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MAKER,

CLI. ADDRESS

PER BOX. by J. T. Hilton, lot of 12 years The lather pro-

HOUSE.

VOL. III.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON AND ISAAC KNAPP, PUBLISHERS.

NO. 34.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.]

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

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1833

BOTABELL ERF AT NO. 11, MERCHANTS' HALL.

WW LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

TERMS.

Dollars per annum, payable in advance e end of six months—\$2,50 at the expirati

sife year.

[FAII] letters and communications must be posigrad. The rule is imperative, in order to shield us
the frequent impositions of our enemies. Those for The Is imperative, in order to a blieft use as the country impositions of one to be a blieft use and the order impositions of one to be a blieft use and the order impositions of the blieft use of the Island of Island

AGENTS.

Joseph C. Lovejoy, Bangor. Rufas E. Cutler, David Cambell.

Harvey Kimball, Carles Whipple, Abuer Little, Begiamin Colman, Scales I. Remond, Edward Johnson.

kejaima ...
Jarles L. Remono,
Edward Johnson,
Edward Johnson,
Edward J. Pompey,
James C. Authony,
VERMONT

Castleton.

VERMONT

VERMONT

Ann. Lynn. New-Bedford.

VERMONT.
John F. McCollam, Castleton.
RHODE-ISLAND.
Heavy E. Benson, Providence
Mifred Niger, "
Eleazer Trevett, Newport.

Newport.

- M. Cood, New-Haves, Parker, Pater, Pater, Parker, Manda Andreson, New-London Wash Haffs, Canterbury, New-Lendon, N

THE LIBERATOR.

Worthy of being written in letters o

THE PRINCIPLE OF EXPEDIENCY. · By Rev. George B. Cheever,

of Howard-Street Church, Salem

[From a 4th of July Address.]

Reconstance Content and Conten sendered orderly and slow, and time for a regimen here and there to throw selves into some impregnable citadel, a a position can be maintained, till the damy may regain strongth, and once in a new disguse, overrun the country, he support of every public nuisance, and eargument against all public reform. Against against all public reform. Against an armonist and no longer be endured in its luxable moment of procrastination, and when sell can no longer be endured in its luxable moment of procrastination, and when sell can no longer be endured in its luxable moments are supported by the sell of sensity of its aspect. Reformation is one of some pieces which must be put at some disable; in order belease. Its greatest favorable in which is the solution of the pieces in the pieces in the belance, in order to the time the abstract than in the belance. When any old prejudice of their are any interest that they value is touch-father, when any interest that they value is touch-father, because of the pieces are presented in the pieces of the pie

GUNTENT IN THE WORLD—OLE COUNTENTIES. ALL MAKEO

GRACIERY, the dissilibration and the makes of the counter of t

VERMONT CHRONICLE vs. MR GARRISON:
The cellors of the Vermont Chronicle labor to find in the peculiar characteristics and history of Mr. Garrison, the reasons why the Colonization and Anti-Staery Societies do not co-operate.

Their account of Mr. Garrison is conservat.
Their account of Mr. Garrison is conservat when the conservation of the cons ne only ed for 2 ide

arrived R. results that forbid their co-operation with the Colonization Society? Is Mr. Garrison the only man whose views are to be accounted for?

Beaides, if would be a sorry coupliment to the friends of colonization, to make the supposition that Mr. Garrison finds better support the friends of the friends of the friends of the position that Mr. Garrison finds better support the could have procured from both abelitomists and colonizationists combined, had he continued to leave the Colonization Society undisturbed. This plain implication of the Chronicle tells badly for the alleged abolitionism of Golonizationists, of which we not hear so much, and on the strength of which is founded the inquiry—Why cannot the two Societies when the strength of which is founded the inquiry—Why cannot the two Societies that Mr. Garrison's opposition to the Colonization Society tended, for a time, to cool the that Mr. Garrison's opposition to the Colonization Society tended, for a time, to cool the that Landments of his best friends, who had not the examined the subject. So far as popularity and support are concerned, it is, even to this hour, triumphantly boasted that it is dangeous for any paper to call in question the Colonization. Society tended a fool, heeness he better support, and the means of greater usefulness! We know of editors, personally opposed to colonization, whose publishers will not permit their columns to contain a hint of it, least the subscription list should suffer. And the Chronicle to cast such implied suspicions the Chronicle to cast such implied suspicions (however smoothly and delicately done) on the editor of the Liberator. Patronage, for the presult, is best sought on the other side of the question. And the broad differences of opinion, in principles and in policy, are sufficiently clear and distinct, to account for the fact of the question. And the broad differences of opinion, in principles and in policy, are sufficiently clear and distinct, to account for the fact of the question. And the broad di

TELL IT NOT IN GATH! PUBLISH IT NOT

\*TELLE NOT IN GATH! PUBLISH IT NOT IN
THE STREET OF ASKLOA!\*
We had thought that 'the climax' of Canterbury persecution had some time since arrived. But it seems we were mistaken. The following, which we extract from a communication of 'a citizen of Canterbury,' contained in the last Hartford Secretary, puts to utter of the containing of the containing the communication of the part most flegrant act of the Pharaches of Egypt.

'THE COMMITTEE OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE OF THE FIRST ECCLESIASTICAL SOCIETY IN CANTERBURY, HAVE SEEN PROPER IN THEIR RUDGMENTTO PROHIBIT THE SCHOLARS OF MISS CR AN D. MR. L. FROM ATTEED HIS DIVINE WORSHIP IN THE MEETING HOUSE ON CANTERDURY GREEN'!!

IN THE MEITING HOUSE ON CANTERBURY GREEN."!!

What shall we say to this outrageous proceeding? What shall we say—except that
our heart is too full of grief, shame and rightcost indignation, to allow us to speak as the
event would dictate? Let it be pondered by
christians, in its own native blackness of darkness, in connexion with the following fiels:

There has no other meting mithis three
the parish of Canterbury, 'and but a small distime from said meeting house,' like one from
which the scholars were excluded! and part
of them are members of the Congregational or
Presbyterian church.

We blush for the lumma species
of country—we blush for the human species
of the area of the consequence of the conorder of the state of the consequence
as the exclusion of Blanchess formation
as the exclusion of Blanchess formation
as the exclusion of Blanchess formation
merely from the laberia pews,' but from the
house of God, simply because they possess
what that God in Nis infinite wisdom has given
them! Shades of the executed Quakers!
Spirits of the hunted Baptists! come not mere
among us, to reproach the blue laws of departed and ignorant generations! Soon, at
the desired the congregational
meeting house of Canterbury be ornamented

VERMONT CHRONICLE vs. MR GARRISON. with the stake; and Canterbary Green beillum of the Aligna State Vermont Chronicle labor mined with the blazing faget!— Emuncipator.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.
COLOMEATION METTING.—A meeting of a number of friends of the noble cause of the American Colonization Society—as the print-depression of the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of Am and Nassau streets. Rav. Dn. M. Trovestied, and spensed the meeting outlet and the proceedings of the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of Am and Nassau streets. Rav. Dn. M. Trovestied, and spensed the meeting outlet and the Church of the Church, corner of Am and Nassau streets. Rav. Dn. M. Trovestied, and spensed the meeting outlet a contract of the Church, and the Church of th

what life sending 'degraded unisances' to 'evangeiza Africa.'
If should be noted that the Secretary of the show meeting was Cou. Way. It. Stroxe, Secretary of the N. York. City, Colonization Society, editor of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser; the upologist of the Canterbury persenters, the utofiest of the contentum of the black law of Connecticut. We record this fact by the side of the late appointment of A. T. Juleon as Agent and Orator of the Windham County Colomoferred on such the contentum of the side of the contentum of the side of the late appointment of the side of the late appointment of A. T. Juleon as Agent and Orator of the Windham County Colomoferred on such the side of the Section Such as the crisis, under such circumstance, and by the intelligent supporters of such an institution? What estimate do the friends of the Colonization Society themselves form an institution? What estimate do the friends of the Colonization Society themselves form of its objects, when they select such men as the fit instruments of accomplishing them?—Ib.

