BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.]

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

ISATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1833:

THE LIBERATOR IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT NO. 11, MERCHANTS' HALL.

WM LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

TERMS.

Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance and a year.

If we want we are to the Liberator are authorised to a second property of the Abolitionist. For every a second property of the Abolitionist. For every the second property of the Abolitionist. For every the second property of the Abolitionist of the Abolitionist. For every the Abolitio

in garmen being exertent, in activate the man \$5 and Agrets are desired not to remit less than \$5 are in means the pask the possings.

New York york which there will be received for the Nachon and Communications must be post. The like the communications must be post. The like the communications must be post. The like the post of the like the post of the like the like the like the post of the like the like

AGENTS.

Jeseph C. Lovejay, Bangor.
Nothen Winslow. Portland. Exeter.
Acworth.
Windham
Meriden. ambell, W. Pour

Lynn. New-Bedford Nantucket. Fall River.

VERMO Castleton John F. McCo Ham, RHODE-ISLAND. Providence. Newport.

T. New-Hayen Hartford. John Wm. Cre-Henry Foster, William Harri

New-York City.
Brooklyn.
Hudson.
Poughkeepsie.
Albany:
Elmira.
Rochester.
Buffalo.
Watertown. Philip A. Bell, rge Hoge rles Marr haniel Blé

Saratoga. Syracuse. aham D. Shad, Wilmington had, NEW-JERSEY. Newark. Trenton

J. Statia, Abuer H. Francis, PENNSYLY Philadelphia

Asoer II. Francis, FENNSYI Joseph Classey, Joseph Starpless, Robert C. Gordon, jr. J. B. Vashon, Grorge Chester, Toomas Hambleton, John Peek, Thomas Williams, James P. Whipper, Edward Roach, Thomas Whitson;* William Brewer, Pittsburg. Harrisburg. Jennerville. Carlisle. Lewistown. Pottsville. Williamsport Valley Mill. Wilkesbarre.

онно Leach, illiam Hill, ur Writ Chillicothe.
Washington.
Hudson.
DLUMBIA.
Washington City.

indy, Wasana,
Nettle Creek.
Jeffersonville Josephan Shaw, Nathaniel Field,

ILLINOIS. ABBIGGET ELGG.

Robertos H. Stephenson, Greenville.

RITISH DOMINIONS.

Abdrew Garrison, S.I. John, N. B.

UPPER CANADA.

Ausin Steward, Wilberforce.

Pada Brown, Colbornesburg.

THE LIBERATOR.

L'I Wan begins in injustice must be carried on in-tres, dib stir injury be repaired—or all, the laws of the first injury be repaired—or all, the laws of the first injury be repaired—or all, the laws of the first injury be repaired—or all, the laws of the first injury be repaired—or all the laws of the first injury begins of the same all negable of effective improvement whilst is reasons. At thousand instances of individual human-ing way be alleged. I turn to the system. I say, no limited descrees the name which does not break the 90s, and deliver man from the arbitrary will of his fel-ion—RN. DANIEL WILSON.

DEM ABVE. 2 VDDBE22

PATRONS OF THE LIBERATOR, JANUARY 1, 1833.

There is a spirit in the holy air
That speaks to man of freedom—it is heard in the soft wind that murmurs every where is the gain other soft the wild forces, bird; if all, since first came forth th' Almighty word, Althrey be light, there dwells a soul would be light, unbound—the universe is stirred, all all we hear, or fiel, or think, or see, thaves with is, gimn't shroes, and shouts, We will be fire?

II.

The ocean waters murmur to the wind,
And the wind answers them—the thunder's
spund.
Rolls on ungovernable—and behind
The steps of Frost, there breathes a spirit
round,
By which the chained vicers are unbound,
And their glad vaves roll propose to the sea;
The rending rocks ror out their might yelee,
Add avalanches vast, down thunder, We are
free!

III. All speak to man of Liberty, and he
Speaks to his fellow of the same—the Ery
Of old and mighty nations, that would be
Fréed from oppression, rises up on high,
And their strong groans, with voices from the
sky.

And their strong groams, what we sky, which is a strong groams and the dead, Dark warriors rise, and pass in silence by, With shining blades, and armor bloody red, Pointing the mighty wounds, whence their proud spirits fled.

IV.

And bards peal out their songs, in thrilling

not save pear out near songs, in driming index, ind

V.
What boots it them, that hely voice has cried,
Beat into shares your swords, to knives your

Beat into shares your swords, to knives you spear?
The voice of Him who on red Calvary died, Mott not in make on kien his range cars.
To them no herald of the Cross appears, No ray of mercy streaming from the sky; But to their evening groans, their mornin

But to their evening grows,
fears,
Still comes the heartless and degrading cry,
Breathe out your lives like brutes; be slaves,
and bleed, and die!

Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right? And will He bear such mockery of His throne? He who is clothed with justice and with mixte and with mixted with the mixted with the

bone;
Who hearkens to the bleeding spirit's cries;
Who dooms that men by blood for blood atone;
Who counsel to the humble heart supplies,
And brings to nothing down, the wisdom of
the wise?

VII.

What is the lesson that ye teach to men,
On whom the sun has burnt a deeper hue?
Is it the maxim of the holy pen?
Do ye to them as they should do to you?
Would ye behold your wives, your children sue
In vain for heaven's sweet freedom, from a
heart
Devoid of all to human feeling due?
Then stretched in torture, with a demon's art,
From all their reeking veins, behold the life
blood start?

VIII

What are the banners ye exalt?—the deeds
That raised your fathers' pyramid of fame?
Ye point the wound that still in history bleeds,
And talk exiting of the patrior's name—
Then, when your words have waked a kindred
filame.
And slaves behold the freedom ye adore,
And deeper feel their sorrow and their shame,
Ye double all the fetters that they wore,
And press them down to earth, till hope exults
no more!

