VOL. III.

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WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON AND ISAAC KNAPP, PUBLISHERS.

NO. 48.

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BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT NO II MERCHANTS' HALL WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

TERMS. Two Dollars per annum, payable in advances at the end of six months—\$2,50 at the expiration

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AGENTS.

MAINE.

Joseph C. Lovejoy, Bangor.
Nathan Winslow, Portland Nathan Winslow, Portland.
NEW-HAMSHIRE.
**Refas E. Cultur.
**Refas E. Cultur.
**E. S. Gage.
**David Cambell,
**Jeanthan W. Pearson,
William H. Hadley,
**Windham.
**Meriden.
**Lauenster. Reiss E. Cutter,
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Mewbury,
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Richard Johnson,
Richard Johnson,
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John Wm. Creed,
Heary Foster,
Frederick Olney,
William Anderson,
William Harris,
NEW-YOI New-Haven. Hartford. Norwich, New-London. Canterbury. K. New-York City. Brooklyn. Hudson.

Failip A. Bell, George Hogarth, Caarles Marriott, Nathaniel Blount, William P. Griffin James W. Jonson Josiah Green, Eli Hazzard, Erwin Sacket, Isaac Griffin, John Thompson, George Bowley, Brooklyn.

Broughkeepsie.

Albany.

Elmira.

Rochester.

Buffalo.

Watertown.

Saratoga.

Syracuse.

Geneva,

Adams.

BE. John Thompson, George Bowley, Samuel N. Sweet

Grange no.

Samuel N. Sweet,
DELAWARE.
Wilmington.
NEW-JERSEY.
State Statia,
Trenton.

Thomas Statis, Trenton.
Albert H. Francis, Trenton.
PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia. Joseph Cassey, Joseph Sharpless, Robert C. Gordon, jr. J. B. Vashon, Robert C. Goron, J. B. Vashon, George Chester, Thomas Hambleton, John Peck, Thomas Williams,

Pittsburg. Harrisburg. Jennerville. Carlisle. Lewistown. Williamsport Valley Mill. Wilkesbarre. Thomas Williams, Edward Roach, John Williams William Brewer, он10.

George Cary, James Hambleton, James Leach, William Hill, Elizer Wright, jr. Orsimus D. Canfield, Cincinnati. Spruce Vale. Chillicothe. Washington. Hudson. Copley.

INDIANA.

Nettle Creek
Jeffersonville Jonathan Shaw, Nathaniel Field, Robertus H. Stephenson, Greenville.

Exeter Hall, London.

Exter Hall, London.

Cross Thourson, Esq. in introducing the Brt. Natastra Paut, to the meeting, said: The Rev. gratteman is on a mission to this The Rev. gratteman is on a mission to the State of the

seed him of replying to the statements on & Garnison.

Mr. Thourson rose and said—This gentle— an pleads the cause of the American Coh-cation Society; but he is not Mr. Elliott Cresson, who has been again and again invit-ied policy to answer the charges brought in the Society, of which he is the accred-let agent. (Cheers, We have called your sether to-day, in order to expose the princi-ples of that Society, and I am authorized to home Mr. Abrahams that we shall be heppy

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN, ALL MANKIND. [SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1838.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON AND ISAAC KNAPP, FUBLISHES.

STORE COUNTRY 18 THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRY SEES.

SINGUISH COUNTRY 18 THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRY SEES.

SINGUISH COUNTRY 18 THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRY SEES.

SINGUISH COUNTRY SEES.

SI

Benjamin Lundy, Washington City THE LIBERATOR. Great Anti-Colonization Meeting in

worthy coadjutors go on, undismayed in the devoted decurse you have chosen to pursue. Of third America, 'our own our native land.' Your labors of love, reat assured, are exciting a benign and powerful inflictnee.

Yours, effectionately, B. GREEN.

Thus my own, any sative land!

This is my own, any sative land!

MORE 'CONSENT.'

MEETING OF THE COLORED CITIZENS OF ALBANY, OPPOSED TO THE COLONIZATOR SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the colored citizens of the city of Albany, held on the 14th inst. Mr JAMES THOMPSON was called to the chair, and Mr. BENJAMIN PAUL, Jr. was ap

chair, and Mr. Bennamir Paus, Jr. was ep-pointed Socretary.

The object of the meeting having best stated, the following persons were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of their views in relation to the Colonization quality of the control of the control of the property of the control of the colonization o

their views in relation to the question, viz.—John G. Stewart, Bénj. Paul, Jr., James Thompson, Michael Douge, and Lewis Topp.