## SLAVERY RECORD.

A FEW FACTS, FROM MILLIONS OF SUCH.
When the common and scowed cruelties of slavery are delineated as existing in other countries, the common remark of Americans in—'the system is not so bad among us.' Perhaps this may be true, in many instances, the such statill the tendencies of slavery are the same every where. If a master is cruel in the West Indies of the Brazila, he can be so in the United States; yea, he as so to a extent appalling and revolting, beyond description. A gentleman of our acquisitance, on whose dense, recently met with an intelligent man direct, as he stated, from Alabama, who has robably ere this taken up his abde in New York. This individual states that 'nego floggings, with great severity, have been exceedingly common before his eyes, and that he had frequently seen the slaves knocked down by their master, or driver, when he had reason to believe that they were doing the best they could; and had done nothing, before or after, to provoke abuse!"

He further states, that three young gruitmans, or POR ATTEMPTING THE MADER PLE IN SABBATH SCHOOLS!!!

An eye witness gives information of the flogging of a lave in New Orleans, on the FEW FACTS, FROM MILLIONS OF SUCH

ment from the work are now in prison in Alleana, (F. FOR ATTEMPTING TO INSTRUCT THE COLORED PEO-PEO TO INSTRUCT THE COLORED PEO. PLE IN SABBATH SCHOOLS!!

PLE IN SABBATH SCHOOLS!!

It is a severely and so long, that for at least four weeks, he was altogether disabled from business, and forced to lie on his face; without being guilty of any refractory conduct or apparently just cause for correction!

From the same source welcarn, that 'a respectable colored preacher, by the name of Joseph Abrama, was flogged by order of the state of the same source welcarn, that 'a respectable colored preacher, by the name of Joseph Abrama, was flogged by order of the state of the same source welcarn, that 'a respectable colored preacher, by the name of Joseph Abrama, was flogged by order of the same source welcarn, that 'a respectable colored preacher, by the name of Joseph Abrama, was flogged by order of the same source welcarn, the same source wel

## KIDNAPPING.

A pan of color named John Hill was brought before the pelice magistrate charged with the pelice magistrate charged with the pelice of the pelice magistrate charged with the pelice of t

ed him in prison, whilst the of girl to her friends. Hill's ex affair, was that he merely to give it some candy. He had give it some candy. He had been seame evening endeavoring to take another child who struggled so hat make him abandon his design. The rence created considerable excitemen the people of color in the city, a large of whom attended to hear the case of. Hill was committed to prison.

Journal of Com.

ANOTHER SUSPECTED CASE OF KIDNAPIESS.—Two or three attempts to kidnap, here and at Philiadelphia, have been recently recorded, and we lear we have now to add another. Many, acclored woman, aged 21, and the of Africa, and for the last nine aged 21, and the of Africa, and for the last nine aged 21, and the office of the offi

## JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.

[For the Liberator.] MONDAY MORNING IN THE MILLENIUM. A Collogur-[Scene-Rhode-Island,]

Son What a pleasant morning this is! how son. What a pleasant morning dust allow green and fresh the trees appear after the shower last night! and how joyfully do the beasts sport through the fields and woods! Look, father, at that mocking-bird on the topost twig of yonder maple—how happy she eems to be!—how beautifully and how glad-

seems to be!—how beautifully and now guas-somely she sings!

Father. Truly this is a pleasant morning, and we have just reason for thanking our be-neficent Creator, who forgetteth not to 'send the former and the latter rain in their season,' for the showers of the last night,' for to these must we attribute much of the cheerful serenmust we attribute much of the cheerful seren-ity which is now thrown over the face of na-ture. God delights in the happiness of his creatures, as is plainly exhibited in the ma-chinery of nature—if I may so call it—around us,—every operation of which tends, directly or indirectly to promote the enjoyment of his subjects. The playfulness of the animals to which yea refer, and the simple melody of that happy songetra, abundantly testify to this. These are the words of nature's thanksgiving. You recollect the words of the preacher you recollect the words of the preacher you torday, relative to the exhibition of God's at tributes in the works of his hands,—'even hi eternal power and Godhead being understoo by the things that are made.' This scene at

by the things that are made. This seene af-fords an instance of the goodness of God. Son. I well remember the subject of his discourse, and the statement to which you al-lude. He ginght us, that we may learn many of the invisible things of God, from his visi-tion. ble works!' and, that, though we have so full and clear a manifestation of his will and pur-poses in his written word, we must not fail to search out and take heed to the same found inscribed in no less legible characters, in his book of nature.—But from what place was book of nature.—But from what place was that minister? I never heard a colored preach-er before, though I have seen several distin-guished men among that people of other pro-fessions, and have frequently heard of black

legsmons, and nave frequently heart of the clergymen in the neighboring towns. Fath. He is, my dear son, recently fre the Southern States, and a useful man he as you may well conclude. You have never heard one of them before, it is true; but many of our ablest divines are descendants of the slaves that formerly served in the Southern portions of our country.

Son. You allude again to slavery. Has it existed in any part of the world since your

existed in any part of the world since your recollection?

Fath. Not to any extent. The laws in the Spanish dominions were the last in existence. They were repealed within my remembrance. Indeed, slavery has virtually existed in the United States, up to a period quite as late as that to which I refer,—that, too, in the form of slave-trade

Son. You astonish me. Slave trade car ried on by an American within your remem

Fath. You are with good reason surpris

Fath. You are with good reason surprised. But you will be more so, when you learn that persons guilty of this sin were last to be found in your neighboring state, Connecticut.

Son. Surely there is ground for amazement. In Connecticut! I should have supposed the former slave-holding States would have furnished the men for such business, rather than a State of New-England. But please tell me some of the particulars.

some of the particulars.

Fath. A man by the name of Ishmael Judson was supposed, on good grounds, to be
pursuing, for a number of years, a kind of carrying trade in the bodies of men, between me of the colonies on the Western Africa and Brazil.

Son. Is he alive now? It is to be hoped, if he is, that he has not only abandoned this wicked traffic in human flesh; but has hearti-

Fath. Such men, all thanks to the power of the Gospel,—are indeed fow in number, and they almost sindder at the light of day. Pollok, whose fancy, almost prophetic, dwelt more than a century ago on these days—'thrice happy days,' as he termed them, wrote thus: nappy days, as he certified teach.