A call went forth in mercy—Freemen, rise!
Behold the sufferings which the slave sustains;
His groats have called attention from the skies,
And Pity weeps the evil that remains:
Lighten the burdens, and unbind that which round held substance in head the constant of the c

X.

Heard ye the call?—ye spurned it from your heart,
And poured derision, when ye should have knelt;
Bidding God's messengers of peace depart,
And turning from your homes each soul that
felt.

And turning from your home.

felt.

Then evil gloomed where gladness should have dwelt. dwelt,
And cruel hands barr'd out Devotion's ray;
No voice from Carmel called the heart to melt;

A few brief centuries only have passed by Since nations, now dark slumbering in the grave, ed in their unshorn alijesty!

brave,
As she whose banners crest the western wave!
And shall the domes our fathers toiled to rear,
And poured their treasure and their blood to

save, Veil all their pride in destiny severe, And crumble to the dust, without one patriot tear?

For us, who now, in bold and hearty song, Come forth, our Patrons and our Friends to greet, Whose hearts have bled with sorrow for the

wrong, Which the poor trembling slave is doomed to

meet;
Think not that pride or rage impels our feet;
We love our country proudly, and we mourn
To see the edifice, so near complete,
By party rage and private passion toru,
And all our hopes and rights by interest over-

XVI.

Another year has dawned being with the fate Of men and nations. May it pass in peace! May Heaven smile ye of our hand in temestal and all the means and on state and all the means and on state of our hand increase! May probe the mean of my hand increase! And our loved land from Slavety release! Thus we pass on, with one more wish sincer That Heaven may bless you all with a most Happy Year.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

Hunson, (Ohio,) Dec. 11, 1832.

Mr. Garansov.

Mr. Garansov.

Mr. Garansov.

Dear Sir—You will recollect that in a letter some time ago, I crypresed some doubts with regard to the correctness of your views in respect to the African colony. Your 'Thoughts on African Colonization' have dispelled these doubts. I find that I was misinformed, as doubtless thousands are, in regard to your

Thick darkness on a million cyclide lay.

Whose system of the behind no path to Virtue's way.

A voice goes forth in anger—ound your homes.

A who is a voice goes forth in anger—ound your homes.

A who is a voice goes forth in anger—ound your homes.

A who is a voice goes forth in anger—ound your homes.

A who is a voice goes forth in anger—ound your homes.

A who can be a voice goes forth in anger—ound your homes.

A who can be a voice goes forth in anger—ound your homes.

A who can be a voice goes forth in anger—ound your homes.

A who can be a voice goes forth in anger—ound your homes.

A who can be a voice goes forth in anger—ound your homes.

A who can be a voice goes forth in anger—ound your homes.

A who can be a voice goes forth in anger—ound your homes.

A who can be a voice goes forth in anger—ound your homes.

A who can be a voice goes forth in anger—ound your homes.

A who can be a voice goes forth in anger—ound your homes.

A who can be a voice goes forth in anger—ound your homes.

A who can be a voice goes forth in anger—ound your homes.

A who can be a voice goes forth in anger—ound your homes.

A who can be a voice goes forth in anger—ound your homes.

A who can be a voice goes forth in anger—ound your homes.

A who can be a voice goes forth in anger—ound your homes.

A who can be a voice goes forth in anger—ound your homes.

A who can be a voice goes forth in anger—ound your homes.

A who can be a voice goes forth in anger—ound your homes.

A who can be a voice goes forth in anger—ound your homes.

A who can be a voice goes forth in anger—ound your homes.

A who can be a voice goes forth in anger—ound your homes.

A who can be a voice goes forth in anger—ound your homes.

A who can be a voice goes forth in anger—ound your homes.

A who can be a voice goes forth in anger a can be a voice goes forth in anger and the you call in question opinions on a great prac-tical subject, which has been taken on trust, your mouth must be shut; no matter how full it may be of facts, and arguments fresh from the word of God!—But truth will out.

the word of Gold—But truth will out.

Professor Green, who is pastor of our college church, has come forward with a series of
excellent discourses on the principles which
liseath-is foundation of this controversy. In
the first place he showed from Jereminh 15-19,
that those philanthropists, only, have a right
to expect success, who ground their efforts on
an accurate distinction between right and
wrong. Next, he showed from Matthew 23: an accurate distinction between right and awong. Next, he showed from Matthew 28. St, that every succeeding generation which approves the deads of its predecessors becomes more guilty in the sight of God. Again, from John 5300, that a man who seeks to gratify his own perjudice is not a competent, witnessis judgment is not to be roled on. The application to colonizationists is plain. They confess their prejudice and deep aversion, and yet they claim that their testimony must be received in regard to the character of our colored people. Last Sabbath morning he preached from I John 420; 'If a man say, i love God, and hateth his brother, he is a liake.' In the evening he showed among other things, from the passage, 'I am not he that love God, and nates in showed among other things, from the passage, 'I am not he that troubleth Israel, but thou and thy father's house,' that the wrong doers are responsible for all the mischiefs that may ensue from an

attempt at reformation.

To you, I hardly need say, that these truths have elicited much indignation. Such is the apathy and unchristian projudice on this subject, that several of our brethren have professed themselves deeply scandalized—and, what is remarkable, scandalized at what they confess to be fruth!—It is not the right time. According to their logic, exciting truths ought not to be preached when there is any excitement. Nothing ought to be preached except that in which all christians can agree. But we do trust in God that the truth will at length work its effects, and that the righteous will yet regard this smiting as an excellent oil which shall not break their heads.

Last evening we were favored with a pubempt at reformation,

regard this sitting as in a case of the state of the American Colonization Society, in the Congregational moeting house in this place. Previous to the meeting he called on Professor Green, and invited him and his friends throw in objections in writing, that he might answer them. Accordingly several objections were prepared and haid upon the table, previous to the commencement of the exercises. But instead of noticing them, he read several supposed objections from a paper drawn up by linearly and remarked upon them at great doubtless thousands are, in regard to your opinions.

