VOL. III.

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NO. 89.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.1

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

Service And American Control of the Control of the

RY. Loring, 18 3-4 er 100. WELL v-York, parture tf Office,

James e Prac-y better relation —By C. et enti-il Char-olomiza-ts from Extract

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om the of age, where his ser, Any to former, stammediate

of its direction have the dictates of religion in our communication with our colored brethin air communication with our colored brethin he he more generally acknowledged and the heart of those legislatures which have submitted themselves to the moral inflatence of the Colonization Society been in consequence more cations of infringing their rights, more prompt to redress their injuries, and to relieve their moral and intellectual necessities?

Have not, on the contrary, all their former wrongs been confirmed, and has not every species of abuse, both legal and lilegal, accumulated?

wrongs been confirmed, and has not every species of abuse, both legal and illegal, accumulated?

We repeat it,—we are aware that benevolent men have ver generally been enlisted in the cause to derivation. It is perhaps the beautiful that the cause of the control of the cause to derivation. It is perhaps the Bible Society support also the Colonization Society, and if this class are the most favorable to emancipation, the fact may as well be ascribed to the influence of one of these Societies as the other.

But whence was borrowed this monstrous opinion that the blacks cannot be elevated in this country?—that this land so vauntingly styled the anylum of the oppræssed, was designed to exclude the persecuted negor from its bosom? Above all, that the most benight one class of the control of the carth is the only pube enlightened to the country be enlightened to the country be the community and depressed people to the elevation which comports with their nature as man? Such perversions of common sense could not have originated from the spontaneous reasonings of the mass of community. Some independent influence has been at work, producing upon the montal faculties and the moral sense of the result of the community have favored from the spontaneous reasonings of the mass of community. Some independent influence has been at work, producing upon the montal faculties and the moral sense of the class the community have drawn can never be natural faculties and which can never be natural than the control never be natural than the control never be natural to the class of the class

Africa, he must be sent thither in order to enjoy any political or social privilege.

4. The last objection which we shall present, is perhaps the most important of any, but our limits will only permit us to allude to it. We conceive there is something wrong in the principle of making it the chief object in our scheme of benevolence toward the colored people, but to relieve, by some other indirect means, the injury occasional by the deprivation of those rights. It is precisely minimar to the conduct of our nation in engaging in the conduct of the conduct of our nation in engaging in the conduct of the manning in New Point and the Massispipi-supposing, as in New Point and, it was generally allowed that the Christopes had privite and the product of the conduct of

generally allowed that the Cherokees had generally allowed that the Cherokees had a charity, and by yielding the question of right most effectually closes the door against their thorough and entire liberation, which will never be effected but upon considerations of principle. Let the Colonization Society go on monopolizing the benevolence of the mation, and compromising the rights of the blacks, and the prospect of a general emancipation will be more and more hopeless.

The property of the prospect of a general emancipation will be more and more hopeless. The control of the control of

with our sentiments, and which we conseve the most ingrainus of our opponents will approve.

Sentiments contradictory to those which we have advanced require from us no disavowal. Those into whose minds the persuasion has been instilled that we are determined to throw firebrands into the combustible society at the south, may rest assured that we are attentioned to the south, may rest assured that we are the going of peace. We employ, for the remained from measures but those that are cujoined by the going of peace. We employ, for the remained the moral certain the south, may be a supported to the consciences of their share in this gather of the consciences of their share in this gather wiskedness. Per ourselves, we claim and shall exercise the privilege of exhibiting in their combined and most effectual form the irrepressible emotions of our own hearts.

L. F. LAINE, Secretary, Theological Sem. Andozer, Aug. 22, 1833.

SOUTHERN RAVINGS!

The following article is from the Edm field (S. C.) Cardinian:

feld (S. C.) Cardinian:

'We copy to day the proceedings of a meeting lately had in Columbia, from which it will be seen, that the conduct of a Rev. Mr. Pinney, African Missionary, had eaused no little excitement among the inhabitants of that place. As soon as it was known, the citizens place, a soon as it was known, the citizens place, a soon as it was known, the citizens will be a soon as it was known, the citizens will be a soon as it was known, the citizens that you can be a soon as it was known, the citizens will be a soon as it was known, the citizens will be a soon as it was known, the conductive will be a soon as it was known, the conductive will be a soon as the conductive will be a called to be a soon as the conductive will be a soon as th

meedings.

This daring incendiary should be hunted down as a wild beast; and his co-laborers, in this holy cause, should be taught by his fate, that if they will labor in this vineyard, they must expect to reap nothing but thorns. If these men, mistaking the instigations of the Devil for the will of God, come to our very large in the strategies of the present particular in surgeriou and bloodshed.

homes, instigating insurrection and bloodshed, they should be made to feel what they would inflict.

A 'fold' of men-stealers, of kidnappers, and of

SLAVERY RECORD.

THREE MONTHS IN JAMAICA. [Extracts continued.]

Testided no New Ground catate, from the time of my arrival in the beginning of September, and exclusive of some occasional absences, altogether fully seven weeks; and, during that period, I wintessed with my own eyes the regular flogging of upwards of twenty negroes. Heard also of many other megroes being flogged by order of the resided on the plantative of the property of the property of the plantative o

unguist up to hold them down. They got each 39, 45 7th. After this I saw two young men and the same two young men and the same two young men and the same the same the same the same the same that the same the sa

9 on the spot. 9th & 10th. Two young men before break-Oth & 10th. Two young men before breakfirst, for having alopt too long. They were
mule-drivers, and it being then crop time, they
had been two days and igne rorp time, they
had been two days and igne rorp time, they
were going out at day-break the sum was not
yet up), we found them only putting the harmess on their mules. They ought, according
to the regulations then prescribed on the plantation, to have been out half am hour somer;
and for this offence they received a very severe flogging.

11th. A girl who had been missing for some
days, having abscended from the plantation
for fear of punishment.

The eart-whip, when wielded by a vigorous arm, gives forth a loud report, which, without any exageration, may be likened to the report of a small pistol. I have often heard it distinctly at two miles' distance in the open air.

UF Here is another advertisement showing the remarkable aftichment between masters and slaves, and the strong desire of slavehold-

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

and slaves, and the strong desire of slaveholders to emancipate!