Satan was bound, though bound, not banished quite
Bus burk'd about the tim rous skirts of things,
Ill lodged, and thinking while's to leave the earth
And with the wicked,—for some wicked were,—
Held midnight meetings.

I say there are a few, and but a few, and the words of the same poet they are—

'A taunt and hissing now, as heretofore
The good; and blushing hasten out of sight.'

Yes, and Judson still lives according to my last information. When news came, that measures were in progress for the abelition of slavery in Spanish America, as this country furnished his last hope, he was alarmed and sailed immediately to South America, that he might by his presence, secure the aid of in-thential men his favor of the passage of a law furnishing an indulgence of a few years to slaveholders, and if possible to prevent the Abolition of Slavery. Unless he could make sale of his gargot then on the way, he would Abolition of Slavery. Unless he could make sale of his eargo, then on the way, he would sustain a great loss. Whatever his success might be, certain it is, that he is now thrown out of business, so far as kidnapping is con-cerned. He now lives in some obscure part cerned. He now lives in some obscure par-of that country,—an aged man, who has grown grey in the service of iniquity, whose guilty conscience will not suffer him to meet the gaze

Son. The mention you make of his Parmest endeavors to procure the passage of a law in favor of slavery, and the relentless wickedness of the man, remind me of a para-graph I glanced my eye upon the other day, in an old Sabbath-School book in your library. There was mention made in it of a certain Andrew T. Judson of Canterbury, Connecti-cut, who was the means, as the book reads of getting the passage of a State Law, oper of getting the passage of a State Law, oper-ating directly against the free people of color, and designed, I should think, to uphold the system of slavery. Was there any relation-ship between these two individuals? Fath. There was. The one of whom I have been speaking is a son of the person treated of in the book you mention. This book is probably the Memoirs of Miss Cran-dull is it not?

dall, is it not?
Son. I think so, Sir. I read but a mo Son. I think so, Sir. I read but a moment, and moreover it is so much shattered, that I could not have obtained any connected account of any thing from it. Perhaps you can give me some information. It is somewhat strange that the son did not see the evil of his father's ways, and pursue a different course. Fath. As for this, we have Scripture Illustation. God has said of himself—'I am a jealous God, visiting the iniquities of the fathers ways the children unty. the third and

thers upon the children, unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me.' In fourn generation of them that hate me. In cading the history of past generations you will find it generally the case, that the children of wicked parents, and the posterity of wicked nations, refine upon the sins of their predecessors, and in plain view of their ini-quities, heap up wrath upon themselves until the measure of their sins is full. But you wish to know some of the particulars relative to Mr. Judson-father to the one now living, and concerning the law which he was so anxious to have passed.

concerning the law which he was so anxious to have passed.

When the sins of this people, some 70 years since, began to city loudest to Heaven for vengeance on the nation, especially as a slaveholding community, active efforts began to be made for the benefit of the blacks here. Judson was determined they should be removed at all hazards. Miss Crandall had resolutely engaged in a school for the young colored fe-males. Judson and a few others in Canterbu-ry, endeavored to break down the school, since it was calculated to elevate the character of its pupils to something like an equality with themselves and render colored persons unwilthemselves and render colored persons unwil-ling to put themselves under the protection of a certain Colonization Society, which these men upheld with a hope, by means of it, to rid the country entirely of its colored citizens. This they attempted by effecting the pas-sage of the law referred to, which prohibited persons from engaging in the instruction of colored youth from the neighboring States. Son. What detestable proceedings! How did Miss Crandall conduct hersel? Surely her cause was the cause of homeologica And

did Miss Crandall conduct herself? Surely her cause was the cause of benevolence, And what was the state of feeling with regard to such a course of high-handed wickedness?

Father. You can judge of the prevailing sontiment of the leading men of the State by

Father. \*\*Gu can judge of the prevaining as a save State must be sentiment of the leading men of the State by strange as it may appear to those who they they every passage of the law, and you may, perhaps, get some view of opinions at large, same motives, are in accordance with the same principles, to a great extent in the same participles, to a great extent in the same participles, to a great extent in the same principles, to a great extent in t

ly repended of this gross iniquity. At all there was a strong suspicion that one of the events, I hope that such men are few in this [an Editor] was the author of it. At all events the sentiment of company feld. So the men,—all thanks to the power was not so much against Jadson, but it. At all events the sentiment of community was not so much against Judson, but that he had a face to sustain a successful carvass for the highest offices in his State, and more than the highest offices in his State, and more than this was employed in the county in which he resided, as an agent of the County Seeing for ridding the country of colored person, and der cover of which society, he succeeded in getting the law passed. As this Society bease ed of having nearly all the 'influence of the country in its favor,' you may easily conclude that such conduct as Mr. Judson's was no mixtures ally likenappead.

universally disapproved, even by those where professedly esponsed the cause of benevolence. But to do justice to the most intelligent as moral portions of community, I must be state, that, with them, Judson and his new were held in the deepest cont

rence.

I have one remark to make with regard the school alluded to. It was believed by mu persons who thought most on the general is dency of the plans and measures pursed that grand reformation, that this school did that grand reformation, unit uns secold did a much towards routing persons to action into business of enlightening the blacks, as pa-hapf any one measure which war adopted. But if you wish, I will tell you more of this another-time. The season for worship ha arrived. Already we hear the hymne of ja-ful praise in the cottages around us. R. M W

COMMUNICATIONS.

[For the Liberator.]
UNCLE SIMON'S EASY CHAIR. No. VIII.

Hamlet. Do you see yonder cloud, that's all the shape of a camel?

Polonius. By the mass, and 'tis like a ris mass, and 'tis like a carelin-

Hamiet. Do you see yonder cloud, the costape of a camel?

Polonius. By the mass, and 'tis like ceed?

Ham. Methinks 'tis like a weasel.

Pol. It is backed like a weasel.

Ham. Or like a whale.

Sha

MR. EDITOR:—

Were Polonius now living, he would make a most capital Agent of the Colonization & ciety. His submissive acquiescence in the oninion of others evinces a dist opinion of others, evinces a disposals ju-tame and obsequious enough to 'blee he' bidding,' and be the humble organ of the will. With no correct views of his ora, at no wish to express them, if he had, he wad be well qualified by his abject subscrines to be a mere instrument in the handes files, whose ostensible design would differ gain from their rand nursons. But lets one right whose ostensible design would differ grid from their real purpose. But the nose grin that his race is run, for he has left behalis followers in abundance of the same sign servility of mind even in Ne Sheghed, and than enough to justify the sansate reasts John Randolph, in a speech cellrest at the famous Missouri question, we decid. "We wanted three vites locary or gas and we had them; if we had winted is more, we could have had them. There is difficulty in obtaining men, whose concious are bounded by thirty-six degrees, thirty sives the North latitude."