The subject is acquiting great interest there, as the following facts will show. In the Cohercyre and Telegraph' published in this concellence, for July 18th, inserted a dozen or more questions designed to bring out, certain great moral principles, and plesged inyself to an aware them in order. The questions were such as follow—Is there any distinction, in the nature of things, between right had wrong? Is there any such thing so conscience? Can a wrong thing become a right one by being it persevered in for several generations? Is described by the complete of the last mentioned question, when a control the last mentioned question where the demolition of the desired properties of the meeting, to permit on the complete of the meeting, to permit on the complete of the meeting to permit on the complete of the meeting in the properties of the meeting house in this place. Pervisions to the meeting he called one Profess of Congregational meeting house in this place. Pervisors to the meeting he called one Profess of Congregational meeting house in this place. Pervisions to the meeting he called one Profess of Congregation and invited him and his friends to the meeting he called any subjections from a paper drawn up in the proposed objections from a paper drawn up is himself, and remarked upon them at great the proposed objections from a paper drawn up is himself, and remarked upon them a transfer to the profess of the meeting he complete the complete of the

is a fair specimen to show the nature and ap-propriateness, of the facts in which he pro-fessed to deal.

fessed to deal.

After having, in such sort, disposed of the objections, be entered the cursus just amist, — the real speech! Here he showed a long clust, admirably adapted, is not designed, to make the showed a long cluster of the showed a long cluster of the showed a long cluster, admirably adapted, is not designed, to meet perlaimary accessory guilt of the kidnapper !—What! does the Colonization Society expect to retain the mind of this century, chained to its can't by such in management as this? Young, &c.

Yours, &c. ELIZUR WRIGHT, Jr.

OF Since the above came to hand, we have exceived a letter from Mr. Plumley, the Agent of the Colonization Society referred to in Processor Wright's communication, from which we requested to carry the climwing extract. are requested to copy the following extract:

in the Cotomization Society reterred to in Proticesor Wright's communication, from which we
are requested to copy the following extract:

'I am not sorry, at least as it respects opening a communication with you, that the fautter
has occurred the count of the control of the contraction of the control of the control
has been state of the tracks you—but whethtraction of the control of the control
has been state problematical. I do not
mean to intunte that I, for a moment, include
the softment that the writers would set down
in a cool and deliberate manner to all the
hood. But if they have a manner to all the
hood. But if they have a control
hood of the control
hood o

We gladly insert the following communication, in reply to a writer in the Hudson Observer & Telegraph, which was excluded from the columns of that dependent paper. excluded

[For the Observer & Telegraph.] FREE BLACKS - 319,599.

Crsscs or 1830.

Ma. Isham,—I can hardly help fancying my good friend O. C. an abolitionist in disguise. The well meaning honesty with which he meddles with some of the delicate and dangerous points of the controversy, has all the

ungency and effect of the best managed rony. There is a sort of 'faint praise' which is fatal to a cause. He asks—'What is justice?' Whatever it

He asks—What is justice? Whatever it may be, one thing surely it is not.—It is not withholding from others that to which they have a right, either because they are ignorant and vicious, or because it is inconvenient to yield it. I would refer O. C. and others who wish more light on this point, to the 58th chap. of Issiah

The use which he makes of his facts in re gard to the frays said to occur among the slaves when allowed to attend the fluerals of their comrades, has doubtless reminded the their comrades, has doubtees reminded the reader of a certain amusing specimen of Hi-bernian logic. Pat had lain all night upon a rock. Arousing himself in the morning, he happened to cspy a solitary feather beneath him. 'Och now,' said Pat, 'if a single futher

him. 'Och now,' said Pat, 'if a single futher was so hard,' &c. Double was on hard,' &c. Double was so hard,' &c. Double was on the free blacks shows that they are not fit for liberty...—It is on this point that I wish to say a few words. Let me not divert the attention of any one from the 2,069,044 slaves. It may be that our country is trembling on the verge of destruction, because the christian commutation was a supervised by the state of the said was th nity has not allowed itself to feel what is the mity has not allowed itself to feel what is the length and breath and depth of the wickedness and woe comprised in that horrible statistic. It might easily be shown that the degradation and crime of the free blacks is the fruit of a prejudice due to slavery as its origin—the necessary result off that wicked system which strives to monoplize, not only the boundaries. which strives to monopize, not only the oun-ties of Providence, but the light of the Sun of Righteousness. Let us hear a word from the Prison Discipline Society. They say in their First Annual Report, after having given the statistics of the subject :-

First Annual Report, after having given the statistics of the subject:—

'We derive an argument in favor of education from these facts. It appears from the above statement that about ofte fourth part of the expense incurred by the states above mentioned, (viz. Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, New-York, New-Jersey, and Ponnsylvania,) for the support of their criminal institutions, is for the colored converted on the support of the sup

It would seem from the language of the Colonization Society that the experiment here proposed must have been made—that American Christians, after having raised their voices together to plead for the equal rights of the colored men, after having put forth their united energy, to collect them into common and Sabbath Schools; to pour into their ears, in the house of God, in the prayer meeting, and in the domestic circle, the healing, elevating truths of the Gospel; had at length given year in flat despair, and be taken themselves to the last resert. A most 'forlorn resort truly, the when all whis expense of education, moral and mental, has left them sunk ten times desper in crime than the whites—a perfect Colonization Society that the experiment here and mental, has left them sunk ten times deeper in crime than the whites—a perfect 'muisance,' they are to be sent to Africa to be elevated! Would a christian father, after the best discipline of his own country, had left his son a jergrobate, send him to Paris—to the fascintions of the Palais Royal—to be elevated? But what are the facts in the case? Simply

I. In every State, colored men are the sub-jects of degrading and vexatious civil disabili-ties. In many, they are excluded, by the very constitution, from every civil right.

