YOL. III.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON AND ISAAC KNAPP, PUBLISHERS.

NO. 48

ROSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

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

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1838.

DE LIBBRATOR

AT NO. 11, MERCHANTS' HALL.

WM LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR. TERMS.

Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance—

The size of one is measures—Special to the contract of the con

m the London Patriot of July 10.1 MERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

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h or paper of this day will be found a got of the Second Lecture given by Mr. dattook Lecture given by Mr. da regranding from it to the State. has these are the sentiments of the upporters of the American Coloniety, we refor to the North America, No. lxvii, to Mr. Garrison's and to an article on the Claims of in the Eclectic Review for Febru-

resson is reported to have styled the these an 'atrocious' article. Mild as Maker friend, he can use strong lan-Let him, if he can, disprove a single

statement in that article, or his anger will not be constructed to the adminuse of his cause. We are extremely received his proceedings are fast alienating from him those who have given him the most substantial proofs of being friends to Liberia, but who are enemies to injustice and deception.

The fact is, that, in those slave States of America, where sugar cannot be cultivated, the slaves have increased too fast; the supply is in excess; and the price of slaves has lailed as low as not to pay for breeding them for the slave-market. Slavery can be profitted that slave-market. Slavery can be profitted to the demand. This is scarce in proportion to th

most illiberal opponents of the claims of the blacks.

Does Mr. Cresson admit these facts or deny them? Yesor No? If he will not meet Mr. Garrison, he must answer us in some shape, or he shall be met everywhere with this 'attractious' picture. It shall haunthim like an evil conscience. We are no partizans of Mr. Garrison's. We have never spoken to that gentleman or seen him; we know nothing of him but from his publication. But from what we know of facts, we say again, that Mr. Elliott Cresson, notwithstanding the countenance he know of facts, we say again, that Mr. Elliott Cresson, notwithstanding the countenance has been so fortunate as to obtain in light quarters, will do well fairly to grapple with the charges brought against the Society he represents, or lake his passage for Philadelphia.

[From the London Patriot of July 24.]
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

[From the Loudon Pariot of July 24,]

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SCIETY.

To the Ealtor of the Patriot:—

Sia,—By publishing in the Patriot the following letters, which have been addressed to me by two eminent advocates of negro emarication, I do not dobut that you will not only hasten the liberation of more than two milions of slaves in the United States, and the downfall of that brazen land-maid of slavery, the American Colonization Society, but also prevent many a benevolent and confiding person from giving his money to the agent of that Society. For notwithstanding he stands publications, which was not the sounce, with the standing abolitonists in this country, with the standing abolitonists in character and objects of the Colonization Society, and notwithstanding be has passilantimously shrunk from the offer of a public discussion in this metropolis, to my astonishment I learn that Mr. Cresson, in company with an Irish female partisan, has either departed, or is about to depart, for Ireland, in order to obtain mer charities for a scheme which is 'full of all deccivableness of unrightcousness,' Happily, the imposture is now generally understood; and the speech of the eloquent (O'Connell, at Excett Hall, on the 13th instant, in opposition to the Society, will anticipate the arrival of Mr. Cresson in Dublin.

Your much obliged servant,
WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

18, Aldermanbury, July 22, 1833.

18, Aldermanbury, July 22, 1833.

Revealed that is the ground maintain an electrology and an explanation of the causes of my absence from your meeting yesterday. I certainly would not willingly have been absent for it was my desire to take every fair opportunity of testifyingsmy utter and increasing disapprobation of the principles professed, and of their application. I rejoice that you have from the subject of negro slavery, by the American Colonization Society. This was the subject of negro slavery, by the American Colonization of the principles professed, on the subject of negro slavery, by the American Colonization of the principles professed, on the subject of negro slavery, by the American Colonization Society. I can have no object tion, indeed, to the plan of colonizing in Africa, with a view to its critication, and to the colonization of the principles professed, the colonization section of the principles professed, the colonization section of the principles professed, the colonization of the principles professed, the colonization of the sums subject of negro slavery, by the American Colonization Society. I can have no object tion, indeed, to the plan of colonizing in Africa, with a view to its critication, and to the sums subject of negro slavery, by the American to the colonization of the principles professed, to the plan of colonizing in Africa, with a view to its critication, and the plan of colonizing in Africa, with a view to its critication, and the plan of colonizing in Africa, with a view to its critication, and the plan of colonizing in Africa, with a view to its critication, and the plan of colonizing in Africa, with a view to its critication, and the plan of colonizing in Africa, with a view to its critication, and the plan of colonizing in Africa, with a view to its critication, and the plan of colonizing in Africa, with a view to its critication, and the plan of colonizing in Africa, with a view to its critication, and the plan of colonizing in Africa, with a view to its critication, and the plan of colonizing in Africa, w Conway, North Wales, July 14, 1833.

Paradise Rose, Stoke Museington,
18th of 7th month, 1833.

Esteemed Friend, William Lloyd Garrison—
When I first heard of the formation of the
colony at Liberia, I rejoiced at the intelligence, not doubting but that it was projected
and planned by the friends of Africa, with
feelings congenial with my own; that its object was to promee the civilization of the inlances of that wast continent, and make
heard of the control of the inlances of that wast continent, and make
heard of the control of the inlances of the control of the inlances of the control of the inlances of the control of the inhaps in North America also, who have countenanced or patronized the American Colonization Society. I have repeatedly teld Elliott
Cresson that, so far from being an enemy to
this American colony, I should be glad to see
twenty more of them established, that so a
more extended line of coast might be protected against the slave traders. But having
heard thy exposition of the origin and many
feath the exposition of the origin and many
feath their own printed donments, I scarcely know how edequately, to express my surprise and indignation—surprise,
that my correspondents in North America
should not have informed me of the real principles of the said Society; and also that Elliott Cresson, knowing, as he must have known,
the abominable sentiments it had printed and
published, should have condescended to become it a agent. My indignation is roused
in agent. My indignation is roused
that the free pune of their publications, that the five pune of their publications,

from the members of which, however, Mr. Ettator Carssos, its authorized ageth, has managed to obtain considerable sums of money. Those who, by his representations, were interested to firm the sum of the sum of

to Mr. Garrison's the genuessan and come over to make us understand the real object of Mr. Cresson's labors, he thus expresses himself:—

'I scarcely know how adequately to express my surprise and indignation—surprise, that my correspondents in North America should not have informed me of the real principles of the said Society; and also that Elliott Cresson, knowing, as he must have known, the abominable sentiments it had printed and published, should have sondescended to become its agent. I cannot but feel indignant that the benevoten so the sentiments it had printed and published, because the sentiments of the control of the subscriptions obtained under the case where the subscriptions obtained under the case stated; and I do hope finata account with be called for of the sums subscribed, and of their application.

Our readers are aware that Mr. Cresson has refused Mr. Garrison's challenge to a public discussion of the merits of the Celenization could be considered the control of the control of

[From the London Christian Advecate of August 26.]