The sting of these remarks lies in the

The sting of these remarks lies in the truth, and disgraceful and humiliating as it there are men, who will on any occasion as for any purpose, 'crook the pregnant of the knee, when thrift will follow f of the knee, when thrift will follow favas Such beings, like Sir Pertina MacSpoint 'can never come into the presence of sp mon without booing and booing and be-and booing.' Whatever they are lide is lieve or do, they believe and do; and sen er message is given then, with Peens to answer is always ready—I'll say so.' The ascendency of the stackooling size est in the councils of the nations accept

portant question is not more owing to the ion of the Southern members among the selves, than to the fact, that they have be able thus far, to obtain the votes of the able thus far, to obtain the votes of use more' dough faces, whenever they " them—and from present appearances,d will, till an enlightened public opinion settle the point, as it does all others, is country. When that time comes, and it will, then no Northern member will only the property of the proof Competer. eulogise slavery on the flo dare give his vote to extend and persent that blighting curse, that blasting which is now wasting, like a canker, the vitals of our republic. advocate the claims, or attempt to objects of the Colonization Society as the England audience any more than he we pose the declaring the foreign slav piracy, or eulogise the admission of as a slave State into the Union; all of strange as it may appear to those not examined the subject, proceed

community but that he canvass for lamore than which he nty Society persons, un-cceeded in ciety boast-ince of the

orship has 2. M. W NS.

CHAIR

IAKSPEARE

would ma

onization So-ence in the sposition just o 'bide their-gan of their his own, and ad, he would subserviency ands of those, differ greatly

no one grieve ft behind him ame abject

ingland, more stic remark or flivered after is decided, arry our point, wanted three There is no e consciences es, thirty mins-

occasion and

donius, their

A chained and manacled, they are driven to market. To continue the traffic market in more lucrative, the market must be readed in more lucrative, the market must be readed. This could be done only by admission was a slave State, and it was Ose thing more was wanting. The free shows walking mirrors, who reflect has been been more numerous and insent, and threaten, by the very silence of cample, to overthrow the whole system were. How shall this dread catastrophe low shall this dread catastrophe and 2. In wo way. First, by increasing the obtacles in the way of emancipation; tessell, by getting up a Society, whose stall be recharactly to colonize, (with continuous) to the free people of color; this don't consent, well find ways as to make them. It must be Janus-faced, led belding at the New Janus-faced, led belding at the South It must way a closiled abdition at the North, and whisper of at the South. It must wear a cloak servelence, at least on the North side lik largely and piously about degraded, a save trade, civilization, light of the a missionaries, and the plan will un-subjected. hool did as action in the action in the acks, as per-as adopted. ore of this at Says Mr. Harrison, of Lynchburg, Va.

seatedy succeed.

Say Mr. Harrison, of Lynichburg, Va.—

vaniced benevolence no one would ex
to exist long in these States, but we

that by adding to our benevolence ma
said quantity of self-interest and some policy,

scheme (will) give vital heat enough to

sphainthroy of the Virginia friends of

beination to prolong it beyond the ordinary

sense of public schemes among us.—[Af
an Repository, vol. 4, p. 179.]

'At a moderate expense we shall relieve

ar outer of a growing pest, a dreafful nuti
ment, our free corned population.' It must

ire no connexion in fact or resemblance

with my abolition Society in America or else
min,—[Af. Rep. vol. 4, p. 174.)—and 'the

Scott' must be 'ready, whenever there is

say hy mes a censure upon such Societies in

well in mass a censure upon such Societies in the mass a censure upon such Societies in the whole government of the Society must be in the hands of slave-holders, and as 'all

he me annes of seat-choices, and as an order corriors rest upon these ficontrovertible punds, that individuals have a right to dispare of their slaves as they think proper, — (Ed. 4, p. 34,)—we shall thus quiet the fears of the South; and to conciliate and hood-wink a be South, and to contentate and hoods when the North, we will invite northern clergymen, and patronise northern agents to aid us in anying into effect 'a plan, which is decided-ly the best, which has been published for ridthe est, which has been published for ridating our country of its black population [that will satisfy the South] and is suited to effect upral and glorious improvement in the morticallities of unhappy 'Africa' [that will satisfy the North.]—See African Repository, vol. 1, 200

p. 300. Will it be believed that a Society of such Will be believed that a Society of such acrals, and holding such principles, could seem the freemen of the North? Yet such rise fat, Till of late, ministers and people, easied by the goodly outside that false-bit slways has, lent their aid in furtherance of the unighteen project. In this remark lambe no allusion to the Rev. Messrs. Ells and Finley, both of whom with the best sorter assisted in the formation of the Societ, but died in 1828, before a single emigrant lateful or shores, or the principles of the Society, or the iniquitous schemes of its Mansura were fully developed and exposed as sgrs were fully developed and exposed as bey now are. The management of the Soci-et has always been under the control of slave-biders, and always will be, till, an enlightened public opinion shall overthrow this Babel of species. That the principles of the Soci-tys namifestle, explained and enforced, not by the profession, but by that sure criterion of dancter, the practice of its Managers, are at with the plainest precepts of the gospel, and consequently with the best interests of all surface; that the original scheme is uturely im-paticable, and as far as it goes, injurious in its fundancy, and as a matter of mere worldly pier is short-sighted and suicidal, I shall en-terior in the property transfers to preser. That dearor in subsequent numbers to prove. That many pious and benevolent persons are friend-to the Society, and advocate its claims from To the Society, and advocate its claims from the best motives, there is no doubt. It is also qually undeniable, that many persons are in-leationally deceiving the people, and instead of being as lambs among wolves, they are in respect to slavery as wolves among lambs. Jastad of obeying the divine injunction, 'be suce as serpents, but harmless as doves,' they
'have every thing of the serpent but his cunning, and every thing of the dove but her inoccace. No people on the face of the earth are so strongly and bitterly prejudiced against the colored people as we are. This results from the obvious fact, that whom a man injures Som the obvious fact, that whom a man injures his always sure to hate. On this prejudice as the Society founded. To it it owes all assecess, and notwithstanding its real objects have been so completely unveiled and exposit, no difficulty is found in obtaining New-plana delargemen as Agents. Yes, in sight of the very spot, where the temple of Liberty frowns its loftiest eummit, to use his own words, a Row. Divine left his flock, and has become the obsequious Agent of slave-holders. In what manner he arrived at the conclusion that it was his duty so to do, we shall not or inquire. He, probably, did not set out the latest the conclusion that it was his duty so to do, we shall set mental journey. That slowly pacing o'er the stones. The dowly pacing o'er the stones. What is shown he had an all order the titles.

'the light of the gospel shines in all its purity,' we will for the present leave him.

[For the Liberator.]
To S. E. SEWALL, Esq., Corresponding
Secretary of the New-England Inti-Slaver,
Society.

FALL RIVER, 8th mo. 12, 1833.

Fall River, 8th mo. 12, 1833.

Having concluded again to accept an agender to the fund for establishing the MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL, and also, as opportunity offers, to promote the anti-slavery cause, as well as to encourage our colored friends to lift up their heads in hope, and to press for ward, in pursuit of improvement in all that is useful in life, or desirable as a preparation for Heaven; I went to Nantucket on the 2d institute with any thing except their own individual affairs. They, however, very kindly granted me the use of the Methodist Chapel, the largest house in the town, for a lecture on Sabstath afternoon. At the appointed hour, a large concourse of people assembled, three faurths of whom at least were of that sex who was the same of the same of the condition of the discharge of the duty which we we them in placing them in a condition to enjoy all the rights and privileges which just-the same of \$16,90. dress, they made a contribution in aid of the cause, of \$16.90.

dress, they made a contribution in aid of the cause, of \$16,90.

