Still, who is there that would not rather his Stu, who is there that would not rather his child should be physically blind or deaf, than to have his senses rendered useless by the moral darkness and silence which are the lot of the spretched slave ?

The miseries of the heathen are also fre The miseries of the heathen are also frequently dwelt upon, and their ignorance of christianity depicted in the most affecting colors. It excites commiseration, and every means is resorted to for furnishing them with this inestimable blessing. Now turn the picture. Lo! here in the very midst of this christian community more than two willions are entirely and carefully withheld from all knowledge of the bible, lets by the light of its pure precepts, they should discover, and be led to assert their rights. Are you not, my dear friend, sometimes astonished at these wonderful contradictions?

Rebyk, however, I doubt not, will be made

Reply, however, I doubt not, will be made—that though this all may be very true, yet that it is as well to be silent when nothing can be effected by speaking; that all inter-ference is unavailing, so long as property in the slave is guaranteed to the owner by the articles of our Constitution. Now I confess, that this has a formidable sound; but I would ask, has public sentiment no power? If I mistake not, it has been known to shake thrones. On all other subjects it is admitted thrones. On all other subjects it is admitted to be a powerful engine, an important ally; and every effort is made to give it 4 correct and impartial tone. Such excessive delicacy prevails on no other question. Other unjust laws are attacked, and their iniquity exposed without ceremony. Is truth here alone to make no progress? Does ignorance prevail on this subject, and are not the people to be enlightened? Are the eternal principles of the propiet of truth and justice to be trifled with, because by setablishing them it may happen to interfere with some preconceived notions of property, or customs, founded in error? This surely or customs, founded in error? This surely does not accord with our boasted progress of truth, or march of intellect. If one part of the community are so happy as to arrive at more just conclusions in relation to any important subject, are they to be withheld from the other? Is it not rather an act of brotherthe other? Is it not rather an act of brother-ly kindness to impart them? Many of our ancestors were in darkness on this point, and saw no harm in a practice which their descen-dants view as criminal, and reject with abhor-rence. Shall we not extend the same light to our southern neighbors that we now enjoy? And who more proper to aid in this service, than our public religious instructors. All look to them for encouragement in exercitions. official to them for encouragement in every virtuous effort; their influence is great; let them use it here. There cannot be a better cause. Can they draw back when more than two millions of their fellow beings—ay, of their own countrymen,—are looking to them for succor® It cannot be.

MR GARRISON—The Bible informs me that the widow's two mites, cast into the treasury of the Lord, were as acceptable as the larger gifts of the rich.

gifts of the rich.

I wish to say one word, then, to you for my colopid brethen. Until I began to read the Libfrator, my mind was hungering and thirsting for some good. Now it has meat and drink. I see some light for my poor enslaved brethen. O how I wish that the white people would bury their prejudices in the sea, and do justice and give liberty to my poor injured brethren. Why not? It would be as much better for the white as for the colored people. My brethren would gladly work for the whites, if they were free and treated like human beings. man beings.

I was on my bed, and seemed to he

BOSTON

SATURDAY HILV 20, 1822

article for the amusement of our readers:

(*IRN RIGONNEXT FOR STRUCK-EXEPTE C:—Miss
Craudall has been arrested and imprisoned for keeping a school of 17 clouder misses at Caulestbury, Øt. under
the late law of that state which prohibit schools for
colored children from abrond—as bee beyond all doubt
most have dictated it. Miss
most have dictated it.
most have dictated it.
most have dictated it.
most dictated it.
most

course as to exhibit the law in all jits officienness. What a rebutle for the handwith persecutors of a Christian female! and what an example of course in a religious editor!! He dares to say that it are probabiliting the establishment of schools for the education of littles misses of color, is unconstitutional? and even ventures to intimate that it is 'colous!'! How cutting the rebutle must appear to A. T. Judson and his conditions!