It is not necessary that, we should do more than point attention to the letter of Mr. Garrison, in which the real character of the American Colonization Society is painted, in colors drawn exclusively from its own public avowals. As the advocates of Methodism and of universal liberty, we blush to think that the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States have solemnly resolved to become the aiders and abettors of this most atrocious scheme. Alas! that the moral descendants of Wrsafer, should have become the shameless promoters of an institution which combines, in one foul and flagrant mass, every attribute of injustice and oppression! Alas! that the most prospersous sect of Christians in the United States, should have sworn allegiance to a society, to protest against which was the last public act of the lamented WLIBERTORIC! (From the London Christian Advocate of August 26

mium of the colonization project, the correctness of his understanding of this county was not doubted at all! Soon he will be found, we are assured, side by side with Charles Struker, and other philanthropists, in condemnation of the colonization chimers: what will the editors say then?

Srears, and other philanthropists, in condemnation of the colonization chimers: what will the editors say then?

It is evident that the name of WILBER-FORCE, in connection with a protest against the Colonization Society, has stricken configuration Society, has stricken configuration to the hearts of many colonizationlasts. Sainted spirif! thou hast indeed put the capsion of glogy on the monument of thy devoted life. Never may it be forgotten. Wilber-force—the best of christians—the noblest of the configuration of glogy on the monument of the development of the force—the best of christians—the noblest of the force—the heart of his rewards, e-put of the force—the heart of his rewards, e-put of the force—the normal of compounding one-sixth part of our population to a heather shore!

The attempt to nollify the protest of Wilberforce comes at too late a day; for the encomiums passed on this signed—his seal is ast—and there they will both stand, while his sale is ast—and there they will both stand, while his sale is ast—and there they will both stand, while his sale is ast—and there they will both stand, while his sale is ast—and there will both stand, while his sale is ast—and there will both stand, while his sale is ast—and there will both stand, while his sale is ast—and the remaining specification of any friends in England. We have not the least fear, however, of the strictures of the Observer. The insinuations that the mind of Wilberforce was not 'properly imbond' with campileal fifth,' is as ungenerous and unjust as it is inconsistent with what the editors had said in their paper, but a week or two before, "They will doubtless blank to think of "a, eec they die.

If this cruel prej

[From the Lowell Observer.]
BRITISH PROTEST AGAINST THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

From the Lowell Observer.]

BRITISH PROTEST AGAINST THE AMERICAN CLONIZATION SOCIETY.

This document is certainly an important one in many respects. It is calculated to make a deep impression on the America people. It contains the opinions of some of the greatest and best men in the old world, respecting a Society whose principles they lave been conversant with for years, through the medical properties of the properties of propertie

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trial be had, it is possible that the annexed authorities may be of some use and I will therefore commit them to your care, as I have not the honor of being acquainted with Miss Crandall's Counsel.

With sincere respect for your exertions the cause of humanity and freedom, I remain Rev. Sir Your very obt servant.

The Rev. S. I Mor. WILLIAM JAY.

The Rev. S. J. May.

Rev. Sir You'very obt servant,
The Rev. S. J. May.

Extracts from 'Reports of the proceedings and debates of the Convention of 1824 assembled for the purpose of amending the Continuous of the Continuous of the Convention of 1824 assembled for the purpose of amending the Continuous of the Convention of the Continuous of the Convention of the Continuous of the Constitution regulating the right of suffrage.

'I would submit to the consideration of the committee whether the proposition is consistent with the constitution of the U. States, and the Constitution of Constitution of the Constitution of Constitution of Constitution of Constitution of Constitution of Constitution of Constitution

pretext whatever, "-Speech of R. Clark, p. 189.

'Suppose a negro owning a freehold, and
entitled to a vote in Vermont, removes to this
State, can we constitutionally exclude him
from the privileges of voting? The constitution of the United States provides that citizens
of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several
States.'-Speech of James Kenl, (the Chancellor, p. 190.

states.—Gyeche of ventes acting the Councerbry, P. 100.

The constitution of the United States is beyond the control of any act of any of the States. It is a compact to which the people of this in common with those of other States are parties, and cannot recode from it, without the properties of the control of the size of the states are parties, and cannot recode from it, without what let me ask, is the tits understanding what let me ask, is the tits understanding what let me ask, is the tits at eitizen of color entitled to all the privileges of a citizen, comes here—he purchases a freehold—can you deny him the rights of an elector incident to his freehold? He is entitled to vet because like any other citizen he is a freeholder, and every freeholder you laws entitled to vote. He comes here, he purchases property, he pays your taxes, conforms to your laws how can you then under the article of the constitution of the U. States which has been read exclude him? The gentleman from N. The party of the pays your taxes, conforms to your laws how can you then under the article of the constitution of the U. States which has been read exclude him? The gentleman from N. This seems to me to lay an insuperable harrier in our way. As certainly as the children of black men are citizens, so certainly the children of black men are citizens, so certainly the children of black men are citizens, so certainly the children of black men are citizens, so certainly the children of black men are citizens when this State of any white figen are citizens, so certainly the children of black men are citizens when this State canno into political existence—partock in our struggle for freedom and independence, and were incorporated into the body politic at its creation. There is another and to my mind an appearable objection to the exclusion of the U.S. that the citizens of a state of the proceedings may some of them were citizens in the several States. Speech of Albraham Van Fechlen, p. 193.

Letter from De Witt Clitton, Governor of N. York to

L. Stone, Secretary of the New York Cs. Colonization Society,) in order that THE FOR THE REAL STATE AND ASSESSED TO CONGRETABLE THE REAL STATE AND ASSESSED THE ASSESS

[From the Commercial Advertiser.]
FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

[From the Commercial Adventises]
FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT
BROOKLYS, Ct. Oct. 4, 1833.
Miss Pridence Crandil we broget up for
trial yesterday, before the suppose to see
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yesterday, before the suppose of trial
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Justice of the State, preside to the suppose
The defence rested entirely on the contilutionality of the law in question, as when
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year of the case of the suppose of the State of pass the live in quetion for its own protection, will be satisfied
to soundness.

What will European philinthropists as abolitionists as to this?

the right of this State to pass the law is question for its own protection, will be satisfied of its soundness?

What will European philanthropists as abolitionists say to this? Who can doubtle if Wilberforce had lived to attain—as the New-York Observer hints—a better understanding of the Colonization Society, and is moral influence, he would have retracted is protest against it?—Giving due credit, set making proper allowances for individual is stances of dissent, (including great number of the unimitated,) it can no longer be considered or denied, that the teading intelligent is fluenced or denied, that the tead to the parents for their course—their own teases the continuation of the denied to the parents of the course of the cours

Liheria and the slave trade.