In the evening, I attended the meeting of the colored people, and addressed them on the importance of total abstinence from the use of ardent spirits. They have recently built themselves a meeting-house, and have a minister of their own color, of the name of Roberts, will be blest for their good. Many of the colored men follow a scafaring life, which, unless great care is taken, is often productive of dissipation and many vicious habits, as well in the families who remain at home as in those who roam upon the seas. But since many of the owners of the whale ships are now prohibiting the use of ardent spirits, and since increasing afforts are now making for the preservation and improvement of morals at home. creasing efforts are now making for the pres-cryation and improvement of morals at home, and more especially, since the long neglect-ed people of color begin to feel that they have friends who are devoted to their welfare, there is much encouragement to hope that they will exert themselves for their own improvement even so effectually is to shut the mouths of their traducers. In New-Bedford, too, the colored people consequence forward in suits of the unbole

In New-Beddord, too, the colored people are pressing forward in agite of the unboly prejudice which every where stands between them and their rights. Their Society for moral improvement meets weekly on the plan of the N. Y. Phomis Society, with the exception that in New-Beddord there are no white persons as ociated with them. Much benefit is anticipated from the influence of this Society upon the merils of those who are its great-streaming and for whose wood it was this.

is anticipated from the influence of this Society upon the merals of those who are its greatest enemies, and for whose good it was chiefly instituted.

On returning to New-Bedford, I delivered my second lecture, explanatory of the principles and plan of our Society for promoting the abolition of slavery and extending the benefits of freedom and education to all, to a full house, in the Christian Union Chapel, who gave me an attentive hearing. The clergymen of the town were all present. I received here a contribution of \$8,962. The cause is certainly gaining friends here. I have not urged the formation of a Society, knowing that when it is organized, it must depend upon those resident here to support it. I chose, therefore, to leave it to them to take their own time to organize; which, however, I trust will be in time to send a delegate to the organization of the National Society.

To-morrow I set off westward in the prosecution of my agency, hoping for all the succition of my agency, hoping for all the succition of my agency, hoping for all the succition of the second of the se

the National Society.

To-morrow I set off westward in the presecution of my agoncy, hoping for all the success which the Board of Managers have anticipated in procuring funds for the School—an object which is dear to my heart. But I expect, in soliciting subscriptions for this most benevolent purpose, to meet with many cold the bearted repulses even from wealthy and distinguished Professors of religion. But what can we think of such professors, when we try them by the rule given by our blessed Lord—By their furties ye shall know them? Show me a tree bearing good figs, and it would be in vain to tell me is was but a thiele: but show me a tree with fig-leaves ever so fair and abundant, if there be no fruit, I would not give a fig for such a tree. Every tree that bringed not forth good fruit, shall be heaved my discussed in the fire.

As I progress from place to place, I shall endeavor to make regular reports of results and prespects.

ed and very respectable audience, who were very much pleased, and very happile disappointed. No one expected any thing half so good from a man of color, and I think, that if we have a few such come along this way, it will have a tendency to strengthen the abilition causes; for the people will see, that if the Black Man has a chance to rise, he will rise in this his native land, as well as in any other country.

1 remain yours, C. R.

ANDOVER, Aug. 14, 1833.

ANDOYER, AUG. 14, 1500.
Min Entron—At the annual exhibition in Phillips' Academy in this place, an attemp was made, in a dialogue, to caricature the cf forts of those who are engaged in opposing slavery on what they consider christian principles.

slavery on what they consider christian principles.

The points dwelt upon were, the Character of Washington as thief, kidnapper, hypocrite, &c. (a figment of the Vermont Chronicle,) the one emancipated boy, and analgamation ; (the coinage of colonizationists.) The whole was calciliated to increase the prejudice against the colored people, and to paralyze the efforts to enfranchise and elevate them.

The indecent allusions and vulgar representations were as unbecoming the character of that institution, as they must have been abhorrent to the feelings and tuste of the andisone. The mind that was not disgusted with them must have been disciplined into an uncertainty of the control of the c

them between against the Almighty.

To the Editor of the Liberator.

PORTLAND, Adg. 14, 1833.

DEAR FRIEND,—A complaint was this morning made before Judge Ware, of the District Court, now in session, against a Captain Turner, who arrived here in the United States attatte of 1807, chapter 77, prohibiting the important the juriastical new prohibiting the important of slaves into any port or place within the juriastical new prohibiting the important the juriastical new prohibition of the United States statute of States in the second of states and prohibition of states and the second of states and the secon

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1833.

REV. DR. PORTER'S LETTER.

It is known to many of our readers, that the Rev. Dr. Porter, President of the Andover Theological Seminary, has addressed a letter to the Committee on Colonization in that Institution, in which he expresses his views on the subject of Slavery and Colonization. This letter was given to the public several weeks ago, and it was our intention to have given it is an earlier notice, but circumstances have deferred it until now. We should be pleased to include deferred it until now. We should be pleased to man the extraordinary press of important matter, fosbids it. We must therefore confine ourselves to extracts, embracing the substance of his views.

The immediate clause, which the committee assigned for inviting an \*spression of his sentiments was, that he had. 'just/returned from the South,' where he had 'post spreading several months.' As he had 'a different times visited that part of the country,' they wished him to communicate to them the views which personal observation of the state of things here had bein as faith of "several important topics.' In the introduction of his reply, he makes the following care-

non man agamae or severas important topies. In the introduction of his reply, he makes the following confession:

'In all my intercourse with the South, I have rather avoided than invited discussion on the subject of shrvey, because the intrinsic discussion on the subject of shrvey, because the intrinsic discussion of the man subject of shrvey, because dicheracy.

It has been claimed as one of the mass signal benefits of Colonization, that it fainties 'discussion on the subject of shavery,' particularly at the South. Here may be subject of shavery, 'particularly at the South. Here may be subject of the subject of shavery,' particularly at the South. Here has avoided discussion.' This is amother proof or the same subject of the subject of shavery, the south, and the subject of shaver of the south, the subject of the subject of shaver of sha

As I progress from place to place, I shall endeavor to make regular reports of results and prospects.

As I progress from place to place, I shall endeavor to make regular reports of results and prospects.

As I progress from place to place, I shall endeavor to make regular reports of results and prospects.

As I progress from place to place, I shall endeavor to make regular reports of results and prospects.

However, I shall be considered the constant of the same property of the smiles of approving Heaven before that shall be made in the most interest of the smiles of the smiles of approving Heaven by the progress from place to place, I shall endeavor to make regular reports of results always and prospects.

However, I shall be made in the semicant of the smiles of the smiles of approving Heaven by the progress from place to place, I shall endeavor to make regular reports of results always and prospects.

However, I shall be made in the semicant of the smiles of the smiles of approving Heaven by the progress from place to place of results and prospects.