The Committee having retired for a short time, returned and reported the following preamble, resolutions and address, which were unanimously adopted by the meeting, and ordered to be signed by the Chairran and Sucretary, and published in all papers friendly to the cause:

dered to be signed by the Chairan and Secetary, and published in all paper friendly to
the cause:

Whereas, this meeting, appreciating as we
do our rights as free citizens of this land of
liberty, our disinterested, love and exertions
for the welfare and prosperity of our people
in this country, and witnessing as we do the
gigantic strides of a Mammoth Engine in robbing us of our homes, our fresides and altars,
claim the candid and unbiassed attention of
the citizens of this State, to the Resolutions
which follow,—and we appeal to the experience of all who have exercised a sound judgment on the subject of Coloration, and the
content of the citizens of the citizens of the
state, which are exercised a sound judgment on the subject of Coloration, and
the subject of Coloration, and
the content of the coloration of the citizens
of the subject of Coloration, and
the subject of the coloration of the coloration
and the subject of the coloration of the
course of Divine Providence, in these United
States, (not of choice) our fathers having
from with its growth, and strengthened with
its strength, we, as their descendants, claim
the right to share in its immunities and privileges; we cling to the spil which they manny
d with the sweat of their brow, we stand
ready to shed our blood in defigue of the
temple of Liberty they assisted to rear, and
that any measures tending to send us intocinic, and separate us from the sacred home
of our infancy, would be a stigma on the immortal charter of our Liberties, which declares
'all men free and equal.'

Resolved, That we deem the prospect of

exue, and separate us from the sacred home of our infancy, would be a stigma on the immortal charter of our Liberties, which declares all men free and equal.

*Resolved, That we deem the prospect of colonizing the African race in some distant land utterly climerical that the completion of the colonization of the colonization

in this new chimera, it requires no extraneous exertions.

Resolved, That the editors of this state and others, who have advocated our cause, by essays published for ux, or otherwise, deserve and the control of the c

Address to the Free Colored Citizens of the United States, and all evo take an interest in their weighter.

Fellow-Citizens—We, as the authorized representatives of our fellow citizens of the colored people, in sending to the world the colored people, in sending to the world the colored people, in sending to experience in reference of the colored people, in sending to the world the colored people, in sending to experience in reference of the sending of the colored people, in sending to the world the colored people, in sending to the world the colored people, in sending to the colored people, in sending to the world the colored people, in sending to the colored people, in the foregoing resolutions, bug leave to add a few reasons for the definite course we have marked out on this interesting subject. Years have rolled on in rapid succession, since inferesting question of comancipating the African race, and giving them a rank with tunshackled sons of freemen began; and the farther progression has been made, so much more have 'shadows, doubta and darkness, readed on the proper course to be pursued, sas to promote the hely cause, and finally contained the proper course to be pursued, ready to carry into perfect operation, the splendid scheme of Colonization. As to the result of these thoughts and experience, we have assumed are tenable,—if there be any virtue in our intentions to ameliorate the wetched condition of our people,—if were wish to better the situation of the sons of Africa—then should be the minute shape of an appeal by resolution, to your sympathy, your judgment and philanthropy. If the grounds we have assumed are tenable,—if there be any virtue in our intentions to ameliorate the wetched condition of our people,—if were wish to better the situation of the sons of Africa—then the subject of the situation of the sons of Africa—then the distinct of the late of the late of the late of the late of the late

If such there breathe, go, mark him well; For him no minstrel raptures swell.

Despite of titles, power, and pelf, The wretch, concentred all in self, Living, shall forfeit fair renown, And, doubly dying, shall go down To the vite dust, from whence he so Unwept, unbinnored, and unsung.

JAMES THOMPSON, Chairs. Bens. Paul, Jr., Secretary.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. This gentleman, whose interest in the cause of immediate emancipation is every season in the "Liberator" in reference to Andrew T. Judson, Rufirs Adams, Solomon Paine, Capt. Richard Fenner, Dr. Harris. Pive Indictments were obtained in the goodly State of Connecticut in favor of those men and against the opposer of slavery. Perhaps we shall all be indicted soon, for it is scarcely possible to mention the names of Andrew T. Judson and their conditions without adding something to their disparagement, if any with their names such thinks are speciated to the coordinator without adding something to their disparagement, if any with their names such thinks are men, the story of Miss Crandalize wrongs received from or through them! The language of men ought indeed to be respectiful and kind toward one another, but there are men respecting whom, if we tell the truth, we must say hard things. And when oppressive conduct is seen in one against another in the condition of the condit WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. This get

manity required it.—Lowell Observer.

W.M. L. Garaison was a few days since arrested in Brooklyn, Ct. on five writs, instituted by the famous, or rather in-finnous, Judson, Adams and others of Canterbury, Ct., for an alleged libel. The outrageous acts of cruelly and brutality of these petty tyrants toward Miss Crandall and those connected with her school in Canterbury, have already rendered them so infamous harmed the model of the contract of the opponents of slavery is the seed of the Church. The persecution of the opponents of slavery is the be consoled by the relative seed of the Church. The persecution of the opponents of slavery is the seed of genuine liberty.—Lynn Record.

'An unchaistian strait.'—The manner in which this phrase is used, lately, would seem to imply that it is a sure mark of an inachidate spirit, to despite the and opposed and the sure and opposed the sure and opposed the sure of the sur 'AN UNCHRISTIAN SPIRIT.'-The manne

Notwithstanding the serious aspect which the cause of Anti-Slavery constantly presents to our mind, we were tempted to smile at the following, which we find in a paper printed in Connersville, Indiana:

BOSTON,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1833. TO ELLIOTT CRESSON

TO ELLIOTT CRESSON,

Ex-3gent of the American Colonization Society.