II. In regard to the common elementary

II. In regard to the common elementary eth-eatin of the blacks, no State government, if I am correctly informed, nor any considera-ble body of Christians, have done any thing which doserves to be called an attempt. III. Elirs have been made occasionally by individuals, which have been almost uni-conductive the control of the control of the control.

formly successful.

y succession.

In many places the colored people ort schools of their own, and are rising morals and intelligence.

V. African Sabbath Schools, wherever es

blished, are successful.

VI. This success has been achieved in the face of unrelenting prejudice. Look at the little corner enclosure in our magnificent churches, entitled 'colored seats'—insulated as if the occupants were pestilential and to be whitested the perpendicular properties on each as if the occupants were pestilential and to be subjected to a perpetual quizantine, on ac-sount of their color. Does the Gospel eyer cross over into them? Yes; proof undenia-ble of its power, it does sometimes. Yet there is a repellency in this arrangement, which added to the heart's own aversion, drives many a poor sinner forever from the fountain-of life, and for which these reafined and honor-able worshippers in the body of the house, life as they think of it, may have one day to little as they think of it, may have one day to

nswer. At whose door, then, lies the sin of African

degradation and orime?

Look again at the Legislatures of the free Look again at the Legislatures of the free states, at the present time, almost with one consent grinding to the dust, or secuting off, these poor harmless black men. Do not these sage lawgivers know that their own emetaments increase the vice and crime of which they complain? Whateger may be said of the guilt of southern legislation, the preem-

inence in shame must be reserved for o own boasted Ohio! It might be well asked own boasted Onio: It might be well asked with what narcotic drug did our legislators manage to quell the feelings of common humanity within them, while with due formality they passed and placed upon our Republicar statute book, that act, of more than Turkish statite book, that act, of more than Turkish imtolerance, to preven the immigration of blacks? That law, which, if it has not caused us to blush, has caused the friends of himmainly to blush for us, may be found in its place, and the miserable Jesuitism by which it was recommended may be seen in the Observer and Telegraph for Feb. 2, 1852.*
But to be brief, if possible—for a good medicine, when it acts too violently, must be given in smaller doses—I conclude,
I. That Colonization, as a remedy for the evils of our colored population, is uncalled for,

In That Colonization, as a remedy for the evils of our colored population, is uncalled for, —the previous and obvious and sure runedy not having been attempted.

II. It is mockery to talk about their voluntary emigration, while the blacks are subjected here to civil disabilities, thrown into a distinct and degraded casts—excluded from the means of common education, and told by all that is 'good and great' in the land that they cannot rise here, even with God's help.

These conclusions would stand, if there were not a slave in existence. But, as we have seen heretofore, the abstraction of the fee blacks does affect, most injuriously, the interest of the slaves. Thus the Colonization scheme is mischievous in all its tendencies.—(Mark: I say nothing of the molives.) To the scheme is mischievous in all its unneurous.
(Mark: I say nothing of the motives.) To the
319,599 it is downright persecution. To the
2,000,044 it offers a delusive hope more weeful than black despair. If there is even a
semblance of truth in what I have said, how
much do those men value the independence
of the press, the rights of man, the interests
that country or the hannipose of their race. of the press, the rights of man, the interests of their country or the happiness of their race, who would hush up this controvers?! Have they, in their own minds, met and vanquished our arguments, long ago? Then in the name of pity let them bring forth their 'strong reasons,' to reclaim a few whose breasts are be ginning to be inspired with a zeal against their Society, which floods of degradation cannot drown.

* It need not be said, after what the report allude to has said that the re-enactment was wholly imagin-ary. Those who observe the tendency of present thing must be allowed to guess, that the suggestion cam down pretty directly from a certain high place; where it was hinted, the measure would be quite acceptable

Hupson, Ohio, Dec. 22, 1832.

To the Editor of the Liberator.

Dean Sir,—I hasten to do justice to the agent of the American Colonization Society, agent of the American Colonization Society, mentioned in my last communication, by say-ing that on the Saturday following the Mon-day on which he plend the cause of the Soci-ety, he addressed to Professor Beriah, Green the following note. The 'censure' alluded to, was the simple statement that he ought in candor to have at least read before the audi ence objections invented by himself.

ence objections invented by himself.

"Itersos, Ohio, Dec. 15, 183

"Mr. Green, Sir-Lam just leaving town, and time merely to say that I shall address you in a year would have done yourself her justice to have and apologized before this for the very unjust een you were pleased to heap upon the uber own to work the work one yourself her justice to have and apologized before this for the very unjust een you were pleased to heap upon me the other even I herewith send you, according to promise, the I shall, of course, expect that you will reciprocate favor and send me all that lay on the table that eving. I wish you to give time verbaim, except slight. "Yours, respectfully, ge mistake.

"Yours, respectfully, ge mistake." Yours, respectfully, and the Applications of the Control of

Objections to the Colonization Society

Objections to the Colomization Society.

1st. It is a slaveholding scheme, having for
its object the continuance of slavery—by removing merely the free colored people fron
among the slaves, masters are delivered fron
the fear of insurrections, and thus are enabled
to rivet the chains more firmly on the neck
of their miserable victims.

among the slaves, masters are delivered from the fear of insurrections, and thus are enabled to rivet the chains more firmly on the necks of the control of the free colored people, but whose secret and real design is to unite with ultra-abolitionists in exciting the slaves to cut the threats of their masters. [This is the objection of an advocate for slavery, and was never attributed to Mr. G.] each of the control of the c

The following are the Objections and Ques-tions laid upon the table by Professor Green and myself. As they were drawn up chiefly without concert, there is some repetition. I give them literatim, as they were penned in the

Professor Green says, To the American Colonization Society I object—

Processor Green says, To the American Colonization Society I Jolyce.

That it refuses to make the eternal principles of rectifude the basis of its plans and movements. This it does in refusing to acknowledge and defend the natural, unalienable rights of the slave; and by admitting that he isother property of his master.