However, I shall proceed by the uniform place to place of results always in the smiles and the smile place of the smiles and prospects.

As I progress from place to place of results always in the smile place of the uniform place the uniform place of the uniform place of the smiles of approving Heaven by the progress his opinion relative to slave and prospects.

In this and prospects the smiles of approving Heaven by the progress his opinion relative to the same properts of results always in the same place of the smiles of the uniform place of the uniform place of the smiles of approving Heaven by the progress his opinion relative to the same place of the shall propert of results always in the same place of the smiles of approving Heaven by the progress his opinion relative to the same place of the smiles of approving Heaven by the property of results always in the Northern States and two smiles and the same place and the same place and the smiles and the same p

there would be in asying that the sun strines, or that there would be in asying that the sun strines, or that water rans down ill. It has Colonizationits generally contries to evade this point. Perhaps, however, we cought to be assisted with what Dr. Potret has said concenjing it, inaumoch as, be has fold us that he croided discussion. If the hist organization are string in the would have reproved his Southern breuthern, and echorted them, to repentuee. As he did not do this, the inference seems rit; that the does not regard davay as a sin. His removable. The says consciption confirm us in this rit, that he does not regard davay as a sin. His removable. He says:

"As I understand the phrase of immediate councepts that," the hing is not inexpedient merely, but impossible. This any man must know, who has been perconally conversant with the subject. If slavey were sind, we suppose it would follow the subject of the subject of

to enfranchise and elevate them.

The indecent allesions and vulgar representations were as unbecoming the character of that institution, as they must have been adiable there in the feelings and tasto of the audie series. The mind that was not disgusted with them must have been disciplined into an use control of the series of the series

purposes of outperior month, year to make year.

Now we ask Dr. Peters whether he can show a riting in history 'analogous' to this frightful supportion? Can he point as to us instance where enual pation has resulted in 'consequences like those while as to boldly predicts? Has he sever read the histor of St. Domingo? Or is he ignorant of the nature the human mind? Does he not know, that oppressi adways exasperates, while kindness wins? Hoes really believe that it would so offend the poor slaves be allowed to possess their wives and children, to the ought and sold, that they would 'organize an army of outlaws' and exterminate their maners' I such a supposition founded in Jason or common sense? Believe it who can. Dr. Porter limited, we hope, sull live to recel this basty opinion, founded, we are constrained to say, on an entire misaprophension of facts and circumstances.

We most defer the twylew of the remaining portions of his letter until next week.

VOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

It gives us great pleasure to inform our read-rs, that a new association has been formed in this city, to aid in the diffusion of truth on the subject of slavery. Its objects and plan may be learned from its constitution, which is subjoined.

subjoined.

Whereas we believe that slavery, in all circumstances, is a violation of the law of God; that immediate emancipation is an imperious duty; that slavery can only be abolisted in this country through the influence of a correct public sentiment; and therefore, that the diffusion of knowledge on this subject is highly important; we hereby agree to form ourselves into a society, to be governed by the following CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I. This association shall be call-

finances, from time to time, as may be require of by them. He shall be authorised to receive donations, and required to make a record thereof, pay all bills and make all disbursments under the direction of the Troutees.

ART. V.k. Tille, Recording Secretary shall keep a lair second of all the doings of the As-

ART. A. Any person trendly to the principles of this Association, may become a member by paying annually fifty cents.

ART. XI. Any person paying five dollars, shall be constituted a permanent member.

ART. XII. No amendment shall be made in this constitution but at a meeting subsequent to that at which it shall be proposed, and then only by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

bers present.

ART. XIII. The officers of Auxiliary Societies, shall be entitled to meet with the government of this Association, and vote as mem-

bers.

Aur. XIV. The officers of this Association shall be elected for the first year on the 15th of August, 1833.

of August, 1856.

The following gentlemen have been elected officers for the ensuing year.

Rev. Axos A Parars, President, John N.
Barbour, Fee President, John Stimpson, Corresponding Secretary; Alfred Norton, Recording Secretary; John Pord, Treasurer; George Loring, J. H. Tenney, John Cutts Smith, and N. Southard, Trustees.

The number of members is large, and the sum subscribed very considerable. We trust that the young usen in other places will imitate the example of their Boston friends, and that the association will be supported by a

that the association will be supported by large number of auxiliaries.

The Editor of the Recorder has at last had the courage to attack Mr. Garrison, now he is in England. Probably Elliott Cresson will be as valiant, ofter Mr. Garrison returns to this country. Each of them is at mute as a fish, when Mr. G. is in the same country.

We recommend the article on expediency, contained in this paper, to the attention of all our readers. It will bear reading more than once.

POSTPONEMENT.

The Regular Monthly Meeting of the Boston Mutual Lyceum will be holden in the Belton-Mutual Lyceum will be holden in the Belton-Mutual Lyceum will be holden in the Belton-Belton Mutual Lyceum, will be holden in the Belton-Belton expected from several genutienten.

The Society have of literary improvement and proof to attend.

The Society have thought proper to hold to Theeting in Belknap street Meeting house instead of Centre-street, on account of the house being more convenient.

JOSEPH H. GOVER, JOHN B CUTLER, Committee, WILLIAM LEWIS,

ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS. ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS.

TO Reside by P. A. BELL, No. 73, Chamberstreet, Garrison's works entire, consisting of 'Thoughts on African Colonization,' and Addresses delivered before the People of Colon. 'The Sin of Slavery,' by Professor Wright; I vimey's Lectures, (Daglish edition,)—Paxton's Letters on Slavery, Drejudice Vincible, by Charles Stuart, of England—A scarce Anti-Slavery work, entitled 'The Book and Slavery Irreconcileable,' by the Rev. Geb. Bourne,—&c. &c.

New-York, July 12, 1833.

TEMPERANCE AND FREE LABOR GROUND AND FREE LABOR GROUND WILLIAM GREY & Co. have opened a store for the sale of Groceries of the above description. They have on hand Cofee, Rice, Sugar, &c., all of which they warrant free from the contamination of 'slave labor'. They respectfully invite their friends of color and others to give them a call at No. 33, Sullivan-street.

New-York, Jugust, 1832.

LECTURES ON CHEMISTRY.

the country through the indusence of a correct public sentiment; and therefore, that the diffusion of knowledge on this subject is highly important; we hereby agree to form ourselves into a society, to be governed by the following.

Antick I. This association shall be called the Boston Young Men's Anti-Karery Association for the Diffusion of Truth.

Ant. II. The government of the Association shall loss of the Association, and also the called the meetings of the Trustees.

Ant. IV. The Vice President shall precide at the meetings of the Association, and also be, ex efficio, members of the Board of Trustees.

Ant. IV. The Vice President, the Vice Shall meetings of the Association, and also be, ex efficio, members of the Board of Trustees.

Ant. IV. The Vice President, the Vice Shall be and the president of the Board of Trustees.

Ant. IV. The Vice President, the Vice Shall be and the president of the Board of Trustees.

Ant. IV. The Vice President, the Vice Shall be and the president of the Board of Trustees, and secretary, shall also be, ex efficio, members of the Board of Trustees.

Ant. V. The Vice President the Vice President, the Vice Shall be and the president of the Board of Trustees.