Much has been said of the influence of the Liberian Colony, in the supression of the slave trade. It will be perceived, howeve, by an article from the Journal of Counsers in our news department, under date of Mussiva, Aug 8, that the 'Americans—dati, fat Liberian Colonists, 'as yet, make it apsid at to interfere with the trade.—This results the parent Society at home, which the suth it does not 'interfere about alsaver,' he posture of non-committal may be very signed, but how does it comport with the clas of exerting a vooral influence against slave, and of suppressing the slave trade? Asif both the society and the Colony are eath poise respecting these matters, who shally-dict the ground on which they may ultimately settle? Liberia is a trading Colony—take in rum and gunpowder—the very life page of the slave trade—and of course 'maker it point not to interfere about the trade!—he.

Letter from Brazil to the Editor of he U.\$
Guzelle, dated Juxe 20th, 183.

The slave trade, which has been carried so extensively in this portion of the widwill, in my opinion, be, ere long, as will curse to Brazil. The law, forbidding the first introduction of slaves want into field. The slave trade, which has been camed of any which has been camed and of any which the great are citizens, so certainly as the children of black men are citizens.—Speech of Rujas King, p. 1922.

It seems to me that some gentlemen entertain doubts whether any of our people of the wide of the control of the middle of the control of the control of the middle of the

on the for Wilmi found my sulted a fe a public n to take an a movement jection to determine was gener Board, with ing was prevening or day, I was

very stron pect there appointed ings of peo of the opp slavery is polity. T I knew no single one not in my fering hum upon an ar that Almig was so sig of Israel strengther cate of Africa. I Africa. I language s sors, as I u this, becau liberality o me patient ful attentio

pression of ing, and co school fund The next number in in any mea nd religio In the a in the boat citizen of V informed m in Wilming endeavore him, to go Hall. Wh

person, he disposed for subject. On arrivi On arrivion of taking to house of our with James their famili Evan Lewis Professor V way to take I trust the a social particular has heretoficed.

Yet, my i and obdurac generally in prother who like our ow day dawn, i pel of Jesus those who a those who a bot to despi of the University of wisdom, to from anothe judice, whice from anothe judice, whice judice, whice clude the so dom of God, ever be accusate against attiving to bibles and compared this land of dices. Let dices. Let own prosper own prosper of the colore of the colore of the colore spending the sway on the away on the away on the their full she their full she perity of the

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[For the Liberator.] of the Board of Managers of the New England Anti-Slavery Society.

Рицареврија, 10th mo. 12, 1833. ot discouraged; though shadows, cloud Be not discouraged, in a season obscure our and darkness may for a season obscure our prospects in some sections of the country, yet there is a redeeming principle abroad in the there is a recomming principle action in the land, which, when concentrated upon the great cuse in which we are engaged, will prove infaitely superior to all the machinations and arts of the enemy of human freedom and hu men rights.

On the 8th instant, I took the steam-boat for Wilmington, Delaware, and at evening salted a few friends on the subject of having applic meeting there; none seemed willing to take any share in the responsibility of such to fake any small a movement; yet, none manifested any ob-jetion to my making an appointment. I finally determined to apply for the City Hall, which ras generated with the council granted me by the Council gard, without a dissenting voice. The meeting was publicly notified to be held on the ag was planted on the reming of the 10th. In the afternoon of that day, I was informed that public sentiment was very strong against me, and I was led to expet there might be some opposition. At the pet there might, I went to the Hall, under feel-ings of peculiar solemnity, to plead the cause of the oppressed before a congregation where is a prominent feature in their civil polity. The evening was wet and boisterous; severtheless, I had a respectable audience. liner not the sentiments or feelings of a sigle one of them; but having come there so in my own name, but in the name of suffring humanity, relying not upon myself, no peng animanty, reviving no apoint mysers, nor pen an arm of flesh, for protection, but upon that Almighty arm of love and power, which rasso signally extended for the deliverance of brael from Egyptian bondage, I was strengthened to stand fearlessly as the advo-cate of the poor, despised descendants of Africa. I have in no instance before, used Africa. I have in no instance before, used anguage equally severe against the oppresses, as I used on this occasion. I mention this because I think it my duty to record the health of the audience, who not only heard as patiently through, with the most respectfulmention, but gave me at the close an expession of approbation, and concurrent feelhool fund of \$21,06.

The next day I called on- several friends and was cheered to find that there were a number in that place, prepared to co-operate in any measures, 'sanctioned by law, humanity igion,' to effect the abolition of slavery as afternoon, I returned to Philadelphia in the boat; on board of which was a wealthy cizen of Wilmington,* who, not knowing me, informed me that a person had been lecturing stormed me that a person man open necturing in Wilmington on slavery, and that he had stefeavored, but in vain, to get others to join him, to go and take the lecturer out of the list. When I informed him that I was the person, he took a look, and seemed quite in-disposed for any further conversation on the

On arriving in this city, I had the pleas aking tea, and spending the evening at the with James Forten and Robert Purvis their families, Capt. Sargent from London, Evan Lewis and Dr. Atlee, of this city, and Professor Wright and lady, who are on their way to take up their residence in New-York. I trust the day is not far distant, when such ocial parties will be far more frequent than has heretofore been the case.

Yet, my friends, I mourn over the hardness Ich my friends, I mourn over the hardness as dodaracy of the human heart, which so secondly in this highly favored land rejects a shear when the second lie du own. Ah! when shall the glorious die du own. Ah! when shall the glorious dr dawn, in which the principles of the gostel of Jesus Christ shall be submitted to, by see the are called by his name? When the professors of the Christian religion shall bam to regard every man as a brother, and as to despise him because the Supreme Ruler of the Universe has seen fit in his inscrutable vision, to give to one a different complexion. radom, to give to one a different complexion from another? When shall this unholy pre bedice, which must, of necessity, forever ex clude the soul which harbors it from the king dom of God, be done away. Will its remova case the soal which harbors it from the ang-issa of God, be done away. Will its removal first he accomplished by that persevering cru-sele sgainst the people of color, which is now string to banish them from this good land, that had of literature and of arts, this land of bldes and churches, to the burning shores of bldes and churches. bles and churches, to the burning shores of liberia. No—persecution, though professed by for their good, is not the way to exterminat I for their good, is not the way to exterminate fam our own bosoms those fiend-like prejudess. Let the nation, then, as it values its on properity, shandon the Colonization crusts, and set about improving the condition of the colored population of our country, and she colored population of our country, and the colored population of our country, and that foolish enterprise, in educating any on that foolish enterprise, in educating any on that foolish enterprise, in educating attention of the color of the col perity of the nati

Adieu,
ARNOLD BUFFUM. He lived 5 miles from Wilmington, a Frenchman.