That it makes expediency—a regard to the consequences of the consequences of the consequences of the consequences. This is does by admitting that he save has a right to freedom, but denying, that it would be expedient to grant him his rights.

That by regarding the prejudices, which are cherished against black men, as unexp-

quarable; by bowing to them, as the ordinature of Providence; and by adjusting its movements to the humoring and gratifying of twenther to the humoring and gratifying of twenther to the humoring and gratifying of the confirm them—

That it wastes blood and treasure by attempting to do at great peril and expense in Africa, what might be safely and cheaply done at home. The success of such men, as Rec. Mr. Josely at New 100 order in the providence of the success of such men as Rec. Mr. Josely at New 100 order in the blacks might be made good citizens and christians in this county—

That it hinders the manumission of slaves by throwing their emancipation upon its own scheme, which in fifteen years has occasioned the manumission of less than four hundred slaves, while before its existence and operations during a less time the passand were set. The Colonization Society is understood to

tions during a less time unquestion free.

The Colonization Society is understood to claim the character of christian benevolence; how then, can it justify the selling of rum to the natives of Africa? And how can it approve of shedding their blood in destructive wars?

The following questions were from my own

pen. What facts go to show that the immediate abolition of slavery would be dangerous? What does the Colonization Society mean when it admits the 'right of property' in slaves? If it means the legal right merely, why does it not tell the planters so? If it means the means the moral right, how does it show that the holders have any moral right to their slaves?

the holders have any moral right to uses slaves?

How can colonization tend to remove slavery when it asserts that the slaves are until for liberty at present on account of their ignorance, and justifies the mastern in holding the control of their ignorance, and justifies the mastern in holding in the control of the property of the struction of slaves? How can colonization tend to remove slaves? How can colonization tend to remove slaves? How can colonization tend to remove slaves? How can it be preleased that the colored people go voluntarily to Liberta, when it is sent the slaves of slaves and the slaves of slaves and the slaves of slaves, and such people go voluntarily to Liberta, when it is

people go voluntarily to Liberia, when it is well known that force has been used to secure their consent in some cases, [see the speech of Mr. Broadnax before the General Assembly or Mr. Broadnax before the General Assembly of Virginia] and when the colored men of al-most every city and considerable town have unanimously and strongly expressed their un-willingness to go?

most every city and considerable town have unanimously and strongly expressed their unwillingness to go?
What authority has the Colonization Society to say that the prejudice against the blacks can never be removed, and that christianity cannot do for them here what it can do in Africa?

cannot as for them here what it can be arrived?

How can it reconcile its non-interference or silence on the right and wrong of the case with the divine injunction, 'Thou shalt in any wise rebuke thy neighbor, and not suffer sin upon him?' Lev. 19:17, &c.

upon nim? Lev. 1917, 60:.

The matter thus spread out needs no comment. If the reason why the agent preferred to refute his own objections is not apparent, I shall not attempt to make it so?

Very cordially your friend, E. WRIGHT, Jr.

Extracts from a letter addresssed to Rev. S Extracts from a fetter admississed to feet. S.

Jocelyn, of New-Haven, Connecticut, byBerlah Green, Professor of Sacred Literature in Western Reserve College, dated—

Hudson, (Port. Co. O.) Nov. 5, 1832.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—

A great change has, within a few months, been wrought in the views and movements of some of the gentlemen connected with this College, both as instructors and students, respecting the ground occupied by the American Colonization Society, and the tendency of the principles avowed, and the course pursued, by that institution. In a single word, the President of the College, Rec. Charles B. Storrs, a gentleman well known and highly esteemed on many accounts in New-England as well as in Ohio, Elizur Wright, Bay. Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, whose reputation as a gentleman, a scholar, and a christian, is elevated, if I mistake not, at Yale College; Elizur Wright, Bay, of Yalmadge, College, both as instructors and students, rescarsuan, is ceavene, it missue not, at the College; Elivur Wright, Esp. of Talmadge, a Trustee of this College, and an early graduate of Yale, whose reputation as a scholar and a christian I need not describe, and some others, have, upon examining the matter in discussion between the abplitionists and anti-abolitionists, yielded to the conviction that the assuming the migracy the only ground, which the Bible can justly be regarded as approving and sustaining. These gentlemen have been brought to this conviction, not without many struggles and much reluctance. They had been ardent friends and prompt patrons of the American Colonization Society; had labored to sustain its claims to should be retenance by American Coionization Society; had naored to sustain its claims to public patronage by their authority, their eloquence, and their purses. They now feel, and feel very deeply too, that they had been blinded by a-strange prejudice, which had the effect of infatuation on their minds. They have opened their eyes upon an object which has taken first hold of their thinks of the control of the property of the control of the cont their whole souls. They feel themselves im-pelled by motives which they cannot and would not resist, to give 'arm and soul' to the cause of African emancipation. They are now making the inquiry with unwonted solicitude—'Lord,

what wilt then have us to do?

A good deal of interest has been awakened
in the College among the students, on the
subject of African emancipation. The matter has, in different forias and on various
occasions, been pretty thoroughly discussed.
A number of the students take the ground
maintained by the New England Anti-Slavery
Society. We hope the number may micrease.
Mr. Storra has been almost uppersally—perhaps I need out qualify the expression by any
such word as almost—regarded as preeminent
for soundness of judennes, warmth of piety,
force of mind, and general attractiveness of what wilt thou have us to do?

character. The posture which he has taken on the subject of this letter cannot, we think, fail of setting hundreds a-thinking. Professor Wright has written a good many very able columns for the Oberver & Telegraph—the religious paper of the Western Reserve; and would have continued to write, had he not been denied the farther use of this medium, of working on the public mind. He is an attractive, powerful writer. His whole soul is engaged; and I think no human agency can heat him of the ground which he has taken. We need the sympatry and aid of the fineds of this good cause in New-England. We want facts—facts—racts.