Sin—I perceive by Poulson's Daily Advertiser that at a meeting of the friends of that ungodly combination, the Colonization Society, recently held in Philadelphia, 'a handsome piece of plate, with a suitable inscription,' was voted to be presented to you for the 'dignified,' () ring (!!) and SPIRITED (!!!) manner in which the rights and objects of the Society were advocated by you before the British people'!!—Phis, I suppose, is intended to make the contrast between our receptions at those as breadly as possible, and also to remake the contrast between our receptions at home as broadly as possible, and also to re-suscitate the petty vanity of your mind which was so wofully humbled in England. Now, I have no doubt that the present will be a val-uable one; but I would not give, in exchange for it, the expression of sentiment by the New-York rioters, in relation to my mission and the subdiving exercises in the second dispose of the abolition cause, unless I could dispose of the abolition cause, inness route dispose of the plate for something like a hundred thousand dollars; for with that sum there may be moral machinery put into operation of sufficient power to emancipate every slave in the United power to emancipate every slave in the United States within seven years. The uproar at New-York is worth to our side more than you collected for the Colonization Society in three years of chicanery and imposture in England.

Let me remind you that a splendid presentation of plate was made to Peter Borth-

wick -the audacious defender of West Indian

slavery, and a most infamous creature,—by certain admirers in Bath, England, 'for the dignified, firm and spirited manner in which he defended the rights' of the colonial kidnappers, against the fanatical attacks of the Rev. Mr. Knibb, Rev. Mr. Price, Rev. Mr. Dewdncy, and that most eloquent and fearless champion of liberty, George Thompson, Esq. The backers of Peter Borthwick were not unlike your own, in many particulars: they hy-pocritically confessed that slavery was a great evil—that it was injurious to the pecuniary interests of the planters—that these kidnap pers were anxiously desiring its abolition as soon as it could be done with safety to them-selves, and benefit to the slaves; and they also maintained that 'were the very spirit of angelic charity to pervade and fill the hearts of all the slaveholders, it would by no means require that all the slaves should be instantaneously liberated '-that the free people of color were 'in every form a curse; and if the system, so long contended for by the uncom-promising abolitionist, could prevail, its effect would be to spread discord and devastation from one end of the colonies to the other'— that 'it was not right that men should be free when their freedom would prove injurious to themselves and others'—that 'it was a well established point, that the public safety forbade either the emancipation or the general nstruction of the slaves '-that 'to set them instruction of the staves—that 'to set them loose would be an evil more intolerable than slavery itself'—that 'the condition of the great mass of emancipated Africans was one n comparison with which the condition of the slaves was enviable '—that abolitionists ' confounded the misfortunes of one generation with the crimes of another, and would sacrifice both individual and public good to an unsubstantial theory of the rights of man '-and that property in slaves was as 'sacreto' as any oth-er. [See African Repository.] Accordingly, they gave their champion, Peter Borthwick, 'handsome pieces of plate, with a suitable inscription.' But, on the whole, Mr. Cresson, I like them better than I do your persecuting, men-stealing constituents; for, with all their cant, and sophistry, and silliness, and lying contradiction, they were not so base or cruel as to say, 'liberate the slaves only on condition of their going to Africa,' or so chimerical in their schemes or desperate in their views as to 'require that the whole mass of free persons of color should be progressively re-moved' to that benighted continent. And, sir, the career of Peter Borthwick, in England, was more honorable than your own. It is true, he stood higher upon the stilts of his ef-frontery than you did upon yours; but-he was no coward—you was. He did not skulk away from an antagonist-you did. His slander and abuse were all done in public—yours in private. He was a bold, audacious, tangible opponent, the was a tota, audacous, tangible opponent, dopon as a mountain, gross and palpable, and commended himself for the towering conspicuity of his wickedness. Deception was inseparable from every thing which you uttered or published—the thin drapery with which you vainly attempted to cover the hideous deformity of your idel. You are to receive a single piece of Naton be obtained as a single piece of Naton be obtained as and ingle piece of plate-he obtained several

cees—each getting quantum meruit.

But 'a suitable inscription' is to be engran upon the 'handsome plate.' I submit the following-it is laconic and expressive :- 'To ELLIOTT CRESSON—"Instinct is a great mat-ter—I was a coward upon instinct." Presented

Those gentlemen, by whom the plate is t be presented, are perhaps 'respectable.' I urge nothing against them but their support of a Society which is a disgrace to this country, and their panegyric of an individual so unworthy as yourself.

on a Society which is a disgrace to this country, and their panegyric of an individual so unworthy as yourself.

They compliment you for 'the dignified, firm and spirited manner in which the rights and objects of the Colonization Society' were advocated by you before the British people. The word was received with the most enthusiastic joy.