It is not two years since Messrs. Worcester and It is not two years since Mears, Worcester as Butter were imprisoned under a law of Georgia, instructing the Cherokees. Let us now torn but the files of the Recorder, and see bow the same cell spoke of their imprisonment, and of the conduct Georgia. We find him giving utternace to his india nation in the following language, which in point sewerity is equal to any thing even uttered by the ab litionistic concerning slavery:

A section on any time over uttered by the aboliation is concerning alwayr;

A letter from one of the honored sufferers has been
excived at the Alissianary Rooms, stating that Messraexcived at the Alissianary Rooms, stating that Messraexcived at the Alissianary Rooms, and the
Board, were on their way, with other connicts, to the
Georgia Pentiestary! The trial terminated, on the
Georgia Pentiestary! The trial terminated, on the
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He the 'nullifers' of constitutions and treaties, the for-feiters of their country's hongr, the tramplers on right, and justice, and pledged faith, THE AVARICIOUS ROBBERS OF THE POOR, THE INHUMAN OPPRESSORS OF THE WEAK, the denouncers and imprisoners of henest particular and Christian parity, the dealers in gratuitous insult and outrage— let then ask particul

Mark the difference! Indignation is cheap who the utterance of it gains applause!

COLONIZATION MEETING

COLONIZATION MEETING.

On Friday evening of last work, the Massaclausetts Colonization Society hold a meeting at the Massaic Tennile. It was addressed by the Hon. Alexander H. Everett, Rev. R. R. Guley, Mr. A. D. Williams, Licitutenant Governor, and Mr. Roberts, the High Sheriff of Liberia; also by the Rev. Mr. Maleom and Joshua N. Danforth.
Mr. Gurley was more eloquent than argumentative. He glanced at some of the objections to the Colonization Society, and endeavored to refute them. His speech, however, was a mere repetition of what we had heard a bunded times before.

The Lieutenant Governor and the High Sheriff of the Colonization of

tian privileges!

Messrs. Williams and Roberts stated to a friend cours, that they regarded Mr. Garrison as a true friend to the black man, and that he was so regarded in the Colony. They like the Liberator, and believe the principles which it advocates.

VALUABLE PAMPHLET.

VALUABLE PAMPHLET.

THE SIX OF SLAVERY AND ITS RESIDY; containing some reflections on the moral influence of African Colomization. By E. Wattery, Ja. Prof. of Math. and Nat. Phil. Western Reserve College, New-York, 1883, pp. 53.

We can scarcely find language to express our admiration of this paniphlet. The writer is master of this subject, and discusses it with his characteristic zeal and boldness. The pumphlet will convince every candid man who reads it, had severy is an aggravated could man who reads it, had severy is an aggravated crained may have a contained to the contained with the contained of the American Colonization Soriety in the tendency of the American Colonization Soriety in the colonization Society are oppressive in their influence upon the free people of color; and that the only remedy for slavery lies in the moral completence of the doctrine of IRENTIALE ABOLITION. We wish a copy of itwee in the Anads of every philanthropists and christian in the land. We shall endeaver to find room for extracts bereafter.

The Rev. Mr. Phelps having concluded to preach four or five discourses on the subject of slavery in this city, and the Board of Managers of the New-England Anti-Slavery Society having come to the determination to publish them in a book or pamphlet form, we have concluded to omit our sketch of his remarks upon the remedy for slavery, at least for the present.

GRAND ONSET!

Chantal ONSET!

Colonization agent are as planty as blackborries!
They are making a united sed envisibable altack from the process of sub-agents who go forth from Andover, and several amount-tongued christines alterholders and colonizationists from the South. What means all this array of inflences? A rate be Colonizationists faried, that the 'andeat young mean' with more blood thata brains' who compose the Pull-Statery Detectly, will work the care of the Pull-Statery Detectly, will work to compose the Pull-Statery Detectly, will work to compose the Pull-Statery Detectly, will work to the process of the process of

The Trenscript, after quoling Mr. Garrison's statismens, in one of his letter's from England, relative to the mass of petitions for the abolition of slavery, which have been presented in the British Parliament, says: "We can credit with some little difficulty. Amelie Opic, Princella Boaton, and the modest 187,000—bit to First Parliament, we can't go that,—we have consulted the centure and can't find the women?

Garrison, we can't go that,—we have consulted the census and can't find the women.