One copy of Mr. Garrison's 'Thoughts' has reached us, and we take a few copies of his admirable paper. Chas, Stuart's late pamphlet on Colonial Slavery in the West Indies, we have; and the African Repository, and the Colonization Society Reports and Speeches, which we find may be made directly and powerfully subservient to the cause of African emancipation. Every fact on this subject will be estimated here at its full worth. Will you, as the friend of poor, persecuted, trodden down Africa, help us? We much wish to know the history of the efforts which you have made in the cause of vertehed humanity in New-Haven and elswhere.

Your letter to Mr. Gurley I thank you for, and wish I had 500 or 1,000 copies of it for circulation. Things in Maine and Massachu-

Your letter to Mr. Gurley I thank you for, and wish I had 500 or I,000 copies of it for circulation. Things in Maine and Massachustts, i should think, were assuming a brighter aspect. Mr. Garrison's reception in Maine could not but have been highly encouraging.
Our British brethren, too, the Lord Jesus bless

We have here a great struggle to go through with, if the Saviou will help us. The strength of public prejudice, as such openly-aroused! is awaking. We have, however, a calm and deep conviction that we are right, and that God will help us. This hope we cling to as the anchor of our souls. O, may we not foriett its high consolations—its sustaining, exhilarating influence! We hope before many, days to bring our little forces together in the form of an Jahu-Slavery Society. Pray for us, dear brethren, as I hope we do for you—and for all who are consecrated to the great and glorious design, to which, 'after so long a time,' we are beginning to awake.

we are beginning to awake.
Yours in the Lord Jesus, BERIAH GREEN.

[From the Boston Telegraph.] AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

[From the Boston Telegraph.]

APRICAN REPOSITORY.

APRICAN REPOSITORY.

MESSAS EDITORS.—In the last number of the African Repository, is an article professing of the African Repository, is an article professing and continuous and the continuous and the continuous and the continuous articles and the continuous articles are the continuous articles. The first retort is, that fire articles is not only feeble even to childishness, but it is unfounded. The first retort is, that fire, Garrison's quotations are 'surfair.' This is a five retort is that fire, Garrison's quotations are 'surfair.' This is a five retord the continuous are 'surfair.' This is a five retord the work with great care and attention; and I maintain that in not one instance has 'Mr. Garrison's even the continuous are surfair. This is a five retord the continuous are surfair. This is a five retord the continuous are surfair. This is a five retord the continuous are 'surfair.' This is a five retord the work with great care and attention; and I maintain that in not one instance has 'Mr. Garrison's experience of the truth, and a friend of liberty—and am desirous to know the whole facts in the case. Having therefore examined Mr. Garrison's extracts in all their honest and legitimate meaning. I maintain that the charge against his inceptive and veracity, as implied by the writer to the continuous are suffered to the continuous and the colonization Society to point out one example.

The next subject has nothing to do with the real matter in discussion. The question at issue between Mr. Garrison and the Colonization Society is a beneficent Institution, but whether the Colonization Society—in the retord of the beneficence of the surface of the property of the continuous continuous and the colonization of Beckets.

It has the Apologist's own tests. He talks of the beneficence is no more like ite rationality, than to speak of an honest thief, or a chaste adultiver—and to flexic rations of the colonization of Beckets.

The fact is, that the whoele Colonization

the miserable condition of our colored popula-tion, they would instantly desist from their robberies, break every yoke, and let the op-pressed go from an organized solely and ex-pressly to transport all the free colored people pressly to transport all the free colored people to the color of the color of the color of the color by enacting laws against all thure consequents. The Slave Drivers who espoused the cause, did if from this sole motive—and its Southern patrons almost without exception, but the cause, did if from this sole motive—and its Southern patrons almost without exception, but the color of the vetsupport the Society from this motive alone; for if they desired the melioration of the wretched state of the colored people—they would abrogate their infernal code of laws against the moral and evangelical instruction of the protein of their fellow citizens. They would expeal the laws against emancipation. In short, they would give their labovers that which is just and equal, and instantly desist from kidnapping children, and defining and for-turing and marching adults. The prolonga-tion of Slavery is the specific or the prolonga-tion of Slavery is the specific or the color of the col

— Our wisest and best men, the ca-churches, the charitable, the pions, all villifed '9 Mr. Garrison. I deep wise man and good man can never hender of Slavery; at least so far as acts, he proves his stupidity and hise The clergy? Yes—there are tho preacting aban-Shealers in this rep-ting the proves of the present of the pre-taining aban-Shealers in this rep-taining aban-Shealers in the see 'Theving Perschers, consideration of the these scandals to the world are had, these scandals to the world are had.

Intervage reactors, consent with then these scandals to the world are held up a emplain—and there are thousands of no chradian shurthes, in which there is not a substitute of the state of Garrison as angerous to public society, attempting to scatter the fire-branks of and death—because he and his fired desirous that two millions of Americano should be enlightened and moral freeze exemplary christians.

Of all the vite arguments which can be inually inually make it is a savery make to the control of a make to th

NE' () frie tific hel EV In are dec inv cit; car the of Sla

should be enlightened and moral fremma exemplary christians.

Of all the vile arguments which cask it vanced for the extenuation and percent, all wickedness—none can surpass his is troopy. Let utilize the moral of the extenuation and percent, all wickedness—none can surpass his is troopy. The transport of the extenuation of the extenu

the more numerous is that confederacy at laditi, the more speedily they ought to be shoulded and punished, and the longer the shoulded and punished, and the longer the shoulded and punished, and the longer the should be settled to be exterminated.

But I must close these remarks, leaving the remainder until another communicatise-tereque and the second of the secon

Repository by ONE WHO HAS RIGHTS.

[From the Vermont Stat REVIEW OF MR. CONVERSE'S DISCOURSE. No. II:

REVIEW OF MR. CONVERSES DISCOUSS.