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

PANAWAY bom the subscriber, living in the tity of Lexington, Ky. on Saturnast, the 18th int. a Mulatto Man Slave, named LESSE, aged about \$5 years, and about 5 best 9 inches high; well made and macular, but not fleshy; likely, healthy, active, and or merkably shrewd. The loss of our when he smiles. He has a good of the eyes, prominent cheek low straight and sharp nose, and the sharp has been straight and sharp nose, and the sharp has a good of the eyes, prominent cheek low straight and sharp nose, and little san't muntru, which combs out straight, but is inclined to curl, and is usually long. His color is unusually red, or what some call between a light and dark gingerbread, and he he natural mark, called a fish mark, on one or his cheeks, which shows at some some or or had the straight and sharp nose, and he has a fierce look. I head to the skull, which had be head to the skull, which had by hair. The little finger of one of his hands is ercoded at the middle joint, and stiff, and he plays on the violin. He uses the word submitty of permit. His ears are bored, and he generally wears small gold rings in them. He took away a good suit of the word submitty of permit. His ears are bored, and he generally wears small gold rings in them. He took away a good suit of the straight of the st

COMMUNICATIONS

The following communication the editor of the Boston Recorder refused to insert. He probably thought it shaved rather too close. The patrons of the Liberator will read The p it with pleasure :

[For the Boston Recorder.]

Hunson, (Оню,) July 28, 1833.

rather elaborate comment on Mr JAY Suse a rather elabosate comment on Mr JATF-822.a.
TER, with the sentence, 'If these views are,
not sound, we shall be glad to correct any
errors which can be pointed out.' I cannot
suppose, therefore, that you will refuse to insert a few brief hints from me, though they
should do little honor to so fine an argument.
I would gladly leave your views to meet
their refutation in the common sense of the
communits. If, on the subject of colonization, community, if, on the subject of colonization.

You say, 'We have no where found an in-stance in which it is proposed expressly to place the slaves immediately and in all replace the sieves immediately and in all re-spects on the same footing with the free whites. This is unfortunate both for yourself and your readers. For so far as my knowl-edge extends, such is the proposition 'ex-pressly' of avowed abolitionists. They wish to have the slave immediately enjoy his 'in-deficiable' rights, to have him restrained at once by the same laws, and to have privileges extended to him by the same rules, which now, righteously, apply to white men. Abolitionists may disagree as to the question whether a man ought to be allowed to vote, who can neither read nor write, but they all agree in this, that neither the color of his skin, nor the wooliness of his hair, nor the dimensions of his lips, nor the protrusiveness of his heels, nor the odor of his perspiration, should have nor the odor of his perspiration, should have any thing to do with the decision. In our view, the righteousness of the case would not be at all affected if the slaves should exno at an anceted it the slaves should ex-change all their physical peculiarities for those of their masters before to-morrow morning. We count it an outrageous insult to humanity to talk about 'laboring diligenty' to make the slaves 'fit' for something higher than manerty!

the slaves 'fit' for something higher than properly!
You seem to suppose that the physical operations of the Colonization Society are adapted to plant thorns in the bosoms of the slaveholders—that every vessel that sails to Liberia will teach them the injustice of the slave system. But how can this be, when it is an undeniable fact that emancipations are less comment, on than formerly? Were not those succonditional emancipations of former years far stronger points of suggestion? Will the weaker means succeed after the stronger ones have failed?
But you say, they will point to the free

have failed?

But you say, they will point to the free But you say, they mand appeal to you whether their condition is not worse than that of the slave. How then can unconditional emanciation. slave. How then can unconditional emanci-pation effect, the conscience? Although you 'have nothing to say of the justice of this ap-peal,' much needs to be said. 1. It is not from that the free blacks are worse off that the slaves; and the slaveholders know it.

You are 'satonished' that Mr. Jay should suppose that 'the immediate removal to Africa of one half of all the slaves in the country would greatly enhance the value of the remaining half.' Of course, you do not believe that, whatever enhances the value of labor at the south, must enhance the value of slaves, and it will be necessary to follow you into detail. You assume, that those who send their slaves to Liberia do not, in any case, 'make room for the employment of other slaves.' But you have just supposed that, instead of supplying the place of their slaves they evilutivate fewer acres.' If so, then they will supplying the place of their saves acceptance of the saves accept the send fewer products to the market, consequently they will leave a vacancy there to be filled by slave labor. That they do cultivate quently they will leavy a vacancy there to be filled by slave labor. That they do cultivate fewer acres after sending off their slaves is a general fact, and there can be little doubt that they must do so till slavery is entirely abolish-ed, for the free colored laborers are subjected to the same process of deportation, and to in-troduce whites among blacks is a problem involving a triumph over the prejudice of color, an achievement which your favorite Society

an achievement when your pronounces hopeless.

You say further, that slaves are always cheapest where there are the fewest of them. Therefore you would have us infer, that if their number were reduced throughout the country their price would be reduced in the country their price would be reduced in the same proportion. This, if I understand it, is the logic. Horses are cheaper in Vermont, where there are but few of them, than in the city of New-York, ego, if the New-Yorkers should ship half their horses 'simmediately,' should ship half their horses 'immediately,' the price of the remaining half would be retruth, that so long as slaves are valued for their labor, one must be worth more upon a sugar plantation than upon a mountainous sheen nasture. d! It would seem to be a very obv

singar parasture.

Again, after having stated that slaveholders will be convinced by a competition with free labor, or rather as it would seem, free white labor, or rather as it would be white labor, that slavery is injurious to their pecuniary interests, and will emancipate; you assume that they will then act boldly and independently against the system. But why so? Would a man who had exchanged the labor of horses for that of oxen, merely belabor of horses for that of oxen, merely be-cause he supposed the latter more profitable act holdly and independently' against mak 'act boldly and independently' against mak-ing property of horses? Would it not require one who had become convinced that it was axong to hold horses as property, to engage those feel so much interest in the abolitics of slavery, who have 'got rid' of their slaves en-tirely, as those who retain them as hired laborers, liable, till the system is abolished to be oppressed by the laws for its preservation.

The latter must have a pecuniary interest in addition to that of general benevolence. The principle on which emancipation takes place is every thing in regard to the moral influ-ence of the emancipator.

But the question of the effect of coloniza-tion upon the price of slaves is likely to re-main a speculative one, for the operations of the Society in regard to the whole mass, are imperceptible, and forever must be, unless it becomes the tool of a fearfully increased op-pression. It is lamentable that your readers should not be informed thet the price of the colors. pression. It is immentable that your readers should not be informed that the word voluntary never has had any thing to do with African Colonization. Oppression has laid its hand upon colored Americans—they flee from it only where it is absolutely intolerable. Ibeg of your readers to weigh the import of an expression in a letter from Liberia, to be found in the line number of the liberia, to be found n the June number of the African Reposito ry. The writer says, in the simplicity of his heart, 'Nothing do I hear of the colored in-habitants of the town of Fredericksburg migrating to Liberia. The laws of Virginia surely must be more favorable to the man of color than the laws of South Carolina; surely they do not shrink back for the fabrications of its enemies; will they still lay down in

of its enemnes; "I'm
Turkish apathy?"
Mr. Editor, I have spoken with freedom and Mr. Editor, I have spoken with freedom and severity, for I will not conceal the fact, that I feel no conviction from your arguments, nor complacency in your course on this subject, I trust the day is not distant when you your-self will be more 'astonished' at it than you profess to be at the reasoning of Mr. Jay. But after all, let it be understood that I speak in grief, rather than in anger.