[For the Liberator PROTEST AGAINST THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Ma. EDITOR:—The Protest, signed by WilnerForder, and the other principal Abolitionists in England, has excited the weath of all classes of the oppressors and their compromising friends. Nothing is more ludicrous, were it not so distressing, as to witness the sophistry and cunning creftiness with which some men attempt to destroy the influence of truth, while they at the same time profess to love and defend it. Of this, the New-York Observer, of Oct. 5, furnishes a melancholy specimen. The Protest of those renowned philanthropists is published with their coments, the character of which is exactly similar to the double-dealing implied in a quesmencs, the character of which is exactly similar to the double-dealing implied in a question in the Observer of September 21. It is asked—'What shall a Christian do with slaves asked.—What shall a Christian do with slaves in his possession, in States where the laws do no not permit emancipation? This inquiry is just as wise, as if a man were to ask—"What shall a receiver of stolen goods do with articles in his possession, which he can retain and use without discovery?"

It is recorded of Charles II, that at a meeting of the Reval Society of London, he once

ing of the Royal Society of London, he once proposed this question—'Why does a fish weigh more out of the water than in the water? One adduced his philosophical explan-ation, and another a different hypothesis; and after a variety of reasons, with which the merry monarch was greatly delighted; at last, he ap-pealed to a famous ichthyologist for his views. 'I deny the fact,' was the reply. Upon which the king stated, that he had only proposed the inquiry to amuse himself at the expense of their pretended learning.

In proposing the above question, the editor In proposing the above question, the contors of the Observer, also, must have intended to amuse themselves at the expense of the slave-holders. 'I deny the fact,'—that a man-stealer, or a receiver and holder of kidnapped men er, or a receiver and holder of kidnapped men, women and children, can prove his title to be a Christian at all. However, this evasion of truth, and this strange solecism, is a complete example of the manner in which they have attempted to conceal the truth, censure the Protesters, and gratify their man-stealing subscribers.

The N. Y. Observer, in its critic The N. Y. Observer, in its criticisms upon the Protest, not only keeps clear of the main topic, but also confounds so many other sub-jects with it, that common readers in vain will read its notions. What connection is there read its notions. What connection is ther between Sunday Schools and Bible Societies between Sunday Schools and Bible Societies, and the enormous sin of man-stealing? The writer in the Observer so discusses the point, that no person would suppose that there was any other inquiry connected with it, than a simple question of national policy. 'They tithe the mint, and annise and cummin, and omit judgment, mercy and faith.' It is unnecessary to review their whole discussion but we must notice the prominent parts. They say that many Christian slaveholders

arnestly desire to emancipate their slaves Mark you! Christian man-stealers! What an imposing title! what glaring deception what wrapping up of the most atrocious guilt The statement is not true, or those man-stealers would instantly 'quit stealing.' No man is obliged to be a thief; no man is forced to receive and keep stolen goods; his guilt is voluntary, and all his professions of willingness to abandon slavery are mere hypocrisy, until he abandons his crime and does justice to the victims of his oppression. But it is by thus covering sin, that the slave-dealers are propitiated, and their subscriptions obtained. The N. Y. Observer also declares that 'hun-

dreds and thousands of slaves wish to be emancipated, and to be removed to Liberia. This is not directly false, but it indirectly conveys an untruth, or rather it is a lie by defect 'Slaves wish to be emancipated', that is the fact—yet they do not wish to be removed to Liberia; except as they are assured, that the have no alternative, but either to be tortu and treated like beasts in America, or to ri starvation and premature death in Liberia and of the two, some prefer the latter. It is a scandal to the press, that such gross impositions should be disseminated throughout the world by means of the N. Y. Observer.

The N. Y. Observer denies that 'the colony

The N. Y. Observer denies that 'the colony was formed chiefly to indulge the projudices of 'American slaveholders'. They may deny, but the fact is true; and every man who knows any thing of the South, knows that it was never intended as a Scheme to facilitate the emancipation of slaves, but to transport the free people, and thereby to increase and prolong the fetters of man-stealing bondage. The N. Y. Observer also denies that the Colonization scheme 'exposes the colored people to great practical persecution, in order

people to great practical persecution, in order to force them to emigrate.' A man who de-nies the existence of this system in its continual operation at the South, may just as truly affirm, that there is no difference between the chills of January and the heat of July. What induced the rioters at New-Haven forcibly to obstruct a school for the instruction of cold youth? What stimulated the ruffians at Can terbury to commit every beastly outrage upon Miss Crandall? What brought together the New-York mob of infidels and profligates to abuse the members of the New-York Antiabuse the members of the New-York Anti Slavery Society? Nothing else than a reso lution, if possible, to demonstrate to the color-ed people that, in this country, they shall en-joy meither the rights of man, the blessings of education, the privileges of citizons, nor the peace of Christians—and all his is not forcing them too emigrate. They must be hewers of wood and drawers of water; they are denied all instruction, trafficked like cattle, slaves of the vilest personal outrages both male and funale, starred, worked, lacerated, and doomed to hopeless servitude; and some few scores of the two millions are offered a transportation to Africa, where the cart-whip shall not excourge them, and their female companions and daughters shall not be violated before their eyes. Of two evils, as they cannot refuse one of them, they choose as they think the least, and expatriate themselves to Liberia to die in the seasoning. And yet, act that the colored people have as yet endured any such great practical persecution. There is an old saying, and the Observer thus proves its title to be inculpated in all its folly and censure—'None are no hind as is an old saying, and the Coserver thus proved its title to be inculpated in all its folly and censure—'None are so blind as those who will not see.

will not see.

To us, the manner of proceeding by all the parties who espouse the Colonization cause, is most painful. It shows that the moral sense and the conscientious perception of gospel equity are perfectly blunted. For a long time that the same of the course of equity are perfectly blunted. For a long time past, I have deprocated the course of the controversy upon slavery. It has been the cupning artifice of the Southern kidanppers, and their Northern doughfaced coadjutors, to introduce a number of paltry topics into the field of debate, by which sthe grand masterpiece of iniquity has been concealed. The friends of immediate emancipation thereby have been drawn off from their momentous object; they have been endeavoring to dry up the petty streams, while the overflowing up the petty streams, while the overflowing fountain remains undrained; and they have been lopping off a few unsightly or withered branches, while their crafty opponents have been nursing and strengthening and propping up the tree which sends forth all the compli-cated and finite of weight the compli-

been nursing an attenguening any property, up the tree which sends forth all the complicated evil fruits of unrighteousness. It is high time to retrace our steps, and where the terms of the free. All the noise which we hear root of the free. All the noise which we hear about colonization is a mere deception,—'all the professions of slaveholders and their north-ren associates, of promoting the abolitron-fern associates, of promoting the abolitron of slavery,' are altogether delusive! They know it, and we know it. That the Colonization Society was intended 'to be an obstruction to the destruction of slavery,' they are convinced; and we can prove that it has produceg its designed effects. That 'it is rooted in a cruel prejudice and alienation against the colored people,' all persons are assured; and even the New-York Observer has not the effrontery to deny this scandalous reproach upon freemen deny this scandalous reproach upon fre and Christians.