Since No. I. was forwarded to the pres, another paragraph, strictly connected with the paragraph, strictly connected with the paragraph, which affords another self-certadiction. It was overlooked with design upon the point with which it is connected. The words are these—We thave seen the paragraph of the same nature with ourselves, the same nature with ourselves, the same nature with ourselves, the pass which was not to two millions of immortal beings. The same nature with ourselves, the pass which was not not the same powers of mind, the same powers of mind, the chief with the same powers of mind, the lacks 'can be raised to the rank and private the same powers of mind, the same powers of mind, the same powers of mind, the lacks 'can be raised to the rank and private of the same powers of mind, the was not the same powers of mind, the same powers of mind, the work of the same powers of mind, the same powers of mind, the work of the same powers of mind, the work of the same powers of mind, the work of the same powers of mind, the work of the same powers of mind, the same powers of the same powers of mind, the same powe

he clery's the head of the control o

hich can be add perpetuity of As-we this for all the size of the control of the c

rks, leaving the nunication—ex-f one sentence, arge: On page those who are the unfortunate England, &c.? here is a gross very is not depend on the content of the content very is not de-pretext. Admit stole fifty men to his son—but of tyranny died, n Randolph of of Randolph of the rit was de-ored child whom permit him to I maintain that originates the ation for the exbut they are par ealers, growing I strengthening becoming more and law fortify which they so

ll as slaves, says sitory. True— uit stealing, and and the right of rard of his past te instantaneous e instantaneous
on. This I shall
few other points
to the writer in IS RIGHTS.

tesman.]

ad to the press, meeter with the been discovered, when the been discovered to the control of the

traully violating their female, slaves. Let iderey be aboult ned, and this million of female protected against violence, and a might-make the protected against the issue of a might-make the protected against the issue of a might-make and preputation. You will not strengthen and perputation of the protection of the pr

On page 11th he says—Pious masters— (rich some homorable exceptions)—are crim-inally negligated criving religious instruction to their saves. They can and do instruct their save and perhaps their 'shouse sential' did eller and perhaps their 'shouse sential' did eller 'graithout being ong told by their programment of the saves and the saves and perhaps their saves are saves and the saves and the saves are perhaps and the saves are saves and the saves are saves and the perhaps are saves and the saves are saves are saves and the saves are saves are saves are saves and the saves are saves are saves and the saves are saves and the saves are saves and the saves are saves are saves and the saves are saves are saves are saves and the saves are saves are saves are saves and the saves are saves and the saves are s

is their roces manera. The state Jennis died state interes.

Ye shall know them by their fruits.— Ye shall know them by their fruits.— Ye shall know them by their fruits.— Ye shall know the product of us? A piosi robber or source.

""" a most unique! "Indeed," continues in, this is a most uncertaful task to the maximity of language that the season that the same sames, —The lie is so much accustomed to speak to them in the rough tone of sterness and authority, that it requires an effort most revolute to his feelings to assume the told and gentle accents of a christian teacher."

"Prins sed! Be careful, Mr. Converse, not to "represed! him.

O. S. M.

(1) If any one think it not sufficiently proved, le m meet the testimony there we more at his call. December 11, 1832.

BOSTON.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1833.

NEW-ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY The Members of this Society, and the friends of the colored race generally, are no-tified that its First Annual Meeting will be tifed that its First Annual Meeting will be bled a Brussro-H Ruz, on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, at half past 6 o'clock.—
In addition to the Annual Report, addresses are expected from several gentlemen, who are deeply interested in the clause of abolition.—
Members of the Legislature are particularly instead to attend—as also the ladies of this (in, who surely cannot be indifferent to a case which aims at the rescue of a million of "big oran sey a wall as of on general number." their own sex, as well as of an equal number of men, from the degradation and misery of

OUR THIRD VOLUME.

OUR THIRD VOLUME.

The Liberator appears, to day, on new and leaniful type. We commence our third vibuse with strong emotions of gratitude to-Yade our fiends and patrons, for their unwarting support, and with fresh assurance of Jack speedy success of our noble cause, in view of the triumphs of the past year. A happy New Year to all! To AUT alms! for the milious of slaves in our land, and alast their interest of the strong of the str

To our agents, who have exerted themselves inweariedly in our behalf, we offer our best nowledgments. Upon their future efforts rely for the continuance and usefulness of

LETTERS FROM OHIO

LETTERS FROM OHIO.

The Letters of Professors Green and Wight, of the Western Reserve College, cansha to exert a wide and salutary-influence when the public mind, at this momentous crisis. The change of sentiment which has taken, the change of the consected with the College—a change confequely wrought slowly and reluctantly—a regard to the Colonization Society, will be haded with joy by the growing army of abolizonate in our land, and give a new impulse to the spirit of inquiry on this great subject. Put. Wright has proved himself, by his unantender seasys in the Hudson Observer and Cherpsh, the Charles Staurt of the Westlegraph, the Charles Stuart of the West—
this we consider no mean praise. Thesesays we shall copy into our columns as soon
practicable. We have perused them, again
degring the state of casays we shall copy into our columns as soon as practicable. We have perused them, again and again, with increasing admiration.

Professor Green is also distinguished for its intellectual and moral qualities. He is a noble acquisition to the cause of abolition.

The course pursued by the Hudson paper, and colonizationists in that quarter, to prevent discussion, is pittiful. It is now as palpable as the sum in heaven, that the slaveholders and the colonization party are united together to suppress the freedom of speech and of the press, and even to exclude from the pulpits in our land those who plead for an immediate abolition of slavery. The Colonization Society dreads investigation—its deeds are cell, and it hates the light. But it is sinking—sinking—and in a few years more it shall be utterly east down.

We are surprised at the strange conduct of

unterly cast down.

We are surprised at the strange conduct of Mr. Plumley. We do not think he had any claim upon us to insert a portion of his letter. He certainly could not have known the contents of Prof. Wright's communication; and yet he wishes his correction to be appended to it! Correction of what? If Prof. W. has erred in his account of the meeting, Mr. Plumley-thly now point out the error. We believe Mr. P. to be a worthy man, and have long ranked him among our friends; but we are sorry to see him continue his agency for so indefensible an association as the Colonization Society.