Excellent! They could not have used lan-guage more cutting to your feelings. Truly, you have reason to exclaim, 'Save me from my friends!' The eulogy will excite the my friends! The europe smiles of all England. WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

REV. GEORGE BOURNE. This veteran abo REV. GEORGE BOUNNE. This veteran about thionist gave an address on alavery at Boylston Hall, on Tucsday evening last; and if the bloody system was ever attripped of its guise, or held up to the astonishment and abhorence of the people,—or if christian (!) kidnappers were ever disrobed of that 'livery of heaven,' which they have 'stolen to serve the devil in,'—it was on that occasion, and by that faithful expounder of gospel truth and equity. His discourse was based upon the following portion of scripture:—'Thus suith the Lord my God. Feed the flock of the slaughter; whose God Feed the flock of the slaughter; whos god, reed the nock of the stadger, was possessors slay them, and hold themselves guilty: and they that sell them say, Bles be the Lord; for I am rich: and their of be the Lord; for I am rich: and their own shepherds pity them not. (Zechariah xi. 4, 5.) Mr. Bourne always speaks 'like one having authority;' for having resided in the midst of the 'mystery of inquity,' he comprehends all its abominations, and declares what his own eyes have witnessed, as well as what his cars have heard. His disclosures respecting some of the 'preaching men-stealers' in the south-ern States were of the most afflicting and even horrifying nature. He enforced the wholesome and reasonable doctrine that churches at the South which tolerated and reasonable doctrine that those preachers, and which were composed of slave-holders, in whole or in part, were in fact noth-ing more than genuine synagogues of Satan; and hence he entreated the churches at the North not to suffer the robbers to commune with them at the Lord's table, or to preach in one of their pulpits. No matter with how many titles the preaching man-thief may have been honored; no matter whether he be a D. D., an L. L. D., or any other dignitary; the only initial which he (Mr. Bourne) would apply to him was that which was applied by the apostle Paul-M. S.-MAN-STEALER!

One reason, he said, why the people of the North generally felt so indifferent or spoke so perversely on the subject of slavery, was their profound ignorance of it; and he advised all ich not to expose their folly by talking oracu larly of the heresies of abolitionists, and of the ellent condition of the slaves.

The members of the Anti-Slavery Society The members of the Anti-Slavery Society were addressed in terms of encouragement and applause. He conjured then to be 'strong in the Lord, and in the power of his might, knowing that their work should not be in vain in the Lord.' They might receive a coat of tar and feathers from the hands of a brutal populace; but he trusted it would be exchanged for a crown of glory at the coming of the Lord Jesus.

In relation to that incomparable humbug In relation to that incomparable humbug and impudent imposture, the American Colonization Society, he remarked that, notwithstanding all its brawling, deceiving and swindling, and all it efforts to produce a favorable impression upon the public mind in regard to its ability, it had transported to the slaveholdits abulty, it had transported to the slavehold-ners' Botany Bay, during the last year, less than-eight hundred emigrants, who, in the hanguage of an agent of the Society, (Mr. Danfortin) constituted 'the sick, the feeble, the aged and worn-out slaves, and in 'the opinion of Gov. Mechin of Liberia were, 'with few exceptions, the lowest and most abandoned of their race.' Now, the increase of the slave population during that year was more than sixty thousand, added to a stock of more than two millions. Any man, therefore, who pretended to believe in the efficiency of the Society to abolish slavery, in that way, was either a deceiver or stark mad. As well might he hop to see the ocean emptied by one who should go down to the light-house, and with a thim-

ble commence dipping up its waters.

In pungency of sarcasm, copiousness of expression, sternness of principle, plainnesss of speech, and boldness of denunciation, Mr. Bourne has scarcely a rival. He belongs to the school of Martin Luther and John Knox, and never calls a fig a spade, or a thief an honest man, but every thing by its right name.

Many, we know, complain of his 'strong language;' but all such, we trust, will soon be led to cease quarrelling with his epithets, in order that they may give battle to that system of villany which those epithets so exactly describe.

ANOTHER LIFE MEMBER. Mr. JOHN TAY Lon, of Bath, Maine, has transmitted the sum of Fifteen Dollars to the Treasurer of the New-England Anti-Slavery Society, to constitute Mr. T. a Life Member of the Society. stutue Mr. I. a Life Member of the Society. He is a very worthy and intelligent colored citizen, and, of course, is a warm and enthusiastic friend of immediate emancipation.—
He 'hopes that his humble offering will stimulate others to do likewise.' It is a large offering for one whose pecuniary circums ces are far from being affluent. He gave dollars toward the mission to England. trust he will find his reward in the steady growth and ultimate triumph of the anti avery cause.

PRESIDENT GREEN. The letter from this powerful vindicator of the rights of the caled man, copied from the Genius of Temper ance and inserted on the first page of the ance and inserted on the first page of this paper, is worth more than a guinea a line. So is also the following extract of a letter from him, of a later date, addressed to us:

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paper, is worth more than a guinea a lias. So is also the following extract of a letter from him, of a later date, addressed to a letter from him, of a later date, addressed to a letter from him, of a later date, addressed to a letter from him, of a later date, addressed to a letter from him, of a later date, addressed later date, and a later date date and a later date date and a later date and

THE PROSPECT. The abolition flood, which is to sweep away all the pollutions of slavery, is rising and widening in a manner truly mar-vellous. Ere long, the Alleghany mountains will present but a feeble barrier to its waves The following letters confirm the statem

will present but a feeble barrier to its wave. The following letters confirm the attienent:

The following letters confirm the attienent:

PLYMOUTE, N. H. Oct. T., 182.

WM. LLOVD GARRISON:

SIN—The great question in which your are engeted is beginning to agitate the minds of the people in the interior, and among olders but one of this place. The benevolent christians of this vicinity fell promptly in with the views of the Colonization Society, bears it was the first and wolly thing has they have been been considered to the colonization of the colonization of

* There is much truth and encouragement in this re mark.—Ed. Lib.