Just open your eyes, friend Walter, and put on your leader-specialles, and look again. There are in Great Britain, 'may is please your honer,' \$5,000,000 or inhabitants. Suppose one half of them to be females—then deduce £0,00,000 for 'little mixes,' who are not old sought to petition Parliament, and \$,000,000 more for the women, 'teo will not any ladies), attached to the West India party,—and you have left HREE MILLION ladies, 'good and true,' who are exerting themselves to promote the abolition of Slaves—more than after finest the number stated by Mr. Garrison: 1 The Transcript, and not Mr. Garrison, 'tow—more a mixtle.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

The following is an extract of a letter, which we re-eived a short time since, from a student at this Col-

lege:
'It gives me great pleasure to inform you, that in
this College you have a number, though small, oppose
to the measures pursued by the African College
to the desease of immediate and total
abolition's galaning ground every day. Their
those that hesitate not to declare their opinion in relature those that hesitate not to declare their opinion in relature that the situation of the situation of this all-important subject. In order that we
may successfully meet the opposers of this grand work,
it is necessary that we should make every exertion to
obtain fortet—with facts the people must be convinced.'
'An Auxiliary to the New-England Anti-Slavery Society has already been formed, which we hope will be
the means of doing much for the advancement of our
common object.'

BOSTON RECORDER

BOSTON RECORDER.
The learned Editior of this paper appears to be in a 'peck of troible' about the fands of the New-England Anti-Slavery Society. He thinks the Board of Managers are bound to step forth in their official capacity, and answer the slanders of an asonymous writer! Go on, sit, and do you wrot; the New-England Anti-Slavery Society for are noting from your opposition. They have find the doubt that when the Society becomes popularly of the state of

ANDREW T. JUDSON.

ANDREW T. JUDSON.

[Jr] It will be seen by a communication in to-day's paper, that this modern Nero is appointed an Agent of the Colonization Society. His appointment confirms what we have repeatedly declared, that the persecution of Miss Crandall is the genuine fruit of Colonization principles; and if it does not open the eyes of the people of New-England, we shall be disappointed.

I CORRECTION.

CORRECTION.

IT? It appears that we were mistaken in saying that Miss Crandall was confined in the same of which was a confined in the same of which was in the confined of the same room, which we understand it as a confined in the same room, which we understand it with pleasure the following extract from a communication in the Brooklyn Adversice, written by the Rev. Mr. May:

'It is due to Mr. Tyler and his family to say, that she was made as comfortable as the could be made in every attention was shown Miss. Grainfall; and that she was made as comfortable as the could be made in same room, in which Mr. Wattins, spent his last days, while under sentence of doubt. But it is also true, and the same room, in which Mr. Wattins, spent his last days, while under sentence of doubt. But it is also true, and the same room of the same to the same to the confidence of the same to the same that th

While Mr. Finley was in this city, he (F) While Mr. Finley was in this city, he visited one of the primary schools, composed entirely of colored children. The coldness of his manner, and the peculiarity of his appearance, convinced the children that he must be a colonizationist, and as soon as he had gone several of them eagerly asked, 'Was not that Mr. Danforth?'

The people of color know their friends.

(F We shall omit our comments upon Mr. Cushing's Address before the Massachusetts Colonization Society on the 4th of July, until after its appearance in print.

NEW PAPER

Mr. B. E. Halz has commenced at Newburyport, the publication of a semi-weekly paper, under the title of 'People's Advecate, and Gommercial Gazette.' It is very well executed on a super-royal sheet. The few numbers which we have seen are restliable to editor. It appears to be open to the discussion of the question of alway; in connection with other important subjects. We with it success. I was on my bed, and seemed to hear a voice saying to the white man, as God said to have concluded to omit our sketch of his remarks upon the remedy for slavery, at least for the present.

O may the Spirit from shove Descending like a pescelul deve, Lastner the Congress of the white To knew their own—and grant our rights.

A. M. R.

A. M. R.

vented by Co

past.

The Committee selected by the American Peace Society for deciding upon the candidates for the pre-mism of 560°, offered for the best easy on the subject of a Congress of Nations to settle sational differences of the Congress of Nations to settle sational differences of the Congress of Nations to settle sational differences of the Congress of Nations to settle sational differences of interest of the prize among fee of the seasy, of nearly equal merit—sail of them to be published in turberance of the views of the Society. The Society have not the seasy of nearly equal to the published of the published of the Society and the seasy of the Society and the Society of the Society and the Society of the Society and the Society of th

York.

The Managers of the Amarican Seamen's Friend Society, have purchased a site and are about to collect abhoriptions to erect a building whereis to locate the Seamen's Savings Bank, as also a Rending Room and a Marine Museum, which are to be established.

Rail Rood to the Springs—The locomotive engine to the stabilistic of the stabilistic one hour und a half, including stoppages. An immense number of persons are now daily carried over the road.

NOTICE.