Ant. V. The Vice President, the Vice President of the Vice President, the Vice President of the Vice President of the Vice President, the Vice President of the Vice President of the Vice President of the Vice President of the Vice President, the Vice President of the Vice President, the Vice President of the Vice

### LITERARY.

THE SLEEPERS.
To take a root seek.
They are sleeping i—Who are sleep
Children wearded with their slay;
For the slars of night are perping,
And the sun bash com away.
As the dew upon the blossoms
Blows them on their tender slem,
So, as light as their own bosoms,
Bulmy sleep has conquered them. Blows them on their tender stem, So, as light as their own bosoms, Balmy sleep has conquered them, Belmy sleep has conquered them. They are sleeping!—Who are sleeping? Mortals compassed round with wo; Eypidids, wearied out with weeping, Close for very weakness now; And that short relief from sorrows, Harassed nature shall sustain, Till they wake again to-unforce, Strengtheard its content with pain! They are sleeping!—Who are sleeping! Captives in their gloomy cells; Yet sweet dreams are o'er them creeping, With their many colored spells: All they love—signit they close them! Feel again their long lost joy; Is the haste with which they grasp them; Every thiry form destroys.

But the haste with which fliey grasp then Every fairy form destroys. They are sleeping!—Who are sleeping ? Misers, by their hoarded gold; And in fancy now are heaping Gems and pearls of price untold; Golden chains their limbs encumber, Diamodus seems before them strown! But they waken from their members of the And the splended drigan has flown,

But they waken from their assume.

And the splendid dream has flowe.

They are sleeping!—Who are sleeping!

Pause a mosem—softly tend?

Anticous friends are fondly keeping

Vigils by the sleeper's bed!

Other hopes have all forrasken

Other hopes have all forrasken

From that swegi—that saving sleep.

Thou are sleeping!—Who are sleeping!

Thou are sleeping!—Who are sleeping!

To the region of deday!

Safe they ears, the green torf under:

Sighing breeze, or music's breath,

Witter's who, or summer's hunder,

Cannot break the sleep of death!

[From Blackwood's Magazine.] THE EVENING STAR. THE EVENING STAR.

O! sweetly shines the summer sun,
When heaven from clouds is free,
And brightly gleams the moonlight o
Field, rock and forest tree.
But to the pensive heart of love,
Oh sweeter than these by far,
It is with devious step to rove

Recard the agreements. Beneath the evening star.
To other give the festive half.
Where wine caps shine in light;
Thumste of the crowded half,
Where wine caps shine in light;
Thumste of the crowded half,
When the star was the star was a star with the star was a star with the star was a star with the star was a star was

Beneath the evening star.

For all the future cannot give
What spareless time has left,
And obt since thou hast ceased to live,
A vacant world is left,
I turn me to my days of love,
The sweetest on earth by far,
And of in thought with the I rove
Beneath the evening star.

Demeans one evening star.

Tow, if I fall, will it be my lot
To be cast in some lone and lovely spot,
To melt, and to sink, unseen or forget?
And there will my course be ended??

Twas this is leathery Snow-Pake said,
Ac drow thersigh measureless space is targued,
Licensed in mid air asspended.

Licensed in mid air asspended. Or, as half by additione, half afraid, It seemed in mid air anapondus. It seemed in mid air anapondus. Regiered and lone on my lap to die. Regiered and lone on my lap to die. Thou pure and delicate child of the sky! For thos with be and in my keeping. Dan thea I must give thee a lovelier formation with the part of the withry sform, Flow will not be part of the withry sform, Flow will not be part of the withry sform. And the flowers as much same are yellow and we have been described in the light half decks in being the Restored in the lily that decks in being the Restored in the lily that decks in being the label in the legal mid bloom, the an amono, Or aught of thy spolless whiteness:

To melt, and be east in a glittering bead, With the pearls that the night scatters over the n I the cap where the bee and the fire-dly feed, Regaining thy dazding brightness.'

Then I will decky, staft the trusting Flake; Acquaining thy dazzing brightness.

Then I will drop, said the trusting Flake;
But bear in mind, that the choice I make
Is not in the flowers nor the dew to wake;
Nor the mist that shall-pass with the mornin,
For, things of thyself, they exprise with thee;
But those that are lent from on high, like me,
They rise and will like, from the dust set free,
To the regions above returning.

THE GLADNESS OF NATURE. THE GLADNESS OF NATURE.

It is a time to be cloudy and sad,

When our mother Natural pulse around;

When our mother Natural pulse around;

And gladness birathers have been broked glad,

And gladness birathers have been broked and the same and the same around the same ar

clouds are at play in the azure space, nd their shadows at play on the bright gre here they stretch to the frolic chase, nd here they roll on the easy gale. And here they roll on the easy gale.
There 's a fuse of leaves in that supen hower,
There 's a fute of winds in that teachen ries.
There 's a mile on the folia, a sum on the thore
And a laugh from the brook that runs to the set
And look at the broad-fixed run how he smiles
Of the dewey earth that smiles in his ray,
On the lening waters and gay young jiles,
Ay, look, and he 'll smile thy gloom away.

MISCELLANEOUS.

of Massachusetts, and was the father of the Hon: Judge Cranch of the District of Columbia.

The suitor of the other daughter was John Adams, who afterwards became President of the U. States. But at that time, in the opinion of Mr. Smith and family, he gave butslender promise of the distinction to which he afterwards attained. His attentions were scorning to the distinction to which he afterwards attained. His attentions were scorning to the distinction of the disti

daughter not to think of an alliance so much beneath her.

Miss Smith was among the most dufting daughters, but she saw Mr. Adams through a medium very different from that through which her father vewed him. His vision was clouded by the film of prejudice, her's was assisted by the warm and radiant plow of affection, which magnifies every fancied excellence an hundred fold. She would not for the world, how the standard we disoby her kind father, but still John are disoby her kind father, but still John are disoby her kind father, but still John are disoby her kind father, but still John as well as the still still be still the still still be still the still be s

ter, and on a very different occasion, and in resistance of a very different opposition, that its uttered these methods are a consistent of the construction of the co

ELITERARY,

MISCELLANEOUS

THE COLVENTION AND BOUS

THE COUNTION AND BOUS

THE COLVENTION AND BOUS

THE COLVENTION AND BOUS

Some years since I agent a college velocities
in the town of Weymouth, Norfolk co. Mes

While there is textended chentre on the way

mouth meeting house, and heard a necromo
from the venerable 'pactor, the Rew Jacob

from the venerable 'pactor, the Basel Rom

in fine to davanced age, the words of eternia

flig, and it was liberally to be rise

was the place where also hall beard Rom

from the venerable of the regards was been reversed patrol.

Mr. Norton, and it is against the word of the regards of the regards was been reversed patrol.

She informed mis hall Norton was ordained

and the latter place of and of course disa church

the different pactors.

She informed mis hall Norton was ordained

and the latter place of and of course disa church

the different pactors.

She informed mis hall Norton was ordained

and the hall beard was been reversed patrol.

The latter place of and of course disa church

the different pactors.