"There is much total and encouragement." — It is mark.—Et. I the Trom Watereille, dated Od.

'Although, not particularly intimate at Equainted with you, yet coinciding with yois sentiment in the good cause of interest, and having a subordinate degree of interest of its prospective; I take the interest of this courage that the congratulate you on your return to this courty. I am glad you have exposed the hidden deformity of the Colonization menster to he in the courty. I am glad you have exposed the hidden deformity of the Colonization menster to he in the Abolitomists—heartly ged. Their Partes, I hope, will be an interest of the country. I have seen much of the obloquy and open through the proposed in this country. I have seen much of they have large have been the Society since year extern. This, dear to enlist the feelings of seen they are the proposed to enlist the feelings of seen they are the proposed to their scheme. Not by a good datasection, that this whole country is well for some of the their scheme. Not by a good datasection, that this whole country is well for some of the feel of the country. This is only another subtorfuge of wiseleness."

In so only another success.

'In my opinion, all their arguments as unmeaning and indefinite as, the rivings of a maniac. How ridiculous superior of that Editor who lately denominated the Abolitionists in this country a 'lyar and called upon 'the people to crush it abud?'

bud!"

'There are men whose wild and errie movements resemble the convulsions of slot under galvanic operations. The Colonization are also that truce to that Society.

When I read your own account of being in the mob at New York, I trembled, hash heaven, not a hair of your head was injured. You stated in your last Liberator that the

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as deree—and it mytters little whether the house of segree of wickedness.
We are aware that our correspondent, from whose massed in the Chronicle quoted, holds the senting of the second of the senting of the second of the seco

would som be fixed for the formation of Nagard are attend, to be ward-need of your fixed and the state of your fixed y

up on hearts in fervens any compared to the challes of the deathers will deliver her out of the hands of her enemies.

**Reached, That we deeply sympathise with our sister and fellow laborer in the good cause, Miss Practices and fellow laborer in the good cause, Miss Practices Construction to deliver the process instructions to elevate the intellectual and moral character, and thus improve the caucificint of a portion of the free people of color in these United States.

**Reached, That we tender to Mr Horace P. Wakefield our cordial thanks for his generous windication of the course pursued by us, in his the cloopent address before the Anti-Slavery Societies in this place.

**Reached, That Wr. Latorn GARRISON, for the veal he has manifested, the personal sacrifices he has a contraction of the same process of the same place of the same place.

Hon. Charlet Wells, the present Mayor of Boston, has been chosen President of the Massachusetts Mutal Fire Insurance Company, and will decline a re-election to the office of Mayor.

A negro-fave at Lexington, Ky., murdered his wife by nearly severing her body with an axe. He immediately gave hisself up to the civil suthorities.

LENAL OF THE TIMES.

167 The Boot of Managers of the Note Times and Designation of the Control o

conspirator against the peace, freedom and equality of the colored population of the United States.

(F) The last New-England Telegraph contains a very clever 'Address delivered before the Garrison Independent Society, at its second anniversary, October 16, 1833, by William C. Nell', and the following handsome notice of it by the liberal and discriminating editor of the Telegraph:

William C. Nell', 'Address.—It is often affirmed, that the colored people are incapation, however, is a libel upon their character and intellect. As evidence of this fact, let our readers turn to our last page, and peruse the Address of a colored lad, of sixteen years of agg; and one, too, who had enjoyed but very inferior advantages for acquiring knowledge. We have published the Address, not expected the control of the telegraph of the colored people are incapation, but as evidence, the first place of composition, as the subject of the country of the property of the place of the first place of composition, as the address to which we allude. Alas! how have not so correct in diction, as the address to which we allude. Alas! how colored brethren their due, and still persist in trampling them to the dust.

A QUESTION.—We have heard, on undoubted authority, that the receipts in the Treasury of the Colonization Society, are not so large as were expected. We would inquire whether it is known that the Society is depthyin delt, and that this new accession to its funds will be small loved up by the old scores?—Emancipator.

How cruel thus to damp the ardor of the liberal friends of that BENEVOLENT association!

ficial fireworks.—Transcript of Wednesday.

The steam-boat North America, on her passage from Albany to New York on Tuesday, came in contact with the sloop Gen. Livingston, and both were so badly damaged as to be compelled to run ashore. The side of the N. A. was stove in, and four or five births demolished. On the same day, a schooner loaded with coal, beating up the Hudson river, was struck by a gust of levind, and immediately sunk with all on board. The Captain of another vessel passing at the time, exerted himself to rescue the crew, but no one of them could be seen after the vessel went down.—Transcript.

Transcrpt.

(I)—'A Hoax!'—Since the letter addressed to Mr. Cresson was put in type, and just as the Liberator is going to the press, the Philadelphia Inquirer of Monday last has been received, in which is a communication stating which voted to give Mr. Cresson 'a handsome piece of plate,' was a hoav upon that gentleman and upon the Philadelphia editors. This is a heartless and contemplied trick. My remarks, however, may be of some service to Mr. Cresson and his consumptive party.

IT MILTON SUTLIFF will hereafter act as Agent for the Liberator in Hudson, Ohio, instead of Professor Wright.