The Rev. Amos A. Phelips, Pastor of Pine-Street Church, will preache his Third discourse on Salverr next WEDNESDAY EVENING, at Boylston Hall. Services will commence at 8 o'clock.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

There will be held a Four Day. Meeting, among the Maralpres Indiana, at Great Neck, to commence their plantation, in the woods, for the want of a meeting house; the place is near the water, and please in the place is near the water, and please is not made to be commodated to accommodate boats are vessels that with calculated to accommodate boats or vessels that with calculation of the place is not be compared to the preserved. The friends of religion, without regard to commodate as well as we case. Good order will be preserved. The friends of religion, without regard to color, are writted to a utend and distinctor and orders, and without the commodate and the preserved of the preserved

List of Letters received at the office of the Liberator, since our last paper was issued.
Rev. J. C. Beman, Middletown, Ct.; J. C. Lovejoy, Bangor, Me.; J. G. Whittier, Haveinill, Mass.; A. M. Campbell, Lyme, Ct.; W. Oakes, Ipawich, Mass.; M. P. Hadley, Dover, N. H.; J. A. Hovey, Hampton, Mass.; Nathan Winslow, Portland, Mc.; C. L. Remond, Salem, Ms.

Departed this life, at New-Orlean, on the 14th of June last, of Chelers, Abraham Smith, a native of Philadelphia. He was a good and affectionate barband, much respected and esteromed as an acquaintum and the second seco

1781,25 CENTS ONLY PER BOX. 20 JUST received, and for sale by J. T. Hilton,
Howard Street, A prime lot of 12 years
old Soap at the above price. The lather produced from this soap, he warrants to be in
point of beauty and softness, equal to any in
use. Being purified by age, it cannot fail to
suit Hair Dressers, who are invited to examine
ine for themselves. Boston, July 6, 1833

ANDERSON'S EFFICACIOUS REMEDY FOR CORNS.

EFFICACIOUS REMEDY FOR CORNS.

A FAIR TRIAL IS THE ONLY TRUE PROF.

THIS infillible remedy is offered to the yublic as a Sovereign Cure. It has proved of the greatest efficacy in the removal of those turbulent peats which are called Corns. To those who may be troubled with them, a fair trial of this article is only necessary to convince the most incredulous of its power to effect a speedy cure. Being perfectly free from irritation, it may be applied where the corns have produced a viclent inflamation. The Proprietor of this highly valuable remedy, does not mean to say that it has made thousands of cures in this and other countries; but entitle it to say it has cured many of the manufacture of the highly valuable remedy, does not mean to say that it has made thousands of cures in this and other countries; but entitle it to say it has cured many of the manufacture. The above and the countries; but entitle it to say it has cured many of the manufacture of the countries; but entitle it to say it has cured many of the manufacture. The above sent the fact of the countries; but entitle it is a supplied when the countries; but entitle it is a supplied when the countries; but entitle it is a supplied when the countries; but entitle it is a supplied when the countries; but entitle it is a supplied when the countries; but entitle it is a supplied when the countries; but entitle it is a supplied when the countries; but entitled the countries; but entitled the countries; but entitled the countries is only a supplied when the countries; but entitled the countries is only a supplied when the countries; but entitled the countries is only a supplied when the countries is only a supplied when

LITERARY.

AN EVERY DAY PARADOX AN EVERY DAY PARA
how a man lost all he was worth,
There was a little village boy—
Oh! but his heart was full of joy,
He had a stick to whistle on;
A bag of marbles and a kite,
Surely there never was delight
Like that of Johnny Littleton.

But time flew on—a boy no longer; Up grew he, taller, stouter, stronger And then you would admire, For he had made a splendid marriag And then you would admire,
For he had made a splendid ma:
And he rode in a shining carriag
John Littleton, Esquire!

No doubt you think this very grand,
But I must make you understand—
A very different case;
Though shrewdest heads might not have found,
Had they surveyed this great man round,
Misfortune in his face.

And yet he was most sad—for rich Have something in them that bewi And fills with large pretences; Whilst, like a terrible disease, They rob us of our mirth and case, Our faculties and senses.

Our faculties and senses.
And this was now the case; for he
Had lost his sight; he could not see
Some things, however nigh;
The friends and playmates of his youth—
He could not see them, though in truth,
Some stood full six feet high.

Some stood full six feet high.

And then his hearing went—oh! none
Had ears so quick as little John
For neighbors in their need;
But now if sorrow cries and roars,
What hope to pierce a dozen doors,
And ears most deaf indeed?