She informed mis hall Norton was ordained

and the hall beard was been reversed patrol

was the place of the reverse of the course of the

partial on the man of the present particulation of all the

seguited not form years. She bearder that

men from Mr. Norton, an able man, an excel
tell was an and fine preches hall be depth

and that he and Mr. Norton had flight be pair

who was been placed and the course of the

partial course of distinction. Mr. Smith, 'and was a member of the server of the partial

and the was something of an arialezat.' Cold

that he was something of an arialezat.'

On that he was something of an arialezat.'

Mr. Smith, 'and is a was a way offer

Among the deaths by cholers at Frankfort, K, is that of Henry Madison, a free colored man, who was a pressman in the office of the Commonwealth. He had been liberated, some time age, by the Rev R. J. Breckendieg, on condition of becoming a citizen of the accepted those terms with the privilege of remaining the proceeds of his labor should, be, sufficient and the proceeds of his labor should, be, sufficient and the proceeds of the control of the control

Howevege-to type setting, and west accounted. Proceedings of the process of the p John saw sometiming in ner eye and manner, which seemed to say 'presserver,' and on the hint he acted.

Mr. Smittle a good parson, and affect.

Which is apposed the text.

After the due preliminaries of courtship, the appointed time for the espousal of elder date, but a good of the special of the same of the sa

REFUNDING PASSAGE MONEY. It has been recently decided in New-York, that a ship owner is lible to refund the amount 6f passage money receives in case the ship is provented by stress of weather froperforming the passage.

performing the passage.

Bad News to SHOPKEEPERS. It is confidently whispered, that those unseemly, mis-shapen things, yeleped balloon-stees, are going out of fashion—and if the ladies should not think proper to add somewhat to the longitude of their drasses, our dry goods dealers may shut up shop—Lobed! Jour.

ers may shelt up shop.—Losell Jour.

A NEW HAPOPESTYSO. A dyspeptic correspondent of the NY. Gazette, who lives by role, and is in geniously exceed to fine life, proposes a health line of stages and Areambouts for summer travelling, in which the habits, the tastes, the woes and the whims of invalids shall be tenderly regarded.

mois the wheat is said to be remarkably fine.

Mr Cobb, of Dedham, Mass, has lately manufactured some excellent silk pocket handkerchief and black manua, for pantalons. They are both of so encouraging a quality, that Mr Cobb has extended the culture of the silk worm.

The annual poem before the Phi Beta Kappa o Harvard University, at the ensuing commencement will be delivered by Professor Longiellow of Bowdoi

Vollege.

The Irish Reform Bill has passed the British Parliament, 274 to 94.

The West Iudia Slavery Bill has been postponed to the 15th.

the 15th.

A female slave, only 13 years old, has been sentenced to be lung on the 25d inst. for drowning a boy because of the lung on the 25d inst. for drowning a boy between flow and six years of ago, in Hardenna county. Tenn. She persunded him to get into a barrel placed the water until the water drough of the water drough of the water drough of the water and the water drough of the water and the king hapfur first of the water and water and the king hapfur for the water and water and the water drough of the water and water and

was injured.—Alex. Gar.

STAGE ACCIDENT. The Waltham stage on coming down George-street, Wednesday morning, overturned. It contained ten lady passengers inside, and four gentlemen outside, no one of whom were injured. The horses were stopped by the driver. Two of the door posts of the stage were broken off, and the stage otherwise damaged.

## MORAL

CHRISTIANS OUGHT NOT TO TREAT ONE

HOW CHRISTIANS OUGHT NOT TO TREAT ONE ASSOCIATE.

Mrs. Heedless. My frend, I wish to advise with you on a subject of an unpleasant nature. Mrs. Considerate. What is 15?

Mrs. H. I grove to say that I have detected the D. in what falls little, if any thing should be a subject of the subject

much reason to fear that the injury to religion will be extensive.

Mrs. C. It is much to be regretted, cer-tainly, that such offences should ever occur but the injury to religion may perhaps be pre-vented it a Christian course is pursued. I presume you have not related the story to any one.

presume you have not related the story toamy one.

Mrs. A., and Miss F., and the two Miss K's. I shought it my duly to advise with them, and he subject.

Mrs. C. You astonish me. The offence of this fellow Christian, it would seem, was originally known only to yourself. Why then, nave you made it public?

Mrs. H. Oh, I don't like to do things rash-and you made you made to the property of the pro

doing your duty to Mrs. D., but I beg my friend, first to be faithful to youne it is evident that you have treated Mrs. this instance, as one Christian ough treat another.—New York Observe

SINCERITY

SINCERITY.

What is sincerity? And what
in the belief of an error? Is it a fe
tion of course right and approvable
admited an apology, because it is an
uslook at some things which we de
and undoubted sincerity. Men
hate one another most sincerely,
the property of the pro Sincerity is a relative to the habits, the tastes, the weer and use the habits, the tastes, the weer and use it easily a real and the tenderly regarded.

The city of Philadelphia, says the Inquirer, central uses to enjoy excellent beath, and all apprehensions of the tenderly and under the tenderly and under the tenderly and under the tenderly and under the tenderly and the tend

THE SLANDERER, No. 3

THE SLANDERER, No. 3
Let the conductors of the periodic pin our country, form a holy slince rput those ville miscreams.—Let them be had driven from the abode of mes, to rely with satyrs in the dens of the rote, the molecular conductors of the world. Let a shot be had not been so the propose of the world. Let a shot be had not been so that the propose of the world. Let a shot be had not been so that the propose of the world. Let a shot be had not been so that the propose of the world. Let a shot be had not been so that the propose of the world. Let a shot be not proposed to the propose of the world. Let a shot be not proposed to the proposed to th

# JOHN B. PERO, NOS. 2 & 3, (Rear of Dock Square, near the City Test

AS on hand the following article the offers to sell (wholesale or cheap as can be bought elsewhere, r. Double distilled Lavender, Elliot's Silver S.

Pomatum, Hair Brush Shaving do. Clothes do., Clothes do.,
Shoe do.,
Toothe do.,
Shaving Boxes,
Snuff do.,
Wade and Butcher's Ra-

PETER GARDINES, No. 19, Powell Street, between Pine and St and 5th and 6th Streets, Philadelphia Philadelphia, May 21, 1833.

Philadelphua, May 21, 1833.

MOORE & BROTHER

PURN their thanks to their fast
and the public for their patestiThey still continue to keep on had are
softment of
LADIES' AND GENTLEMENS BOIT
AND SHOES,
AT THEIR STAN—No. 163, Pine-stretable
Sixth-street.

PHILADELPHIA, De. 183.

Mrs. C. You have not hen conversed, it would seem, with Mrs. D. on the subject it would seem, with Mrs. D. on the subject it would seem, with Mrs. D. on the subject it would seem, with Mrs. D. on the subject it would seem, with Mrs. D. on the subject it would seem, with Mrs. D. on the subject it would seem, with Mrs. D. on the subject it shall not do it the first convenient opportunity.

Mrs. H. Not yet; I am not decided that I shall not do it the first convenient opportunity.

Mrs. H. It is possible she might; and I have generally said as much on here belaff, it is a subject of the might in the properties of the might in the mig