ELIZUR WRIGHT, Jr.

[For the Liberator.] UNCLE SIMON'S EASY CHAIR. NO. X.

Ye clergy, while your orbit is your place, Lights of the world, and stars of human race; But, if eccentric ye forsake your sphere, Prodigies ominous and viewed with fear; The consuls baneful influence is a dream; Yours real and permicious in th' extreme.

2. Their misery, which is really great, is owing to the oppression of those who are determined to hold their slaves; and this the slaves holders know too, and it is the very reason holders know too, and it is the very reason holders know too, such as the very day, when it has always been managed, why they are so anxious to 'get rid' of the three blacks. Hence, bothing can disturb the free blacks. Hence, bothing can be a subject to the provided with the principles of the Colonization Science, with the principles of the Colonization Science, and the real and the principles of the Colonization Science, and the real and the principles of the Colonization Science, and the real and the principles of the Colonization Science, and the real and the principles of the Colonization Science, and the real and the principles of the Colonization Science, an cially attracted their notice, would be the very luminous and logical essays and episels, from the pen of fits General Agent, and published in the Boston Recorder and African Repository. In these essays, &c. which I propose to examine seriatin, and which were write as the author informs us 'to diffuse knowledge and stimulate public feeling through the pray.' Here would have witnessed a great vasses they would have witnessed a great vasse and the pray witnessed a great vasse of the pray where we witnessed a great vasse where we will be a witnessed as great vasse where we will be a witnessed as great vasse where we will be a witnessed as great vasse where we will be a witnessed as great vasse where we will be a witnessed as great vasse where we will be a witnessed as great vasse where we will be a witnessed as great vasse which we witnessed as great vasse where we will be a witnessed as great vasse which we witnessed as great vasse where we will be a witnessed as great vasse where we will be a witnessed where we will be a witnessed witnessed witnessed where we will be a witnessed where we will be a witnessed witnessed witnessed witnessed which we witnessed witness and stimute public recently through the proof, they would have witnessed a great vaster ink and paper in the vain attempt. They would have discovered among other nared, the following novelty from the classe page the Agent, 'From inadvertence, rules that from a want of interest in the cause, may of the clurches in New England have navy of the clurches on that day! The seed was the control of th the churches in New-England have not then up collections on that day, '(July 4th); or in plain English, they had so much feeling onthe subject that they forgot all about it. Poist feeling must have been simulated with earlier weapons indeed to have resulted in such enthusiastic inadvertence, and he wast off the whole is that so great has been the diffusion of knowledge 'that this forgetthess. has continued to increase so much that the 'inadvertence' will become general, and, to use the Agent's own language 'in due time we shall have the moral machinery in full me-tion throughout? not only the 'District' but the whole of N. England. The Athenians work also have discovered other things not quite so new, viz. that the expulsion or new, viz. that the expulsion or banishment of 'deportation' of the blacks to a barbare land, originated in 'motives of human's' About 140 were banished in the New-Yeit conspiracies of 1712 and 1744, but that pared the plan, to take such characters as the mass of Southern blacks are to civilize affire, ad who are at the same time in the opinion of the Society's Managers too ignorant and degraded to reside among civilized people here, is perhaps a new idea. It might however, have to reside among civilized people here, is per haps a new idea. It might however, has no riginated from the decision of a Scatch jer, who in passing sentence upon a ragged ra-grant, brought in their veridit. Not guilty if he will leave town, so that after all Solenze may be pretty nearly right. One thing, it

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we not, as a able hypocr system of sl have declar 'all men are their Create which are li Mark the w is, 'life, libe rights which may be right ernments.

acter as incongruous as a

'Cassocked huntsman, or a fiddling priest,'
ber of the Senate, sounds as oddly as 'Capta Deacon Goodhue, on the records of C-Parish. If a clergyman has an ardent desir for political distinction, and wishes to sere his country or himself in any legislative judicial station, let him at once judicial station, let him at once resign his accorded robes, and no longer descents to cause to which he has once solemnly determined, and for which he has professed separated himself from the political tumm and bustle of the world. The duties striving on the faithful minister of the gasplus ving on the faithful minister of the gasplus to the little of the world. ving on the faithful minister of the general on the mere politician, are utility iscope-ible, and whether he leaves his fack to be leader or the Agent of a political pury, for case is not altered, and the injury might mig great propriety be made of Mr. Dutch "With whom hast thou left those for they in the wilderness," and for what? I well be a curiosity indeed, could we see a size architect allowances of all the motives, but explicit delineation of all the motives, which induced him to accept the office of Agent is have as full an avowal of the metires, with induced the Managers to appoint him. I here no doubt that the statement would de shew that he is as much the Agent of a as ever was A— K—II. Possibly he may unconscious of the truth of this assertion. unconscious of the may verily think with Saul that he is to may verily think with Saul that me and God service, when he is in first the instruc-of persecuting the poor blacks even us strange cities. The time is however far he tening when he must relinquish his Agent the Now-England States, for the very impor-tant reason that he will not long be able the Now-Engranu States, that reason that he will not long be the collect funds sufficient to pay his own start, much less assist in the 'deportation' of texperienced founds teachers' to Liberia. Wes I governed in this matter by mere welfs policy, I should hope he might long coston as an Agent in this quarter, as his essay, at tures, addresses and sermons, have done grid good to the cause of Abolition, and writing so the transport of the control of the transport of the transport

very certain, would have been nothin them, the fact that of all politicians,

men, who act in the double capacity of di

ernments.
fathers asso
principle the
we enjoy.
in one hand
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This is done
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control. If what can be England bri not be wiser cause of it, these who to In respec ould have been nothing news In rappe papers to the cell, or a make the cell, or a paper to the papers to t and politicians, are the very worst. A post-cal divine, or a preaching politician is a cla-

ses to a more Northern latitude, therecourses to a more Northern latitude, there-some unlucky Southern expressions ted rather harshly on a Northern ear. He guid rather harshly on a Northern ear. He guid rather harshly on a Northern ear. He as seen that a superior superior as seen that a seen as good deal of varia, &c. which caused a good deal of variang, among the intelligent part of the caming. Some mistakes of a similar kind over noticed in his first address in this city, thich was delivered in the Salem Street which was delivered in the Salem Street had was delivered in the Salem Street had a vidence to many of his sale wheat that a vidence to many of his sale. substantial evidence to many of re substantial evidence to many of his cert, that whatever he might be as a preachbe had indeed 'forsaken his sphere' in ing as an Agent for a persecuting and rebelding party; for such the Colonization eight undoubtedly is, in the hands of its setsi Managers; for they certainly cannot easily the control of th resent managers; is sincere in professing to wish for the emanthe horizontal deducation of the natives of Africa; the they resolutely deny both of them, to the descendants in this country, who are madely within their power and under their some. In the account of this, his first, adees, published in the October No. of the temp Repositors and dated Sant 18, 1809. discan Repository, and dated Sept. 15, 1832, are some gross mistakes, to say the least, which will be noticed in my next number.