MARRIED—In this city, on the 11th inst. by Rev. Dr Sharp, Mr Simpson H. Lewis to Miss Catherine E. Jackson

LITERARY.

[From the Amulet.]
THE SABBATH BELL.

BY JOHN BIRD.

BY JOHN BIRD.

The Sabbath bell !—how sweetly breath
O'er hill and dale that hallowed sound O'er hill and dale that hallowed sound,
When Spring her first bright chaplet wreathes
The cotter's humble porch around;
And glistening meads of vernal green,
The blossomed bough,—the spiral corn,—
Smile o'er the brook that flows between,
As shadowing forth a fairer morn.

As an adowing forth a fairer morn.
The Sabbath bell * 1 is stillness all,
Save where the hamb's unconscious to
Or the lone wood dove's plaintive call,
If mingling with its cadence aweet;
Save where the lark, on sorting wing,
At beaven's gate pours her matin roo.
Oh! thus shall feathered warbers sing,
Nor man the grateful song prolong? Nor man the grateful song prolong?

The Sabbath bel!—how soothing flow
Those greetings to the pensant's breast
Who knows not labor, no'er can know
The blessed calm that sweetens rest!
The day-spring of his pligrimage,
Who, freed awhile from earthly care,

Turns meekly to a heaven taught page, And reads his hope recorded there. The Sabbath bell!—ves, not in vain
That bidding on the gale is borne;
Glad respite from the echoing wain,
The sounding axe, the clamorous he
Far other thoughts those notes inspire,

Far other thoughts those notes inspire,
Where youth forgets his frolic pace,
And maid and matron, son and sire,
Their church-way path together trace

The Sabbath bell!—ere yet the peal In lessening murmurs melts away, 'T is sweet with reverent step to stea 'T is sweet with reverent step to steal
Where rest-around each kindred elay
Where buried love, and severed friends,
Parent and offspring, shrouded lie!
The tear-drop falls,—the prayer ascends
The living muse, and learn to die! The living muse, and learn to die!
The Sabbath bell!—T is silent now;
The holy fage the throng receives;
The pastor bends his aged brow,
And slowly turns the sacred leaves.
Oh! blessed where blending ranks agr.
To tread the paths their fathers trod,
To bend alike the willing knee,

One fold before one fostering God! One fold before one fostering God!

The Sabbath Bell —Onl' does not time
In that still voice all-eloquent breathe!
How many have listened to that chime,
Who sleep those grassy mounds been
How many hot hose who listen now
Shall wake its fate-recording knell,
Biessed if one brief hour bestow
A warning in the Sabbath bell!

[From the Englishmen's Magazine. MIDNIGHT AND MOONSHINE

[From the Englishmen's Magazine.]

MIDNIGHT AND MOONSHINE.

A FRACKENT.

O God! This is a holy hour:
They breath is o'er the land;
I feel it in each-little flower
Around me where I stand;
I feel it in each-little flower
Around me where I stand;
I nall the monshine scattered fair,
Above, below me, every where;
I ne very dew-bead glistening sheen,
And in this silence grand and deep,
Wherein thy blessed restuters sleep,
The trees send forth their shadows long
In gambols o'er the Farth,
Chasing each other's innocence
In quiet and boly mirth,
Chasing each other's innocence
In quiet and boly mirth,
Award of the forth of the standard fille,
Award of the forth of the standard fille,
Oa switest winds they seem to ride,
Oe'r meadow, mount and sitem in;
And now, with soft and silent pace,
They walk as in a dream,
While acach bright earth-flower hides its face
Of blashes, in their dim embrace.
Men tell how in this midnight hour

MISCELLANESOUS.

MIISCELLAN BJOUS.

GREAT FIRE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—Constantinople, Sept. 4.—I am sorry to say that may apprehensions with regard to fires have been verified to an alarming extent. One of the most foarful ever known in this so often devoted city, occurred here on Friday last. It is not yet ascertained whether it came from accident or design, but it is remarkable that it broke out in the full day in the Governmenth musket factory, on the Turkish Swore not in the full day in the Governmenth musket factory, on the Turkish Swore not in the full day in the Governmenth of the full day in the full day in the Governmenth of the full day in the full day

ed, on the lett to me mosque of Summ soury-man, and, in the rear to the great aqueduct, in the direction where the fire of less month had a proper of the control of the co

constant, or grave yards, the only open places, to contemplate a scene from which they were only saved from being parties to by the interposition of the harbor.

From one of these heights it was fearfully beautiful to witness the progress of the fire as it spread on every side with unprecedented fury, and when the sun went down, and the flames were more distinctly seen, I believe so sublime and awful a picture was never before exhibited. It is only at Constantinople where such a terribid display can be beheld, the position of the ground and the nature of the buildings alike affording facilities for destruction. How often I wished for our great artist Martin to be present, and immortalize the scene, as his imagination, gifted as it is, can never conceive so magnificent a subject for his pencil.

About seven o'clock the whole of the territory of the control of the whole of the territory.

his pencil.

About seven o'clock the whole of the hous

Same the second of the second

The sight was so irresistibly attractive that the inhabitants of Pera remained vatching it till after midnight, and the interest part returned, gring the control of the co

the rest of Constantinople cannot be depended on.