And ears most deaf indeed?
And soon he lost his common sense.
Puffed up with most absurd pretene
He hoped abroad to find
Each better man, in poorer case,
Bow down upon the dust his face—
He was so out of mind.

He was so out of mind.

His peace of mind expired in glooms,
He built a house of many rooms—
Of many and most grand;
But through them all he sought in vain;
He could not find his peace again,
In all his house and land.

In all his house and land.

Next, memory wavered and withd
The more, estate and body grow,
Still grow his memory thinner;
Until he even could not tell,
Without a good resounding bell,
His common hour of dinner.

His common hour of dinner.

So, on his house top it was hung,
And loudly, daily was it rung,
To summon him to dine;
As well as that the poor might be
Assured, as they were drinking tea,
That he was drinking wine.

Alas! what mattered wine, or food?
Oh! but he was in different mood,
By his own mother's door, With porringer of milk and bread; But now his appetite had fled; And it returned no more.

And it returned no more.

No! not hough dishes did abound;
Though powdered lacqueys stood are
In jackets quaintly dressed;
With searlet collar, scarlet wrist,
And buttoffs stamped with a great be
John's true armorial crest.

This beast he on his trinkets wore;
On harness; on his carriage door;
And on his sealed letters;
Upon his bed, upon his chair,
This beast was figured every when
A beast in golden fetters.

Lost eye and ear; lost heart and health Good name, good conscience; save his What loss could still befal? Alas! to crown the dismal whole, He died!—'tis feared he lost his soul— The heaviest loss of all!

THE HARP OF JUDAH

O harp! that once in Judah's hall, In sweet inspiring strain, Entranced the fiery soul of Saul, And south'd a menarch's pain,

How oft when o'er my earthly joys, Runs ruin's ruthless stream, Runs ruin's ruthless stream, I welcome thy consoling voice— Thy heaven directing theme.

Tho' gone the hand that wak'd thee first—
Tho' clos'd thy minstrel's eye
And those who caught thy early burst
Of glory, are not nigh;

Of thee no string is broken yet; Thy deep and holy tone Can make me every care forget, And dream of Heaven alone.

Oh harp! if Judah's shepherd flung Such charms around his theme, When o'er Time's distant scenes he hung In dim prophetic dream;

What now thy spell, if David's hand Once more could wake thy strains And tell to every distant land— 'The Lord Immanuel reigns.'

HEAVEN

O! there's a lovelier land afar,
That needs no sun or twinkling star
To light its sky—but constant there,
A radiant light,
Pure and mysteriously fair,
Bursts on the sight.

That land is past the swelling flood—
It is the dwelling-place of God—
He is the Sun that lights our road,
While bere below,
And, when we leave this dark abode
And upward go;

His hand shall wipe from ev'ry eye,
The tear for sint long since gone by,
Nor shall we hear the moumer's sigh
O'er follies doe,
He'll raise the song of triumph high,
His bliss begun.

MISCELLANEOUS

PUBLIC SALE OF A WIFE. On Friday last, being market-day at Epping, about the middle of the day, a good looking woman, about 30 years of age, was led into the market-place with a rope round her neck and waist, by her husband, Thomas Bruce, an hostler, the Magistrates stiling in Petty Sessions at the time in the town. In a few minutes the market place was crowded, and the market place was crowded, and tracking the office of auctioners, and the professional addresses of these other impressive public orators, in offering the woman for sale, and expatiating, on her qualifications. She was put up at eighteen pence, and, after a bidding which could not be characterised as spirited, knocked down at hair a crown to a laborer, named Jatues Bradley, who immediately paid down the purchase money, and 6d for chury, &c. and carried off his purchase to a public house, amidst the shoutings of the assembled multitude. Their noise having reached the Bench cuband, who was brought separated by the parish officers, and that he had been compelled to marry her aix years ago by the parish officers, and that he had been compelled to marry her aix years ago, by the parish officers, and that he had been conduct, and committed him to prison for having deserted his wife. He said, in his defence, that he had been conduct, and committed him to prison for having deserted his wife. He said, in his defence, that he had been conduct, and committed him to prison for having deserted his wife of Car correspondent does not say how they acted towards the parish authority who officiated as suctioneer.—

Ciaraccoul. A few years since a means of the conduct of the same and the parish officers, and the results and the parish officers, and the head deen conduct, and committed him to prison for having deserted his wife. Our correspondent does not say how they acted towards the parish authority who officiated as suctioneer.—

Ciaraccoul. A few years since a means of the conduct of the

London paper.