BOSTON,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1833.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Insut be a humiliating reflection to every America Philadhorpist and Christian, that 6,000 human being are delict and control of the every capital der ation, and that their shovery is perpetuated by the light legislation of the light legislation and that their shovery is perpetuated by the light legislation and that their shovery is perpetuated by the light legislation and the light legislation of the light legislation and the light legislation of the light legislation and the light legislation of the light legislation of the light legislation and the District of Columbia? We the light legislation of his legislation of his legislation of his legislation of his legislation of the light legislation over which we have no constitutional ends. If this is not admit it is on this late of the light legislation over which we have no constitutional ends. If this is not sufficient to render us justly abstants the charge of lightering, we know not figurability that we have followed in religion legislation over which we have no constitutional ends. If this is not sufficient to render us justly abstants the charge of lightering, we know not figurability that the proper means to effect the externisation of a light legislation of the sufficient to render us justly abstants the state of the state of a state of the s

his in the power of Congress to emancipate all the in this District at its next session; and this is the opy which can do it. The duly of the people, then it, they ought to unite in petitioning Congress to mote af the exit. This is the only way in which was not affected. This is the only way in which and ext. If the next Congress refuses to abolicable and the thin the control of the people elect other men, who will do it. Congres people are responsible for their next. Now in that the mote in gully of most cheerling, and y way by which individuals can free themselve with the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the con-trol of the control of the

propho are responsible for their acts. Now we may be a substitute of the substitute

athe free States, and let every one who refutes then, remember that he is guilly of abetting of slavery.

I have been described the state of the state of states of states of the state of states of the state of the

to us object, and apposes awares.

1200 gentlemen is this city, have already afficiency of the Clergy as well as many of our littlements of the Clergy as well as many of our control of the Clergy as well as many of our littlements of the September of the Septem

requested to afford their uid in circulating them far and wide. Let there be no balding, no wavering, no heaitancy, in the ranks of the Abolitionists. Let every man do his day. If the first effort should fail of success, it will at least do something to arouse public sentiment, and propure for a more vigorous onset hereafter. Let us make a heginning, and determine never to relax our exerctions until the nation is freed from the curse and guilt of slavery.

PLAIN ANSWERS TO PLAIN QUESTIONS.

We copy the following communication from the Brooklyn (CL) Advertiser with great pleasure. The answers which Mr. Max gives to the questions proposed to him, are such as will meet the hearty approbation of all true friends of the anti-slavery cause. The Editor of the Providence Gazette, we understand, for we have not seen the yaper, has taken (for we have not seen the paper,) has taken occasion to misrepresent the opinion of Mr. May, in relation to the question of amalgamation. It may, therefore, be well to remark, that the following communication was written before Mr. May delivered the lecture in Providence, which called forth the animadversions idence, which called forth the animadversions of the Gazette. Of course, his sentiments were the same at the time of his late visit at Providence as they were when the following communication was written. And besides, we have the authority of Mr May for saying that he did not, in his address at Providence, make even the most distant allusion to the subject of intermaringes. of intermarriages.

even the most distant allusion to the subject of internarriages.

Mr. Honnook:—I should have been better pleased, if the friends, who suggested the questions you proposed to me in the last Advertiser, had signed their names to the communication, instead of selecting themselves underneath your official signature. Nevertheless I will reply to your queries as explicitly as I am able.

You first ask me—'Would you this moment were it in your power, liberate every slave now in bondage in the United States?'

I most certainty would. I would no more hesitate to do so, than I would hesistate to redeem all men this moment from their inquities, if it were in my power, or from the thraldom of ignorance and superstition. Mark me well—I do not say that I would liberate the well—I do not say that I would diver them this moment from the unlimited power, the desputies way of their masters. I would, if I could, diver them this moment from the unlimited power, the desputies way of their masters. I would, if could, instantly have the government of the Union and of each one of the States constructed upon this great republican and christian principle, that all men are born free, and that man cannot have a valid title to the liberty of has fullow man, excepting only where liberty has been forfeited by crime. If God had put it in my power (and none but Him could give the power) to relieve the two millions of my countrymen this moment, from their hard awful grait, which new rests upon our mation—the sin of starcy—I should not date to hesitate; but should pronounce the words—teffere—as quickly as my voice could give mo utterance.

But such power is not committed to me, nor to any association of me. It is left with

tact; our should pronounce the words—bet preceased with a smoot complexity as my ovice could give mo interance.

Prec—a quickly as my ovice could give mo interance.

Incompany the most in the complexity of the with simers themselves, to repent of their iniquity. The sooner they forsake their wicked ones, the better. I would that they might all instantly repent. And it is my desire and purpose, together with my fellow laborers in the cause of the oppressed, to set before their oppressors every consideration which may awken them to a consciousness of their guilt, and lead them without longer delays, to do justly, love mercy, and walk hundly, and lead them without longer delays to do justly, love mercy, and walk hundly, and sorial right enjoyed by the whites?

Most certainty I would—and 'tis passing strange, that gentlemen claiming to be Republicans and Christians, should have implied by such a question, that they would do otherwise. I by no means deny that certain qualifications may justly and necessarily be required as conditions upon which citizens may be admitted to all the prerogatives secured to the people by our civil constitution. Surely and competent to fulfil the duties of those offices, But 1 do deny—and I am willing the whole world should know I deny, that the complexion of am anshould be one of the conditions on which he shall be admitted to enjoy every civil and social right, especially in our country, and connected with the shall be admitted to enjoy every civil and social right, especially in our country, and connected with the whites should intermary with the blacks?

Incompanyly more nevery advantage of ordenation which we enjoy, and on the same thems; and would give them an equal change of a duties of the proper than it is for the whites—and would give them an equal change of a duties of the proper than it is for the whites should intermary with the blacks?