The damage has altogether fallen upon the Turks, and it is wonderful to see the patience with which they brave it. A person who was at Constantinople, during the fury of the fire, assures me that he saw several owners of the burned houses smoking their pipes in the neighboring coffee houses with the most perfect indifference. Their conduct strangely contrasted with about 300 Jews, apprehensive that a quarter in which they had property would be attacked, who screamed and tore their garments.

Examens We have before

FRUITS AND FLOWERS. We have before referred to the extensive nursery grounds of Mr. Wm. Kenrick, Newton; but had no means of estimating the extent to which he has carried the cultivation of fruit trees. It appears from his catalogue, just "published, making a pamphlet of nearly 50 pages, that his grounds, embracing eighteen acres, contain more than 300,000 fruit trees, and that he can supply orders for at least 50,000 annually. This is undoubtedly the second best nursery in America, furnishing more than 800 sorts, and from 600 to 800 trees each of the best-varieties. ders for at least 30,000 annuany. This is understanding more than 800 sorts, and from 600 to 800 trees each of the best-warieties. Of applies he has 211 kinds; of penrs 237; of applies he has 211 kinds; of penrs 237; of applies he has 211 kinds; of penrs 237; of active berries 230; of therries 63; of the ries of the control of the con

Extrasonovar Mistrika—At an early hour on Thursday morning, the dead body of a colored man, about the stress of age, was found in Franklin stress, the stress of the day and the first of the control of the color of the day and the first of the color of the day and the dury having no evidence who the deceased yas, or how he came to his death, found the usual verdict in such cases, and the body was conveyed to the Alms House in order to be interred. While on its way thither, a person who was passing, happened to see it, and recognized it to be the son of a respectable colored man named Arnot Wood. The person who thus recognized the body, who proceeded to the Alms House in order, when the deceased had been dead to the color of the son, claimed it and conveyed it how, who proceeded to the Alms House the dead of his son, claimed it and conveyed it how the son of a respectable colored was not a compared to the color of the son, claimed it and conveyed it how the son of a respectable colored was not compared to the son of a respectable colored was not color of the son, claimed it and conveyed it hours of the son walked in its prefectly good health, from an extension which he had been making in the country. His father could scarcely believe the ovidence of his senses, or be presuaded that what he beheld before him was more than a more phanton. On being convinced, how a more phanton. On being convinced, how a more phanton. On being convinced, how the desired was really his son, he sent back the dead in the son of the sum of the son of EXTRAORDINARY MISTAKE.—At an early

The king of Onde has issued a proclamation, pro-hibiting slave-dealers in his territories. It begins, 'Whereas reports have reached our most blossed ears that slave-dealers,' &c.

Disturbances in Alabama.— Difficulties have arisen between this State and the general Government similar to those which last yending of it, and the laws which saction at Government similar to those which last yending of it, and the laws which saction at a little property of the constant effects at all, by their natural and constant effects and in the series of the conscience, pollute the affections, and control to the states in the Union. And we loope something will be done to put a stop to the attacks they are continually and fearlessly making on the peace and harmony of the United States, and to their oppression of the and a half millions of our pression of the and a half millions of our brethern who reside among them. If these slaves were Poles, we should must to their rescue, but they are foo near. We live on the rice they grow and the sugar they make; we cannot spare them. But they will cost us millions in the end, and if not speedly set at liberty, our privileges and our blood.—Lowelt Observer.

An American paper states that 'a gentle-man in Glasgow writes that the ladies of that city propose to establish a school for the bene-fit of native Africans in Liberia. He also states that efforts are making among the gen-tlemen to assist the missionary cause in Africa. They wish to employ a suitably qualified mis-sionary, who would devote his time to visiting-the natives in Liberia at their own dwellings, for the purpose of making known to them the gospel and seeking their conversion. But the editor of the Scottak Guardian, who is likely to be well-informed of benevolent doings in Glasgow, remarks, 'The above intelligence from New-York, is news to us.'

Paris, Sept. 26.—The annals of duelling af Paris, Sept. 26.—The annals of duelling af, ford no such extraordinary instance as the following, which we find in a Swiss Journal:—'A woman of a robust frame, aged 05, residing at Chenes Bougeric, had been upon terms of animosity with a baker for 28 years, and had frequently challenged him to meet her sword in hand. They had in fact two several combats, from which the Amazon retired both times wounded. But nothing daunted, she spind the series of the series o

strength?

First Sabbath School in the West.—In 1799 or 1800, Mr. Thomas S. Hinde, (now a Methodist minister of well known reputation in Ohios) was then a young lad, and lived in Kentuck, To get rid of the Sunday task in the catechism, he proposed to his teacher that if he might be released from this, to him irksome employment, he would teach the blacks on Sunday. This being agreed to, he commenced and carried forward a successful school, and taught many of that unfortunate class to read. This was probably the first Sunday school, black or white, ever taught west of the mountains. We have an indisputable voucher for the correctness of this statement.—III. Ban.

A MAN DEVORTED BY TOERS. It is stated that the keeper of the tigers belonging to the extensive menagerie which was exhibited in this town a few mouths since, was torn to pieces and literally eaten up the form of the mouth of t

GREAT FIRE AT MANILLA. According to ac-counts from Singapore, a fire broke out in the capital of Manilla on the 20th of March, which consumed ten thousand dwellings, laying waste an extent of three miles, and leaving 30,000 houseless, the principal part being those employed in the tobacco manufactory.