'Charcoal.' A few years since a person in Boston was applied to by a vender of charcoal to purchase some of his commodity. Being an investerate wag, he resolved to play being an invested to play the condition of the rueful visage that he would take two bushels of his coal.
'Here,' said he, 'is the money. You see that store, with the large gilt sign over the door,' pointing to the shop of a young dry goods dealer, who had just commenced business, it is there I wish you to leave it. But stop,' added he, as the charcoal vender was about obeying his instructions, 'my head clerk stop,' and he had to be the condition of the condition o

a fuse, empty your basket on the floor and go about your business."

The charcoal merchant entered the shop tottering under his load. The tounter, was strewed with fancy goods, the shelves lined with silks, cambries, &c. and the owner of the shop and his clerks were busily employed in waiting on some fashionable ladies.

'Here is some charcoal which I was ordered to leave, 'said the dark visaged wight.

'Charcoal!' exclaimed the astonished shop-keeper. 'I wan to charcoal. Take it out of my shop, Quick!'
'Your master, 'returned the coalman, 'told me you did not like charcoal, but he paid me for it, and I must leave it. So tell me where to put it.'
'Take it out of my shop,' thundared the 'Take it out of my shop,' thundared the

for fi, and I must leave it. So ten use successive put it?

'Take it out of my shop, thundered the dealer of fishionables in an imperative tone,—the man is mad? Be off.

'Well, your master told me it would be so.—Here goes, uttering which words, he emptied the contents of the hape basket on the floor, to the great disconfidure of the ladies and the serious injury of the goods, and coolly walked off under cover of the cloud of dust which he had raised.—Transcript.

Boston Rabbles.—The Journal of Commerce, referring to a correspondent, says: 'If he had been in Boston when Lafayette visited that city, in 1824, and seen the whole 'Mail,' and all the high grounds near the State-house, and every balcony and window bordering on the Common, filled with people, amounting in the aggregate to at least 50,000, and not an ill-dressed man or woman among them, he would have understood what we mean by a 'New-England rabble.' As to a 'New-York rabble,' at the say of the word of the world say it was a 'nachey collection of the world say it was a 'nachey collection of the world say it was a 'nachey collection of the world say it was a 'nachey collection grant manufacture, which is the say that the say t

one.

Beston Mutual Lyceum.—The colored people of Boston have formed a Society for Mutual Luprovement, under the above title. They are short forming classes for improvement, they are short forming rithmetic, &c. They have also entered uning srithmetic, &c. They have also entered unins arithmetic, &c. They have also entered uninstory, and some or rooms for their cabinet, meetings, &c.

The Lyceum of colored children noticed two weeks since, has greatly increased in its numbers, and has already produced results truly astonishing. They have already collected specimens of minerals, and other natural productions, and what is still more interesting, of thair own ingenuity and improvement. It has also added to the number and improvement of the pupils in the primary schools for the colored children.

Why may not white children do as much?

Family Lyceum.

The love of knowledge is well illustrated in

The love of knowledge is well illustrated in the following dialogue between a philosopher and pearl driver.

'Do you know, said a great philosopher to a pearl driver, 'do you know why the pearl grows in the oysters,' 'No,' answered the driver, whereon the other turned his nose at him.
'Can you drive to the bottom in twenty fathons and bring up these pearls,' said the driver to the philosopher.

A Mornea's Love. A writer in the Foreign Quarterly Review relates the following suncedote of the plague: In the rillage of Carreggi, whether it were that due precautions had not been taken, or that the involved on the opposite side of the way, the wife of a late, or that the young and then the old, of a whole family, dropt off. A woman who lived on the opposite side of the way, the wife of a late, or, the mother of two little bear, and the the morning it greatly increased the wife of a late, or, the mother of two little bear, and in the woman of the work of the way, the wife of a late, or, the mother of two little bear, and in the woman of the presence of her bushand, who went to work at a distance and only returned on Sturday night, bringing home the scanty means of subsistence for his family for the week. Terrified by the example of the neighboring family, moved by the fondest love for her children, and determined not to communicate the disease to them, she formed the heroic resolution of leaving her home, and going elsowhere to die. Having locked them into a room and sole comfort. Of the residency of the neighboring family, moved by the formed the heroic resolution of leaving her home, and going elsowhere to die. Having locked them into a room and sole comfort. Of the residency of the neighboring and confert, that she might leave no means of contagion. She then shut the door and went away. But the eldest hearing the door shut, went to the window, and seeing her running in that masner, cried out, 'Good bye, mother,' repeated the youngest child, stretching its little head out of the window. And thus was the poor afflicted mother compelled for a time, to endure the window and a food of tears, and the farewells of her children, who knew not the fatal cause and import of those tears, she reached the house of those who were to bury her, She eccommended her husband and children to them, and in two days she was no more.