Incompanyly more proper, than the illiest connections which are so frequently taking place and the prejudice against their complexity of th

are the sentiments and purposes of Abolitionists. This surely must be your own fault. For they have not been unfrequent in their publications, nor inexplicit in what they have written. Let me particularly refer you and your readers to Parkin's Letters Runkin's Letters—Wright's Sim of Starcy—Prof. B. Green's Sermons—Justice and Expedience, but heat and more than other, Letters—Wright's Sin of Slavery—Prof. B Green's Sermons—Justice and Expediency, by J. G. Whittier—or last and more than either Mrs. Child's late Appeal. SAMUEL J. MAY.

COLONIZATION PAMPHLET.

COLONIZATION PAMPHLET.

The objections to African Colonization stated and anserved. Originally published in the April number of the Biblical Repertory.

Such is the title of an anonymous pamphlet recently published in Philadelphia by Russell and Martian. There are several passages on which we propose to arbinit a few remarks. The writer classes the objections to the Colonization Society under three distinct heads. 'The first relate to the principle of the Society the around to its operation on the colored people; the third to its promine of benefit to Africa.' The authors success at the objection on the clored people, the third to its promine of benefit to Africa.' The cauthor success at the objection of the highest good. As everdence that the southern friends of the Society was founded and is patronised by slaveholders. Indeed to regard the fact as ominious of the highest good. As everdence that the southern friends of the Society was founded and its patronised by the color of the society. The proposed to Jackery, he quotes the declaration with the proposed to Jackery, he quotes the declaration with in the late of the color of the fine of the color of the fine of

Buf) let us allow, for a moment, the narrow insinunations against our southern brethren, and grant that
it is really criminal to be allied with them in this
it a really criminal to be allied with them in this
it a really criminal to be allied with them in this
it a really criminal to be allied with them in this
it a really criminal to be allied with them in this
it a really criminal to be allied with them in this
reasoning. It all can the New-England Anni-Slavery
Society succeed in abolishing alwayer without the consent of the South'? 2d. It southern men should be
virtice seems to the south of the south of the
virtice seems to the south of the south
virtice seems to suppose. In the first place, the constitution of the Anti-Slavery Society, which every
member is regarded to sign, declares immediate canarcipation to be a positive duty; of course, neal sucholder can become a member without first giving up
his slaves. The constitution is a virtual piedge of tosubder can become a member without first giving up
his slaves. The constitution is a virtual piedge of toal abstinence from slavery. We, too, admire 'parity
of reasoning,' and should like to ask the author of this
pleaphlets are not very questions. J. Cart the American
pleaphlets are not very questions. J. Cart the American
the concent of distillers, rum-venders, drinkords and
the concent of distillers, rum-venders, drinkords and
still continue to manufacture, seel and drink ardent
spirits; will not all good and virtuous mene be bound
to leave it, and wash their hands of its insignitions fellowship? When the writer has answered these
upstronteed and owns their hands of its insignitions fellowship? When the writer has answered these
to be friendly to enamelation, and still holding thomas heige in
the constraint of the stillers of the colonization fociety is
a partonnied and owns their hands of its insignitions fellowship? When the writer has answered these
to be firendly to enamelation, and still holding thomas heige in
a silvery, occulously

dissolving those projudiced which must be removed ere the least light can broke in upon their forform condition.

We recommend these passages to floss who wonder why the two Societies cannot coalesce.

The author retierates the old story that the people of color must always be degraded in this country. Winess the following language:

This projudice will never be done away, be it right there, he has been ignorant and degraded, and the history of his degradation will be handed down from any control of the service of the degraded of the first the service of the service which is built to the service of the servi

The address on our first p

rs of the Vermont Chro

The the Editors of the Vermont Chronicle:

In the Vermont Chronicle of Sept. 6, I perceive that the editors personally call upon the author of the article in the Liberator, which during a long time they have attacked. The the third is the control of the third in Novamara, 1831, long before third Garrison had become the subject of their misropenensiated by their chromary. I have taken no part in the discussions respecting the 'Character of Washington', because I care nothing for the present, and with a design that it should be applied, by tiving sinners, not to be distorted by their office the wind of the present, and with a design that it should be applied, by tiving sinners, not to be distorted by them for the dead or the unbornt. But insamenh as the editors of the Vermont Chronicle lay so much stress upon 'the pertinactiy of this struggle, as involving the continued existence' of those principles upon slavery which I maintain—I hereby offer to transmit to them my own teries, in my own language, but shall be at liberty to add what comments they please, provided they will grant me the privacely shall be at liberty to add what comments they please, provided they will grant me the privacely in the principles of the privacely and the continued existing and the continued shall publish my communications exactly as I send them; and their replies or remarks I shall carefully examine—and we shall see who holds out, not only in 'the pertinactiy of the struggle,' but also in adhesion to honesty, conscience, truth, I make this proposition, expressly that the editors of the Vermont Chronicle was a bar

only in the adsession to honesty, conscience, truth, and the gospel.

I make this proposition, expressly that the editors of the Vermont Chronicle may no longer unjustly repreach Mr. Goodell and others, for an article which nobody ever saw, until it was published, except the persons in the office of the Liberator; and also that if they wish to contend fairly, they may prove their science in evangelical tactics, and their provess as christians warriors, by vanquishing Syars Fast.

Syanp Fast.

The editors of the Vormant Chronicle may either answer this note in their paper, or they may transmit a private letter directed for Stand Fast, to the pare of the editor of the Emancipator; and if they accept this offer, they will soon hear from S. F.

COLONEL STONE.

What is the matter with, him? He, acts like a dey with a sore head. We hope he will not be seized with the hydrophobia; je ful is abuse and vituperation are very beneficial to the anti-slavery cause. A libel mor base and malignant than the following, which we copy from the Commercial Advertisor of the 9th ibst. wa

base and malignant than the following, which we copy from the Commercial Advertiser of the 9th inst. was never uttered:

"He (Garrison] was not imprisoned on account of his attachment to the cause of abolition, but on activation of the control of

cause that a reward was offered for his apprehension."
Now we offer to put a copy of every pamphlet written ly Mr. Garrison into the hands of Col. Stone, and for every line of seditions matter which he can find in them, we will pay \$5,00. The question may be submitted to three men, one of whom shall he chosen by each of us, and the third by the two his selected. If Col. Stone, it should be remembered, is the Secretary of the N. Y. City Colonization Society. The foregoing pragraph may help to answer the question, "Why caused the Anti-Slavery and Colonization Societies condexe?"

CHEERING NEWS!