Hence, it follows, that we must recur to the fundamental principles of Christian morals.
All slaveholders, as they are oracularly defined by the Presbyterian confession of faith, are Stealers of men, guilty of the highest kind of theft, and sinners of the first rank. That must be our text, with the Methodist commentary; be our text, with the methodist commencing, they are impenitent transgressors, who never had a sincere desire to flee from the wrath to come. Consequently they must be instructed, warned, admonished, menaced, and encouraged to 'cease to do evil, and to learn to do well, like all other violators of the law of God.
The matchless enormity of their sin, for slave-holding includes the simultaneous transgresholding includes the simultaneous transgression of the whole decalogue; the claims of God, the authority of the gospel, the demands of reciprocal equity, and the horrors of divine exact retribution, must be resounded in all their histineness and energy, until 'the sinners' in Zion are afraid, and fearfulness hatty surprised the hypocrites!" We must 'ery alodd and spare not, lift up our voices like trumpets, and show' Christian slaveholders! 'their trangressions, and' their compromising friends, the Observer's, the Record-ers, the Chronicle's, the Danforth's, the Finer's, the Chronicle's, the Danforth's, the Fin ers, the Chronicle's, the Danforth's, the Fin-ley's, and the Spectator's, with all the other worthy dough-faced tribes who are confedera-ted with the land pirates; we must show them 'their sins,' their deceitfulness, their impos-tures, and their danger; who, as the Prophet says,—Amos wi: 1—6—4 are at case in Zion; who put far away the evil day, and cause the seat of violence to come near; but they are not grieved for the affliction of Joseph? 'Wo unto them that call evil good, and good evil; that put darkness for light, and light for darkness; that put bitter for sweet, and sweet for bitter!'—Isaiah v: 20. I long to see some one of our Anti-Slavery

I long to see some one of our Anti-Slavery brethren, who understands the subject, come out upon this topic in all its evangelical faith-fulness-and power, and illustrate the questions connected with slavery, not by the rules of worldly expediency, but by the standard of infallible truth. This, will have indiscribably more effect than all the disputations respect-ing trifles which are not of a feather's weight, in determining or hastening the death of that in determining or hastening the death of tha fiend-like monster, American Slavery

EXAMINER.

(F) Where is the Incendiary Fanalic with his Christian Frebrands? He might reply to the call of 'Examiner.' If he will send us his scorchers, we will scatter them.—Ed. Lib.

At St. Sebastian in Spain, at a recent bull fight, a three years old bull, after having tilled no fewer than 17 horsee, was mortally wounded by a Pleadore. In the agenies of death he leaped over the barrier properties of the properties of the properties of the many others by trampling them under foot. A re-cord combat was then given for the benefit of the suf-ferers.

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

By the parson perplexed, How shall we determine? 'Watch and pray,' says the text, 'Go to sleep,' says the sermon.

MR. EDITOR,-

On reading some time since the authorised publications of the Colonization Society, I was orcibly reminded of a remark made by Cot-on Mather, in that wonderful book, the Magton Mather, in that wonderful book, the Magnalia. Speaking of a certain place in New-Lengland, he says, 'ti is a refuge for all sorts of consciences, so that if any man should lose his religion, he would know where to go and find it.' The same remark is in substance justly applicable to the Aftican Repository, for in that publication may be found all sorts of sentiments and opinions concerning alavery, in every variety of expression, and calculated to suit all sorts of consciences. In the language of the poet, he will indeed find, 'A wilderness of strange confusion. Tech for the toolkies, ringles for the bald, Tech for the toolkies, ringles for the bald, Ethereal journeys, transmarine exploits, And 'Mr. Donofth' with his test on end, 'With his own wonders, wondering for his bread.'

Does any person wish to read an exalted escription of the intellect and disposition o description of the intellect and disposition of the blacks, their capacity for improvement, their docility and the native kindness of their tempers? Let him peruse the pages of the African Repository, and he will find abundant evidence that the capacity of the blacks for moral and intellectual improvement, is not in-fering to that of their mice best in 1971. moral and intellectual improvement, is not inferior to that of their white brethren. This fact that publication admits, coupled however, with this restriction, they must either be inhabitants of Liberia, or engaged to go thither. Unlike all other objects, which lessen as they recede from view, the blacks, who, while in this country, are too mean and contempible, to be noticed only to be despised by a certain class, suddenly become 'marvellous proper men' the moment they determine to leave the country, and when fairly landed in Liberia, are paragons of moral and intellectual greatness, and attract the attention, the cavy and the admiration of the world.

Does any one wish to see the free blacks slandered, and wilfinded, and degraded below the beasts that perish, by every combination of epithets that an unholy prejudice and maliculous fancy can invent? Let him read the pages of the African Repository and he will there find it passing, ad libitum, every where, to his hearts content.

Does any one in short, wish to see hey ferior to that of their white brethren. This

find it passim, ad libitum, every where, to his hearts content.

Does any one in short, wish to see how widely different the estensible designs of the Society are from its real, practical and intended effects, where morality is determined by latitude, where the immutable laws of Jehovahr's kingdom are superseded by the mutable doctrine of expediency, and where contradictions are almost as thickly sprished as right angles in a checker board, let him examine carefully the official records of the Colonization Society with the essays and letters of their Agents.

the official records of the Colonization Society with the essays and letters of their Agents.

Let us for instance, examine Mr. Danforthly letter of the 15th September last, a little fatther. He says the New-England Anti-Slavery Society have sent out an Agent to declaim against slavery and to attack the Colonization Society. Our conservations of the Colonization Society. Society. Or covas, the efforts of this man,
are directed to counteract mine. It is
seems then, from Mr. D's own language, that
he is in favor of slavery and the Colonization
Society, and that Mr. R. as the representative
of the Anti-Slavery Society, was 'of course'
opposed to both, and 'of course' designed to
'counteract' his efforts. In his haste to magnify and exalt himself in the eyes of his slaveholding employers, he unintentionally condemns the Society by virtually admitting that
it is not opposed to slavery, and that an opponent of slavery, must 'of course' 'counteract'
his efforts. He, however, like other vain men
does not 'think soberly' when he supposes
that the Anti-Slavery Society ever thought of
him or his efforts when their Agent was ap-Society. Or COURSE, the efforts of this man him or his efforts when their Agent was

Reader, do'st thou recollect the story of We apples?

[For the Liberator.]
SONS OF COLUMBIA! AWAKE!

Tune—Portuguese Hymn.!

Sons of Columbia! Awake from your sleeping!

Awake! lest your slumbers be those of the grave!

See, yonder, the Genius of Liberty weeping,

And pointing, through tears, to the chains of the

ove ye your blessings! your blood-purchased glory?
Plucked forth neath the Lion of Albiqu's mane?
ong ye to live in the pages of story,
When monarchs and sceptres in darkness shall

then waker! and fling from your bondmen for The fetters now galling, on many a limb! oop gave ye your freedom: and never—no-Forbear to obey—or confide ye in, Him!