MORAL.

LAWS

MORAL.

LAWS

WHICH AUTHORIZE THE TRAFFIC IN ARDENT SPIRIT AS A DRINK, MORALLY WRONG.

VI. The traffic in ardent spirit tends to derange the intellect, and to corrupt the morals of the nation.

In all cases in which ardent spirit deranges healthy functions of hody, it tends also to disturb regular action of mind and to corrupt the feelings of the heart. It injures the one, not include the control of a very free use of it, but of all use of it. It is its tendency from beginning to end, in proportion to the quantity taken, and to the power of the system, to withstand its natural effects. As it courses its way through the lood-vessels, it enters even the capillaries of the brain, that tender and delicate organishing of the property of the system, to without the work of the man who sells that which forms the link between matter and mand, irritating, poisoning and stupifying that which legislators by of a man who sells that with legislators by of a man who sells that which legislators by of a man who sells that which legislators by of a man who sells that which legislators by of a man who sells that which legislators by of a man who sells that which legislators by of a man who sells that which legislators by of a man who sells that which legislators by of a man who sells that which legislators by of a man who sells that which legislators by of a man who sells that who had be an entire of the second of the first which we have been doing what he public good requires, becomes obookish that his neiphbors and his acquaintance begin to whisper one to unother, 'What is the matter? He has been doing what legislators, by the high sanction of law, say is for the 'public good,' drink-ling regularly; not to intoxication, that would be bad, the law forbids it; but only as much as often, as in his estimation, judging from his feelings at the time, did him good; and as often, as in his estimation, judging from his feelings at the time, did him good; and as often, as in his estimation, judging from his feelings at the time, did him

dren, and construct time.

The use of ardent spirit tends also to derange healthy mental action, in another way, by its irritating effect on the nerves. And this leads, in many cases, to total insanity; as the records of every lunatic asylum in

rupt the morals of the people. Hence wonderful fact, that three fourths of the crims which are prosecuted, are committed with the influence of spirit, in tunder its influence when taken to intoxication, but was influence when taken to intoxication, but was moderately, and often in no greater statistics than the law contemplates. That use which the law sanctions, by its violating of the laws of nature and of God, is carried that the continually a process as extenire as criminal as its effects, of bodily and mental physical, intollectual and moral determinal physical, intollectual and moral determinal as the effects, of bodily and mental physical, intollectual and moral determinal and the state of the continual physical, intollectual and moral determinal and heavenly putting light and love, to beliebe notification of the continual physical, including the continual physical politics, and heavenly and many continual physical phys

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hallowed reeing. It among powers were, fires a bandoned purpose, and fiendish nalignity.

The harmony established by the drags hand between the mental and moral power, the appetites of the body and prospect of the soul, having by transgressing seem backs, and reason and conceined subsering and reason and conceined with the subsering the seems of the soul, having by transgressing seems back, and reason and conceined subsering to appetite and passion, readers it uses entire and perpetual. I workers it uses entire and perpetual and person and the seems of the powers of man, but Satan-like, on different powers, in totally opposite work, it writes and the powers of totally opposite to topic, it seems and more torpid still; and the heart, steady and more the conscience, to topic, it was most officers, and headening, it makes still harder; and headening, it is makes still more los; and the passons it was tree, strengthens and industry. The man, so the seems of the seems tites, aircardy too keen and headstone; it makes still more loop; and the passion a toil, attend the strengthene and inflames. The majarcady reckless, it makes still more reckles; saying, "Let us eat and drink, for to-more we file." Thus it comes in, with it who in the strength of the present of the mischief which sin and Sarrier and the mischief which sin and Sarrier and its restoration to the digitly and beauty of his image; the light and present of the present of

damnation of men.

Here is the philosophical reason, the rafinade of the facts, that ten times as many in the
United States who drink ardent spirit, in proportion to the number, are idle as of other
men; ten times as many who drink it count
crimes, as of those who do not drink it; and crimes, as of those who do not drink it, ast ben times as many in proportion to the small ber, who do not drink it, become hopfulpious, embrace the gospel and confess its Saviour before men, as of these who do. The proposite in all respects to godinese, using the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject to the life that whether we look in the which is to the life that the which is a subject to the life that the which is the life that the which is the life that the which is anctions it, have inscribed spatial time broad that the which sanctions it, have inscribed spatial time broad capitals for creation to lead of many waters, and of mighty thundred will break on every ear in creation will be supported by the which is and the life that which is and the life that which is and of mind with his foul spirit is, from it can do find with his foul spirit is, from it can do find which is to array a mighty influence against the first that the vending of it to be druke and the control of his limbs, is, nevertheless and the contro

(To be continued.)

WANTED.

A SMART active Colored Boy from the Country, from ten to fifteen pears of age, of good character, in a Clothing Store, the will be liberally compensated for his rivies, and find a permanent situation, person having such a boy, will please to feward a line, post paid, to the subserfies, the word a line, post paid, to the subserfies that thing his terms, which will receive issue stating his terms, which will receive issue state that the control of the color of t

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