The colored inhabitants of the West India Islands are FREE. The bill providing for their emancipation has passed both Houses of Parliament, and only awaits the King's signa-ture to become a law. Such is the latest inture to become a law. Such is the latest in-telligence; and it inspires us with fresh cour-age and animating hopes. 'Glory to God in the highest!' will be the response from every christian and philanthropic heart. No longer will 600,000 human beings be plundered of all their rights; no longer will they be bought and sold like brutes, and subject to unceasing toil and stripes. God bless the people of Eng-land, and load Republican America to repent-ance for her crimes!

HINGHAM.

We learn that the Rev. Mr. May of Brook lyn, (Conn.) delivered an address on the sub-ject of slavery and colonization last Sabbath evening, to a crowded andience in Hingham. A deep interest was apparently felt, and we have little doubt that a powerful impression was made, favorable to the Anti-Slavery So-

(37 A majority of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Seciety are slaveholders in the District of Columbia. Of course, those abolitionists at the North, who unite in petitioning for the abolition of slavery in that District, will pray Congress to deprive those hasane and benetolent men of their property. Truly this looks a little like 'a kingdom divided against itself?

The Canterbury worthies having re-fused to supply Miss Crandall with water, we understand that her father brings her a quan-tity daily from his farm, a distance of about the miles.

DEATH OF MR. COX.

We regret to learn that letters have been received in this country announcing the death of the Rev. MELVILLE B. Cox, Meth-odist Missionary in Africa.

NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

A convenient will be held at Philadelphia on the 25th of October next, to organize a National Anti-Slavery Society. A more official notice may be expected hereafter.

NEW-ENGLAND CONVENTION.

NEW-ENGLAND CONVENTION.

(F) At a meeting held in this city the present week, arrangements were made for calling an anti-slavery convention for New-England son after the organization of a National Society. The proceedings may be expected in our next.

ZION'S HERALD.

The New-England Christian Herald has assumed this title, which was given to the first Methodist paper ever established in N. England. Both the Editor and Agent are aboliland. Both the Editor and Agent are aboli-tionists; but as the paper; is owned by the Boston Wesleyan Association, they do not feel at liberty to make it the vehicle of our pucu-liar-sentiments. We are glad of their person-al influence in the cause, and rejoice that Zi-on's Herald will not fight against us.

Mrs. Stuart's Farewell Address to the Peo-ple of Color in this city, was delivered on the 18th inst, at the School Room in Belkmap-st, to a crowded audience. The meeting was opened with prayer by Mr, Dale, and the ad-dress was deeply interesting.—Communicated.

GRATIFYING DONATION.

(I) Mr Denison, permit the subscriben, through the medium of the 'Emancipator,' to acknowledge the receipt of 336 volumes of religious, literary and classical books, maps and salassee, by Mr Apopna, as a donation to the tibrary of the 'Phomix Society of the city of New-York,' from Charles Whipple, Esq. of Newburpport.

wburyport.
SAMUEL E. CORNISH,
Agent of the Phanix Society.

THE APRICAN EXPEDITION. Letters have been ceaved from Mr. Lander, dated Fernando Po, May. During the first month not less than twerity deaths excurred among the persons composing the expecial control of the persons to composing the expecial control of the persons to the persons to composing the expecial control of the persons to the persons to the persons that the persons the

ditional deaths would occur.

The country on the banks of the Niger was fou to be highly fertile, and capable of being made to p duce all kinds of tropical fruits, &c. The natives h received the expedition in the most friendly man and an amicable intercourse between them had tak

The Richmond Enquirer is, it appears, willing have the Constitution amended so that in ease a Frederical should not be elected by the people on the first the constitution amended so that in ease a Frederical should not be east to the property of the constitution and it is understood as we have mentioned before, that such an amendmen the Constitution will be proposed to the next Co

gress.

Ingenious Contrivence.—A gendlemai at Philadelphia, who has had his grape vines tifled for soveral
years, has now adopted a plan which will effectually
defend his property from farther depredations. He
has attached a cord to the vines, one gnd of which
passes into his chamber where it is affixed to a bell
line, and should the thieves be detected, he is fully
prepared to inflict summary punishment.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Boston Young Men's Anti-Slavery Association will be holden at the Committee Room in Mechanic's Hall, Wilson's Lane, on TUESDAY EVENING next, Oct. 1, at half-past 7 o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be attended to.

N. SOUTHARD,
See'y, pro tens.

NOTICE.

The Quarterly Meeting of the New-Eugland
Anti-Slavery Society will be holden at Boylaton Hall on MONDAY EVENING NEXT,
at 7 o'clock. A discourse will be delivered by
the Rev. Samuel J. May of Brooklyn, Conn.

NOTICE.

According to adjournment a meeting will be holden at the African School House, Balknapstreet, on MODDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7 o'clock, by the colored inhabitants of Beston and vicinity to take under consideration and vicinity to take under consideration the importance of adopting measures to testify their respect for the memory of the venerable and lamented Wieberporker. A general and punctual attendance is requested.

THOMAS COLE, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The Monthly Concert of Prayer for the abofition of Slavery and the amelioration of the
condition of the Colored People, will be observed in the Baptist Meeting House in Belknap-street, on Monday Evening Next, at 7.2 o'clock. All who feel an interest in the
object, are respectfully requested to attend.
Boston, Sept. 26, 1838.

ACADEMY.

ACADIBITY to THE Subscriber respectfully informs his colored frends and the public in general, that he will remove his English and Mercanille Academy, to No. 30, Fearl-street, between the Academy, to No. 30, Fearl-street, between the Colored Political Subscriber, by the Internation of Colored Political Subscriber, the Colored Political Subscriber, the Subscriber, Writing, Arithmetic, Book Keeping, by Single and Double Entry, to Segraphy, Gregoraphy, Gregorap

LITERARY.

[From the Casket.]
I'D BE A RAY. I'd be a ray—a solar ray,
To shoot through air and ether
And dance away one endless day
O'er highland lawn and heather

I'd be a say—a lunar ray, Reflecting Sol's bright beams; And nightly stray the milky way To waken lovers' dreams.

I'd be a ray—a stellar ray,
To ride on ocean's breast;
When lightnings play amid the spray
And calm the soul to rest. I'd be a ray—the morning ray,
To take the first sly peep;
Then like a fay so bright and gay
I'd wake the world from sleep.

I 'd be a ray—the ecening ray,
O'er earth so mildly beaming;
And calm survey the twilight gray
Each hill and iceberg gleaming.

I'd be a ray—the summer ray, To ride on golden wing; Or sweetly lay on new mown h And hear blithe maidens sing. I'd he a ray—an autumn ray,
To cheer 'mid nature's gloom
And light the way when holiday
Makes man forget his doom.

I'd be a ray—the winter ray, O'er glittering worlds to roar Then love obey and quiet stay Upon my hearth at home.