And now, boasting freemen! give ear to His thu His voice loud careering 'mid tempests on his Dey! lest in wrath He should tear ye asunder And cast ye like dust on the winds of the sky Undo the slave's burdens! Let his yoke

BROKEN!
KNOCK OFF EVERY CHAIN! LET YOUR BROTHER 60 FREE!
Do this: and from Heaven shall gleam out a token
Of union to you—of forgiveness from ME!

Of numes to you—of sorgy-resear.

ones of Columbia! awake from your sleeping!

Awake! lest your slumbers be those of the grave!

ee, youder, the Genius of Liberty weeping,

And pointing, through tears, to the chains of the

slave!

C. W. D.

Boston,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 183%

(I) In consequence of the absence of Mr. Garrison from this State, during the past week, we have not the usual quantity of edi-torial matter to present our readers.

HEAR! HEAR!

'When he spoke, what tender words he used!'
DRYDEN

When he spoke, what tender words he need?

DRYDEN.

Among the distinguished speakers who attempted to address the recent colozization meeting in New-York, was the celebrated pastriot and philanthropiat.

Orntor Emmons, formerly of this city, but more recently of wherever he impens to he! But his small-beer and ginger-pop were not relined by his additors, and so they put a long cert into the new to this bottle, and so they put a long cert into the new to this bottle. The Journal of Commerce, takins that 'in truth be has several good points. His voice is strong and, well modulated; his embediation distinct and forcible, and his gestimulation none of the worst. All he secure to some particularly is idea. 'Just the men to be employed on an agency in behalf of the American Colonization Society—the trie would then be complete, and equal in physical veileration and intollectual employed in the complete of the complete o

SLAVEHOLDERS MADE EASY. SIAVEHOLDERS MADE EASY.

The National Intelligencer states that there are nowards of eighty free people of color in Savapand who
are neady to embark for Liberia's inearly all of whoirs
are members of the Temperance Society, twentythree of them professors of religion, and serveria's
them excellent mechanics.\(^{2}\) The excellent charmeter
there of them professors of religion, and serveria's
them excellent mechanics.\(^{2}\) The excellent charmeter
there of them professors of religion, and serverial
them excellent mechanics.\(^{2}\) The excellent charmeter
hand; in the state of the size of the size of the size of
these individuals awails them adoing a tohard payl, in the size of the size of the size of
the desire to be truly free and happy! Hobehood, after their embarkation! \(^{2}\) Thank God! they
new adagmand to their villany—thank God, that they
are out of the way!\(^{2}\) We can manage our slaves more
easily!\(^{2}\)—Query—Wonder if these temperate, pious
migrants will be ranked 'among the lowest and most
abandoned of their class,' on their arrival in Liberia \(^{2}\)

abandoned of their class," on their arrival in Libena 1

HUMANITY TO SLAYES, OR BLACES AND HUMAN

REINGS. A geatleman of some note from this city
was on a journey during the present seasonshroigh
some of the southers and sheveholing states. He had
often, and previous to his journey, conversed on the
all important and fast becoming popular subject of slavery van in the abstricts a spraitery, and had as often expressed his views on the subtery, and had as often expressed his views on the subtery, and had as often expressed his views on the subtery, and had as often expressed, He contended that
the believed had the object of the subtery of the subbeautiful that of bondage. He contended that
the believed had the object of the subtery of the sub
tery o

THANKSGIVING. Governor Lincoln has issued his proclamation, appointing the 28th of November next as the annual Religious Festival throughout this Cem-

MARRIED—In this city, Oct. 20, by Rev. Dr. Sharp, Mr. John Davis to Mrs. Eunice R. Amos, of Andover.

NOTICE.

Lyceum, are notified that their monthly meeting stands adjourned to Monday evening, Oct. 28, at the African church, Belknap-street.

28, at the African church, Belknap-street.

ACRED CONCERT.

THE citizens of Boston and its vicinity

History of the concert of Versian and Manic,

will be given by the Baptias Simons Montage,

will be given by the Baptias Simons MonDaY

sisted by Mr. P. Howard, Jr., on MONDAY

EVENING, October 28, 1833.—in the Bel
knap-Street Meeting-House,

Performance to commence at 1-4 before 7.

Tickets 25 cents,—to be had at Mr. P. How
ard's, Cambridge-Street, at this Office, and at

the door on the above evening.

N. B. If the weather should be unfair, it

will be postponed until the first fair evening.

A COLORED BOY, from fifteen to seven-teen years of age, is wanted as an ap-prentice to the Printing business. Apply to L. W. KIMBALL, No. 8, Frankin Avenue, October 26, 1833.

WANTED. MANTED.

A N accomplished workman at the Blacksmith business. Any person desirous of
obtaining such employment, will please to apply at the office of the Liberator or at No. 70,
Cambridge-street. JOEL W: LEWIS.
Boston, Oct. 2d, 1833.

CALEB S. CLARK,

LADIES & GENTLEMEN'S

IRAIR GUTTIPES

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Lowertz, that he has taken the shop recently occupied by Laban Turner, where he will be happy to wait on those; who may favor him with a call.

LITERARY.

[From the Token and Atlantic Souveneir for 1834.

BY H. F. GOYLD.

The ship has anchor'd in the bay!

They've dropp'd her weary wings, and some
Have mann'd the boats and come away;

But where is he? why don't he come?

Among the throng, with busy feet;
My eye seeks him it cannot find:
While others baste their friends to greet;
Why, why is he so long behind? Because he bade me dry my check,
I dried it, when he went from us—
smiled with lips that could not speak
And now, how can he linger thus?

And now, how can be inger tous:

I've felt a brother's parting kiss,

Each moment since he turn'd from me,

To lose it only in the bliss

Of meeting him—where can he be?

I've rear'd the rose he bade me rear—
I've learned the song he bade me learn
And nursed the bird, that he might hear
Us sing to him, at his return. braided many a lovely flower, is dear, dear picture to inwreath le doating fancy, hour by hour, as made it smile and seen it bre

I wonder if the flight of time,
Has made the likeness, now, untrue;
And if the sea or foreign clime,
Has touched him with a darker hue.

For I have watch'd until the sun
Has made my longing vision dim,
But cannot catch a glimpse of one
Among the crowd, that looks like him.

How slow the heavy moments waste,
While thus he stays! where, where is he?
My heart leaps forth—haste, brother! haste
It leaps to meet and welcome thee!

Thou levely one! the mournful tale
That tells why he comes not, will mak
Thy heart to bleed, thy cheek look pale!
Death finds no tie too strong to break!

'The bird will wait his master long,
And ask his morning gift in vain:
Ye both most now forget the song
Of joy, for sorrow's plaintive strain. The face whose shade thy tender hand
Has wreathed with flowers, is changed; but sea.
Nor sun, nor air of foreign land
Has wrought the change, for where is he?

Where? ab! the solemn deep, that took
His form, as with their sad farewell
His brethren gave the last, last look,
And lower'd him down—that deep must tell!

But ocean cannot tell the whole—
The part that death can never chill, Nor flood dissolve—the living soul, Is happy, bright, and blooming still

And nobler songs than e'er can sound From mortal voices, greet his ear; Where sweeter, fairer flowers are found Than all he left to wither here.