GENERAL WALSTEIN.—This veteran was intrepid in the field of battle, but he was sin-gularly superstitious, as the following story shows:—

Greenal Walstring.—This veteran was sintepoid in the field of battle, but he was singularly superstitious, as the following story shows:—a Cross Mescritch, in Moravis, in the field of battle, and the field of the

you have served me: now we are quit."

ARTIFICIAL EASTIGUAKE. During the services in the first Baptist Church in this city on Sundry afternoon last, an unusual runking noise was suddenly heard, which continued for about a minute, and sensibly abook the flows. Most of the audience were at once unconsciously brought upon their feet, and those of weaker nerves began to utter exclamations, and make for the door. In a moment, the whole house was in confusion; nearly half of the congregation went out, and some of the ladies fainted, and had to be carried out. Some thought it was a gust of wind that shook the building, but the more general impression. The person after a while solved as foliows: The person after a while solved as foliows: The person after a while solved as foliows: The person after a while solved as foliows the product of the control of the

PROGRESSING BIGGEVARDS. It has always been our opinion, that the only and most expeditions manner, by mice could elevate the character of the free colored copilation of our country, thank Heaven, we find that have no slaves to demoralize and invented the colored copilation of the colored copilation of the colored col

The love of knowledge is well illustrated in the following dialogue between a philosopher and pearl direc, 'do you know why the pearl grows in the cyaters.'

'Do you know, said a great philosopher a pearl direc, 'do you know why the pearl grows in the cyaters.'

'No,' answered the driver, whereon the other turned his nose at him. 'Can you dive to the bottom in twenty fathouse and bring up these pearls,' said the driver to the philosopher.

'Not I,' answered the other contemptiously.

'What an old fool is this fellow,' that the driver to himself, to be studying how pears grow, instead of learning how to catch them.

Cincinnati Caronicle.

MORAL.

THE DOCTRINE EXAMINED,

THE DOCTRINE EXAMINED.

"No matter selds a man believes, if he is only sincer."

Suppose (and the case is not wholly without a parallel) that a foreigner, recoully lauded on our shores from some of the arbitrary governments of Europe, should sincerely believe that having now reached a land off iberty, he might freely appropriate to his own use whatever he desired; and proceeding on this his sincere belief, suppose he should rob the first man, or steal the first horse that came in his way. Would the sincerup of his belief and the judge and the

ACMAYS HAPPY. An Italian Bishop struggled through great difficulties without repning, and met with much opposition in the discharge of the Episcopal functions, without betwary of the Control of the Contro

where true happaness is placed—where all our carse must end, and what reason have I to repine or complain.

The RESURRECTION.

Twice had the san gone down upon the earth, and all was yet quiet at the sepulchre. Death held his sceptre over the Son of God. Still and silent the hours passed on. The guards stood by their posts; the rays of the midnight moon gleamed on their hemets and on their spears. The enemies of Christ exultion of the complete of the still and silent the hours passed on. The guards stood by their posts; the rays of the guards stood by their posts; the rays of the guards stood by their posts; the rays of the guards stood by their posts; the rays of the guards stood by their posts; the spears of their posts; the guards stood by their posts; the spears of the control of the control of their posts; the spears of the control of the contr

Moral philosophy and ethics may unfold the principles of right and wrong. The science of public morals must show us how to make those principles effectual among men, in their social relations and public capacities.

TO THE PUBLIC.

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Joseph Joseph Robert J. B. V. George Thomas John P. Thomas Edward John W. William

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tige of the disease has disappeared. Any son who wishes to be astisfied of the bat this statement, have only to call at my sand see me, when they will be astisfied my present appearance, and I can early safe than as to what my appearance was a sife them as to what my appearance was a MRS STARELY, Opposite 19 Oct. 58, Philadelphia, January 24, 1833.

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Philadelphia, April, 1833.
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