I'd be a ray—the sweet spring ray, To gleam in April showers; And view for aye the beauteous May, And sport among the flowers.

I'd be a ray—sof Venus' ray,
To shine in ladies' eyes;
Who ne'er say nay when love 's the prey,
Whom they so idolize.

I'd be a ray—earth's humble ray, On freedom's dome afar; And then portray her potent sway O'er haughty king and czar.

I'd be a ray—Religion's ray,
To shed true light abroad;
Then cease display and quit this clay,
To calmly rest with Gop. [From the Detroit Courier.]

THE STORM WANDERER.
Now fiercely howls the northern blast,
And loud the tempests roar,
The rain and sleet are beating fast
Against the cottage door.

The rugged rocks the surges lash In their resistless might; And oft the vivid lightnings flash Terrifically bright.

Terrifically bright.

The wind—reperfect hurricano—
Blows with tremendous sound;
And rapidly the drops of rain
Pall pattering to the ground.
Yet on this night so dark and drear,
Amid the storm's harsh moan,
A maid uniaflosenced by fear,
A maiden, and aloge—
So furiously on land and sea,
Rages the dreafful storm,
Besides that maid there seems to be
No other living form.

No other living form The fisherman has left the main,
And hastens from the shore;
The shepherds go not forth again
Until the storm be o'er.

On such a night as this to roam
Few people choose, I ween;
Then wherefore thus away from home
Goes the fair Josephine?

To cheer the maiden's onward way No star its radiance lends—
Blue lightnings round her figure play,
And yet she onward wends.

Around the rocks, where deep and hoarse, The waves their voices lift, The dauntless maiden bends her course Still, fearlessly and swift.

Still, learnessty and swift.

And now she 's at the large rock, where
The pirate found his grave—
With eautious step she climbs the stair
And passes through the cave.
She trembles not with cold or foar,
But rapidly moves through;
Nor pauses till, alone and drear,
A cottage meets her view.

And now, alas! it grieves my soul,
To tell what she did then!
The interesting damsel stole—
Two chickens and a hen!

THE LAST DAY OF SUMMER TO ZEPHIRA

Come hither, come hither, my May-day que The last day of summer is here; But weep not,—nor sigh, for merry old Time
Will bring us another year.
Yet't is hard to part with the joy of one's heart,
Though there 's something that heart to cheer. Do ye pray me that cheer, my May-day queen? I grant thee the grateful boon. * gram seec the grateful boon.
*T is the autumn breeze and the gold meed,
And the joys of the harvest moon;
And I grant thee yet more—when the harvest is o'er,
In the maze of the gay saloon.

in use maze of the gay salcon.

Be merry—be blithe then, my May-day queen,
For the seasons wag on apace—
Like the seasons of life, poor siry things,
That lead us so changeful a race.

Yet these flying hours but hasten spring's flower
Again thy fair tresses to grace.

The last day of Summer, my May-day queen,

May count thee another year —

May strengthen thy mind—may gladden thy soul,

May bring thee a painful tear. uld e'er a pang start in thy fair moulded hear et thee—that Heaven can cheer. MICHAEL.

> TRUE HAPPINESS e happiness las no localities; ones provincial; no peculiar garb.

MISCELL'ANEOUS.

Lionr. Look at that ghasy wave, the light of which dazales our eyes as if it came from a silvered mirror; where does that light originate? O, you will ake, it is only the sunbana. To be sure, you admit, then, the light from the waye does not originate in the wave itself, but that it comes from the sun? Well, as it comes from the sun, let me ask, what distance has it travelled? How far is the earth from the sun? Ninety-five millions one, hundred and seventy-three thousand miles. A pretty long journey, you will confess; but is the light tardy in accomplishing it? No; it travels at the rate of nearly two hundred thousand miles in a second, and, consequently, arrives at the earth from the sun in about eight minutes. Does it travel farther than the earth? For what we know, it may travel thousand miles in a second, and, consequently, arrives at the earth from the sun in about eight minutes. Does it travel farther than the earth? For what we know, it may travel housand miles in a second, but the work of the critical production of the control of the sun in a bout eight minutes. Does it travel farther than the earth? For what we know, it may travel housand miles in a second of the control of the of optics. From these circumstances I inter, that it is a nature, that it is a substance; but how subtle must be the nature of a substance whose particles can move in every direction without interfering with each other; which can travel above muety-five millions of miles in about eight minutes, and yet not exert the least perceptible force of collision; which will pass through the hardest crystal, or the purest diamond, with as much ease as through air or water? It is imponderable, and wants various properties which philosophers have thought to be essential to anything. We see objects and light by the eyes: And wants various properties which philosophers have thought to be essential to anything. We see objects and light by the eyes: And wants various properties which philosophers have thought to be essential to anything. We see objects and light by the eyes: And colors. But is it the eye that sees and colors. But is it the eye that sees and colors. But is it the eye that sees and colors. But is it the eye that sees and colors. But is it the could not see. But does the telescope see them? You laugh, without the telescope see them? You laugh, without the telescope see and look to the moons of Jupiter, you see these moons, which, without the telescope is a tin an optical instrument; it is not so. Suppose a card were slipped in between your eye and the eye-glass, you would hein neither perceive the planet nor his satelliers. Now, the eye is to vision what the telescope is; it is an optical instrument; it has not the sensation lies in the brain, or rather, I should say, in the mind which inhabits it. Curl the sensation lies in the brain, or rather, I should say, in the mind which inhabits it. Curl the sensation lies in the brain, or if, as has been done proper to the sensation in the intervent of the communicates with the eye; and when, by disease or other means, that perceive the natural see and the brain, and the same result follows as when the sensation is function, or if, as has been done properties of the commu

Indeed to the continuous and the The mate fell in with the market man and began to barter him for meat and vegetables. Well, Captain, they are first chop and you shall have 'em cheap. At length the price was agreed upon for a couple of quatters of veal, a couple bushels of potatoes, and a few teaburges. And now Captain, where will you have him or yo

The weny they do things in Lowell.—About fifty or sixty persons last night, after ten o'clock, made an assult upon a small building in Appleton street, which has long been a resort for gemblers. They broke in the windows continued to the street of the simple street of the simple street of the simple street of the windows when fitted up and occumpated to have been fitted up and occumpated with red bairs, the benches table covered with red bairs, the benches around it, the candlesticks, and the playing-acrads scattered upon the floor, 'confinion worse confounded.' The occupants of this stablishment had got wind of the intended assault upon their domicil, and had made themselves scarce; consequently, no personal injury was done.—Lonell Journal.