'This, this is why he does not come, Whom thy fond eye has sought so long Wait till thy days have fill'd their sum; Then find him in an angel throng!'

A MOTHER TO HER BEAD INFANT Thon died'st.—I was not near thy bed,
Twas not mr hand that closed thine eyes,
I did not hold thy throbbing head,
Or catch thy last faint stifled sighs! I saw thee in thy beauty last,
I kissed thee with a mother's joy,
We parted—a few days went past;
And thou wast in thy grave, my boy!

And thou was in thy grave, my boy
Oh! had I but been with thee then,
And held thee to my ansions heart s'
We shodd not the have been apart.
Ye shodd not the have been apart.
Should have laid me down by thee,
And kissed away thy fading breath,
And shared in every agony.
Perhaps in mercy abared thy death!

Peragas in mercy snared on decain.

Oh, were the strangers kind to thee?

Did they with goutleness attend?

They might—but in their minist.

They could not their whole being blend.

There's but one heard on early, my child,

Could show he heard on early, my child,

Could show hy menus with accreast mild,

And amosth thy bed with tenderest touch

The ofer-aby little life is queeched,
Thorard as nothing-asset to me;
From me my deepest joy is wrenched,
Yet imaged in my memory.
Like to a star in the clear wave,
If thinks in every silent tear,
Thy heart is mouldering in the grave,
Thy heart is breaking here!

[From the London Court Journal.] The rose upon her check was red,
And on its faithless that relying,
Though languer came and vigour fled,
We could not think that she was dying

We bore her to you distant shore,
Where Arno rolls, a stream of gladness!
But Alps and ocean, traversed o'er,
But added sorrow to her sadness!

Devoted beauty! on thy check,
Though deep decay has placed her finger,
Still bealth imparts a glowing streak,
And there, unblanched, her roses linger!

There is no sorrow in thy sighs— Like Hope, reposing on her anchor,— Thine eye is bright, thy cheek is dry, But 'neath its vermeil tint, the canker!

So, when autumnal suns arise,
And Nature's radiant form is brightest,
The groves display their richest dyes,
But wither while their leaves are brightest.

THOUGHTS. Hast thou seen, with flash incessant, Bubbles gliding under ice, Bodied forth, and evanescent, No one knows by what device?

Buch are thoughts—a wind-swept meadow,
Mimicking a troubled sea;
Such is life—and death a shadow
From the rock ctarnity!
WORDSWORTE.

MISCELLANEOUS

[From the Rhode Island Philanthropist. STRENGTH OF PREJUDICE

(From the Rhode, Island Philandaropis.)

STRENGTH OF PRIDIDICE.

Mr. Editor, —I am informed (and if incorrectly, should rejoice to be corrected) that the Rev. Mr. Levington a regularly ordamed and highly recommended Episcopal clergyman from Baltimore, possessing also an untarnished moral and religious character, was lately refused an admission into the Episcopal churches in this city, to preach the gospel of the grace of God. And what constituted the insurant and the district of the control of the grace of God. And what constituted the insurant and the district of the control of the grace of God. And what constituted the insurant and the district of the grace of God. And what constituted the insurant and the district of the grace of God. And what constituted the insurant and the district of the grace of God. And what constituted the insurant and the grace of God. And what constituted the insurant and the control of the grace of God. And what constituted the insurant and the grace of the grace of the grace of God. And what constituted the insurant and the grace of the peace to a lost world. And when he has thus come near, has he been velcomed by his brethren in Providence, to do the work which God and the church have called him to? No! The hand of his brethren has been stretched out against him, and for his skin eigenvilig, he is turned away and denied the privilege of working in his master's wineyard! And does God look at the skin of his creatures in order to try their, moral character? Mr. Editor, I begin to feel that it is time to rise up, and spurn with holy indignation, such a prejudice as that which subverts the order of God, making the skin of a man the test of moral worth. begin to feel that it is time to rise up, and spurn with holy indignation, such a prejudice as that which subverts the order of God, making the skin of a man the text of moral worth. I would ask those who thus rejected Mt. Levington a kine the skin of a man the text of moral worth. I would ask those who thus rejected Mt. Levington a kitchen in the process of the control of the c DARK COLOR.

DARK COLOR.

In the Court of Common pleas, Judge Ward, on Monday, a case of soom interest was tried. It was an action brought by Emilian F. B. Mundatuen, formerly a major in the Brazilian service, who now resides in this city, and is a dealer in clothing, against Captain Baker of the Steam-Boat plying between New Bedford and Nantucket. The nature of the action, was for a breach of contract, in not carrying the Plaintiff, his wife and child, together with his horse and Carryall, from New Bedford to Nantucket, in November last. The facts were that the plaintiff had agreed to pay the full first in the steam boat, and that after his begging was received on board, the Captain the Plaintiff being a much leading cabine the Plaintiff refused to do. Himself and his baggage were then set on shore, and the Plaintiff resuled to do. Himself and bail the plaintiff and an a packet, after some delay. The case was after receiving further instructions from the foundant. The Jury were out four hours, and after receiving further instructions from the Court, returned a variet for the Plaintiff of \$125 ananges. The Defendant, we understand, has appealed.—Aboxedte.

Another Murder—AM recements of New-**

Another Murder.—A Mr Clements of New Orleans, was shot a fortuiele Another Murder.—A Mr Clements of New-Orleans, was shot a fortuight since, by I. I. Hall, also of New-Orleans, under the follow-ing circumstances:—Hall it appears has seve-ral slaves, and one or two colored girls, per-haps free, staying at the bay of St. Louis. One of the latter made use of insolent language to Clements, for which he slapped, and perhaps beet her. Hall upon hearing of this, imme-bred her. Hall upon hearing of this, imme-or*Clements while he was in bed, and told him that he had come to kill him!—whereupon he drew from under a cloak he wore, a double barrelled gun, and fired at Clements, and was only prevented from firing a second time by a oarreited gun, and nred at Chements, and was only prevented from firing a second time by a negro man, one of his own slaves. The contents of the gun lodged in the side of his victim, and no hopes are entertained of his recovery. Hall has been arrested and put in prison. STEAM-BOAT NEW-ENGLAND

STEAM-BOAT NEW-ENGLAND.

There were about eighty passengers on board at the time of her disacter, most of whom were fortunately in their berths. Those who were in the geutlener's cabin energy of the property of the propert

med at Essex.—Hartford Review.

We learn by the papers that Miss Crandall has been convicted before the superior court, chief justice Daggett presiding. The judge made an elaborate argument in favor of the constitutionality of the law, by which Connecticut has problibited the citizens of other states from resorting to her villages for education. We enny not the feelings with which judge Daggett, himself a professing Christians, would pass sentence of imprisonment upon a Christians ister, for the crime of teaching Christians the knowledge that is requisite to qualify them for doing good. Such a man as Jay would doubtless have renounced office for ever, before he would have subjected himself to the mecessity of executing such a law.—New Jork Evengelist.

Varieties of the human sensity. The A Control of the control of the human sensity.

Econgelist.

Varieties of the human species.—The African blacks are well known to be different from the Europeans, and not more so in the color of their skin, than the form of their lips and noses, the hair of their heads, and the shape of the color of their skin, than the cubits; their even are more talled than three cubits; their even are more talled than three cubits; their even are more talled than the cubits; their even are more talled who surround them. The people of Caffraria are of an olive color; the people of Caffraria are of an olive color; the people of Sophila, Mountbaza, and Melinda, are black but of a different species from those of Niagritis. The Tartars and rative Americans, and the inhabitants of Kamtschatka, have thin beards. De Halde says, the very make of the Chinese mouth is different from that of the Europeans; their teeth are placed in a different manner from ours, as the under row stands out.

SLAVERY.—A public Meeting has been held in New-York last week, at which upwards of three thousand dollars were subscribed for the purpose of colonizing free blacks in Liberia, or, as the Colonizationists sometimes express it, for the purpose of exangelizing Africa, or, as the colonizationist sometimes express it, for the perpetuation of slavery in the United States. We cannot at present spend time to reason against the idea of abolishing above by transporting freemen from the land of their birth.—N. Y. Workingmen's Jde. SLAVERY.—A public Meeting has been held

of their birth.—N. Y. Workingmen's .ddv.

Died, in Baltimore, on Thursday evening, 12th inst. Pyter, an African, known by the name of Pefer Worthington, late the slave of the late Dayld Williamson, Esq. Peter was supposed to be upwards of one hundred and ten years of age, although there is no certainty of the fact, and his age is only arrived a thy accordance of the late of the season of the same of the late of

altogether about a year since.

Our VILLAGE. No Rum to be had!—The Factories are rising,—real estate is rising,—a more dense population is gathering,—old stores are undergoing repairs,—new ones are in contemplation,—each is to be filled with the necessaries of lite;—our present merchants are all done selling rum,—no account books of the contemplation,—each is to be filled with the necessaries of the contemplation of the conte

Miss Crandall has been convicted of teaching colored children to read and write! We shall probably next hear of a Connecticity law prohibiting colored children from being born, with Judge Dagget to pronounce it Constitutional—Baptist (N. H.) Reg.

At the late term of the Circuit Court of the U. S. at Wicassett, the Yankee says an indictment was found against a man named Turner for participation in the slave trade.

The Mechanics' Charitable Association, a very large and respectable body, at their cel-bration on Thursday permitted no ardent spirit to be introduced of used in any way.

A pear raised in the garden of Mr. Murphy, in Gloucester, this season, says the Telegraph, weighed thirty-two ounces, QUICK!

The editor of the Gloucester Telegraph says, he has often seen four hundred fishing vessels lying in Gloucester harbor at one time

WORAT.

[The following beautiful lines are copied from ittle volume, entitled 'Original Hymns for Sabl GRATITUDE.

GRATITUDE.

[Air. Missionary Hymn.]
We come great God with gladness,
Our humble thanks to bring;
With hearts yet free from sadness,
Our hymas of praise we sing;
Friits, flowers, for us are growing
In plenty round the land;
Like streams of bounty flowing
Come mercies from thy hand. Health, peace, and joy attend us, Kind friends are ever near; And thou oh God do'st send us, And thou oh God do'st send us,
These gifts, these friends, so dear;
And still we in our blindness,
Enjoy, but disobey;
And yet thou in thy kindness,
Turn'st not these gifts away.

And now in childhood's morning. Our hymns to thee we raise; Thy love our lives adorning, Thy love our lives adorning, Shall fill our hearts with praise. Thy will henceforth forever. Shall be our constant guide, From that straight path, oh never May our footsteps turn aside.

WHICH AUTHORIZE THE TRAFFIC IN ARDEN SPIRIT AS A DRINK, MORALLY WRONG. (Continued.)

STRET AS A DRINK, NOBLET WRONG.

(Continued.)

The wealth of a nation consists of the wealth of all the individuals that compose it. The sources of wealth are labor, land, and capital. The last is indeed the product of the two former; but as it may be used to increase their value, it is considered by writers on political economy, as one of the original sources of value, it is considered by writers on political economy, as one of the original sources of the control of the productive release the trade of the country. Capital may be employed in the country. Capital may be employed in two ways; either to produce new capital, or mere placing its value. The first may be called capital, and the last expenditure. These will of course be si inverse proportions to each other. If the first be large, the last must be small, and vice versa. Without any change of the amount of wealth, capital will be increased by the leasening of expenditure, and though the manner of dividing males no difference with the present amount of mations wealth, it makes a great difference with the sources of producing it, the means of an equal, increased eproduction.

For instance, a man fond of noise and excited agreeably by the hearing of it, pays a dollar for gunpowder, and touches fire to it. He occasions an entire loss of that amount of property. Although the power renker and the same of some useful article, it has been an entire loss of that amount of property. Although the power renker and the same of single sing

The English papers are filled with accounts of the disastrous storm experienced on the coasts of England, France and Holland, on the Slat August and its and 2nd September. Probably a grater number of lives and a greater amount of property has not been jest formany years. A report, prevailed in London that an American ship was sahore at Draskri, with 130 passengers, all drowned, buttle London Courier says they have reason to believe the report will prove unfounce, buttle London Courier says they have reason to believe the report will prove unfounce, buttle London Courier says they have reason to believe the report will prove unfounce, buttle London Courier says they have reason to believe the report will prove unfounce, buttle London Courier says they have reason to believe the report will prove unfounce, buttle London that any the same of no less than 50 vessels appeared on the books at Lloud, wreeks, and the provider of the consequent evidence in a dismantled state, will be consequent evidence in a dismantled state, will be consequent evidence that the consequent evidence in a dismantled state, will be consequent evidence the consequent evidence that the consequent evidence in a dismantled state, will be consequent evidence that the consequent evidence that the provider and the consequent evidence that the consequent evidence in a dismantled state, will be consequent evidence that the provider the consequent evidence that the consequent evidence that the consequent evidence that the consequent evidence that the provider the consequent evidence that the provider that the provider that the consequent evidence that the provider the consequent evidence that the provider that the consequent evidence that the consequent evidence that the consequent evidence that the provider that the consequent evidence that the provider that the consequent evidence that the consequent evid

Jury to any, and have promoted the benefit of all. This illustrates the principle with grad to ardent spirit. A man buys a quanty of it, and drinks it; when he would be, as is the case with every man, in all respects stere without it. It is to him an entire less. The meet hant man have made a profit of one quantity of the control of the profit of the control of the profit of th

end, tends to unance...

nal wealth.

'Oh,' said a merchant in a large country

'Oh,' said business. When I set

and confined by slokness to his bed, must have musts, physicians, &c. the loss is still increase and the management of the construction of the con

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