"Yinkke Doods."—An American gentleman in Paris, after giving an account of the Fourth of July celebration in that capital, adds.—I must not forget to tell you how much we cheered 'Vankee Doodle. At home we should have heard it with pleasure, but with out cheering. Here, when it was struck up, it touched the electric chain that binds us all to the pleasant land we have left, and all seem to have been inspired by one impulse—to 'appland to the very each that shoud appland again.' I know not whether the tune in the abstract be good or bad; but if muse, like poetry, is to be praised according to the number of associations it awakens, or the images it renews, Yankee Doodle should have, with us, no parallel; and Von Weber never made such a strain in his life.

The structure of the structure of the conduction of the c

s churches, red schooliouses, and many newspapers—N. Y. Jour. Commerce.

Odemeter, or Road Measurer.—There is now daily running between Baltimore and the city of Washington a stage coach, furnished with an Odometer, or Road Measurer, which city of Washington a stage coach, furnished with an Odometer, or Road Measurer, which attracts much attention—not because this instrument is entirely novel in this country, but owing to the new principles in mechanics employed in its construction, and its simplicity and very great accuracy in determining the and very great accuracy in determining the and very great accuracy in the territory in the coach, inside, the figures of the index regularity increased in value with the increased distance. This is above the index regularity increased in value with the increased distance. This is not only shown in whole miles, but in fractional parts of miles, until the complement of a mile is manifested by an additional number to the index of whole miles. The traveller at the setting out of the coach has only to take note of the number and parts of miles which the index indicates, and compare them with those shown on his arrival at any particular place—the difference will be the distinct of the coach in the stage of the very nearly filled up its measure of numbers, and any supportunities law: teen had to verify its great accuracy, both on smooth andrough anapic supportunities law: teen had to verify its great accuracy, both on smooth andrough roads, of well determined measurement—Thus the traveller will have an additional number, and the coat of affixing them to all kinds of wheel pleasure, whether in public or private land conveyances, for, as is affirmed by the patenteed, Mr. W. A. Turner of North Carolina, the coat of affixing them to all kinds of wheel to no doubt of the farting sum, there can be no doubt of the coach for affixing them to all kinds of wheel to not be compared to the coach for affixing them to all kinds of wheel to be no doubt of the coach for a fixed the coach for af

in use.—N. Y. Evening Post.

Death of a Micer.—Died, at Anstruther, on the 20th of May, Alexander Sim, who had for upwards of thirty years and the of the University of the 20th of May, Alexander Sim, who had for upwards of thirty years and the or some of a saddler, in a mean 'shop, let we do not not now. When not in his shop, let up the constant of the shop had not have a part of the float, he was constantly complaining of poverty and badness of the times. Nothing being known of his relations, after his funeral his shop had room were searched by the Town-Clerk, add in a chest, the key of which was hid in ah old shoe, receipts were found for 25000 deposited in different banks, and £174 in bank notes were in his pockets. No will none of his pockets, begged the loan of a few pounds. An old woman, his occasional house-keeper, says she was present when he received the letter, and he threw if from him in great wrath, declaring she should not have a farthing, as if he compiled with such, he would soon be a ruined man. It is supposed the children of the applicant are his heirs.—Dumfried Courier.

Fries Courier.

Riches—What are they? who is rich? Is it he who has fifty thousand dollars or one million dollars? Kings are beggars sometimes on their thrones, merchants whose ships float on every sea; yet a poor mechanic has enough to lend. To be rich is to want nothing—to have no wishes which you cannot graftly; and the term 'gruting rich' should not mean laying up money, but retrenching superfluous desires. Napeleon with his imperial power, was more a slave than a common soldier, who received a certain stipend a day, however mean. Wealth wants 'hills on hills and Alps on Alps arise.' It is incompatible and the superfluous days are not had all he desired in the sunder. The one had all he desired in the sunder. The one had all he desired in the sunder. The one had all he desired in the sunder. The one had all he desired in the sunder. The one had all he desired in the sunder. The one had all he desired in the sunder. The one had all he desired in the sunder. The one had all he desired in the sunder. The one had all he desired in the sunder. The one had all he desired in the sunder. The one had all he desired in the sunder. The one had all he desired in the sunder. The one had all he desired in the sunder. The one had all he desired in the sunder. The one had all he desired in the sunder. The one had all he desired in the sunder t

Passinential Incident. When at Norwich, in Connecticut, the eccentric Lorenzo Dow, presented the President with a pole having some city fastened at the lower end, some metherwirt in the middle, and some hickory sprigs at the top. On presenting them, he said, 'Here is Clay at the bottom, Wirt in the middle, and Old Hickory triumphant above them both,' and then leading up his wife, he said 'Friend Jackson, shall I introduce you to my wife, Lucy?' 'How do you do Lucy?' said the President, as he took lady Dow's hand smid shouts of mirth.

WORAL

[From the Verse Herald.]
A BLANK LEAF IN MY NEW BIBLE.

Star of Redemption!
I seek for thy ray—
Mandate of Mercy,
Thy words I obey.

Tidings of Peace
Thou hast brought from all
And thy pages unfold
Unlimited love.

Thy story and precept,
Thy promise and song
Shall live in my heart,
And burn on my tongs Companion and guide, Instructor and friend, Illumine my pathway Till error shall end.

Till thy radiance fade
'Mid eternity's blaze
And thy song shall be i
In the scraphim's pre O! Spirit of Truth!

I render thee thanks
That this message is thine.

THE MISER.

THE MISER.

John — had devoted his whole time almost exclusively to the accumulation of wealth, and by denying himself the comforts of life had amassed not only a large amount of goods and landed property, but hoarded up large sums of money, for what use he scarce-life the head of the land of the nourishment prepared for him by the hand of a loving wife.

Night cane, but it brought to him no rest. For three days he strove under the pangs of remores and repentance; he kept his, child constantly by his side reading to him from the holy Scriptures. At length his soil found rest in God, and often has he blessed the day and manner when the child first sent the aradius of the land.

Added to the good which it frequently produces, by bringing repentance to their friends.

Added to the good which it frequently pro-

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from the world.

Pilgrims of New-England.—At the very moment of entering the wilderness, the pilgrims were able to accomplish three of the grandest objects that ever attracted the attengrandest objects that ever attracted the attengrander of the state of the state

He who is devoid of sympathy is incapable of enjoying one of the greatest luxuries of life. Never sport with pain or distress in any of your amusements.

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Boston, July 183.

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bur-street, Garrison's works epiny, the sisting of Thoughts on African Colonization, and Addresses delivered before the People's Colon. "The Sin of Staren," by Professe Wright; I vinney's Lectures, (English edical, Paxton's Letters on Slavery). By Charles Stunt, of English—As carce Anti-Slavery werk, entitled 'The Best and Slavery Irreconcileable, by the Rev. 6e.

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