Society.

We listened to an address, on Thursday evening, delivered before the Lyceum, by Bela B. Edwards, on the duties of the people of the Northern States in respect to Slavery and the Colonization Society. We took some notes of it, and shall endeavor to notice it notes or it, and shall endeavor to notee it more minutely hereafter. That portion of it which related to slavery, with a very slight abatement, was well done—admirably done; but his management of the colonization question exhibited a surprising deficiency of reflection and judgment. He stated, in the most unqualified manner, that the Colonization most unqualified manner, that the Colonization Society had emancipated (F) between six and seven thousand aleave! This is almost equal to the monstrous fishircation of Elliott Cresson, that Liberia contains 25,000 settlers, including 2500 emancipated slaves!!!—If Mr. Edwards will substantiate his statement, we promise to prove that Africa is the native country of every colored man, woman and child born in this country, and thus make one fiction less put forth by the Colonization Society. We do not believe that Mr. E. intended to deceive his audience; but willhe tell the public whence he got his information? "We have long regarded him as a young man of catraordinary promise, most usefully employed, and for moral worth and intellectual ability surpassed by few. Further investigation, we trust, will few. Further investigation, we trust, will convince him of the utter fallacy and perni-cious tendency of the colonization scheme. Will he permit us to publish his lecture in the Liberator

The following communication is from source entitled to consideration.

SLAVERY AND NULLIFICATION.

SIAVERY AND NULLIFICATION.

Mr. Garnison:

I did not 'have the pleasure of hearing the Rev. Mr. Jocelyn, when he lately visited this city, but I was glad to see by threepapers that he had hit upon the true cause of Southern discontent. Those republicans are a larned for the perpetuity of slavery among them. Those republicans fear that the time is coming when they must cease to be despots; and when the excorating whip, and the deadly rife, will be wrested from the lands of malice. rifle, will be wrested from the hands of malice rifle, will be wrested from the hands of matice, caprice, wild fury and revenge. Anything, which gives prosperity, wealth and poser to the free States, tends, in the opinion of those excellent and heautifully consistent republicans, to give security of life and ultimate freedom to the slave, to abolish the sanguinary type of the security of the diverse Therefore dom to the slave, to abolish the sanguinary ty-ranny of their owners and drivers. Therefore they hated commerce, when we were prosper-ing highly by it, and they destroyed it, and forced upon us the tariff. To this they were friendly as long as it was hurtful to us. Now that we have, in some measure, by patience and perseverance, converted it into a blessing, it is honored in its turn with their hatred hostility. Commerce, converted: 'is the thing whereby we can live and flourish-best; and the English can mamfacture cheaper and better for us than we can for ourselves! This is their researd language. And if by any sudden and for us than we can for ourselves! This is their present language. And if by any sudden and unexpected revolution, manufacturing should again become detrimental to the free States, the slave States will be reconciled to it, and if commerce should become again as profitable as it was before, they will tell us again, as they did then, that we must fire within ourselves, and that we can nover be really independent so long as we depend on British manufacturers—upon our enemies for the necessaries of life, and the means of defence in war!

The nature of alave labor is such. that it exhausts, in process of time, the soil to which it

The nature of slave labor is such that it exhausts, in process of time, the soil to which it is applied. The planters are obliged to push into the new states and territories, and abandon their old homes; hence the 'desolation' and 'deserted villages' of which Hayne and McDuffie have declaimed so pathetically.—They are all laid to the tariff—the accursed tariff. Eight years ago, this same McDuffie attributed southern decay to the impolitic encouragement given to new settlers on the Public Lands+ It matters not to what they attribute it, for their ambition, their pride, and a habit of dissembling on all things connected with their slaves, will never permit them to attribute it to the true cause.

* See Taylor's Arator.

† See McDuffie's Speech, quoted by Mr. Webste in the Great Debate

RNAL OF THE TIM

I have no doubt, Mr. Editor, that your paper has contributed to hasten the present crisis; but Fd on to blame you for that. I no more blame you than I do Benjamin Franklin and James Otis, whose writings prepared and hastened the crisis of our separation from Great Britain. I have become satisfied that the South will separate from us, do what we will, unless we permit her to domineer over us in some respects as she does over her helots at home. I, for one, an mot dough-fased enough to submit to that. I have long been very much home. I, for one, an mot dough-fased enough to submit to that. I have long been very much home. I, for one, an mot dough-fased enough to submit to that. I have long been very much signed and often indignant, at the insults with they have been guilty of casting upon us; and I have thought that, (as much as I detest duelling, as I do all violence,) if I were a representative at Washington, and my constituents were insulted in my person, I would lay down my life, but what I would have ample reparation—not for myself, but for my country; in the same manner that I would turn out to repel an invasion. (1) This, I am informed, is a growing sentiment among North-ern men, and that moderate and strictly religious gentlemen, have determined to sub-mit to mo indignity on the foor of Congress, or elsewhere, which is directed against their constituents, and the object of which is to or elsewhere, which is directed against their or ensewhere, when is directed against. Unconstituents, and the object of which is to degrade their country, so that her enemies may the more easily trample upon her rights. I will not discuss the wisdom or piety of this resolution, but I think it must be admitted that resolution, but I think it must be admitted that it is extremely natural, and I own that it is one which I should be very apt to adopt under the same circumstances. The South is determined to go, if the North stands up for her rights; therefore, either the Proclamation-marights; therefore, either the Proclamations-ma-ker, and the majority of Congress will back out, or a dissolution of the Union will, as it appears to me, inevitably take place. The South demands supreme power or separation. They, in fact, wish for monarchy, because their eyes and minds are perpetually assailed by glaring and shocking incongruities, which dis-turb their tranquillity and endanger their lives. It has been always said that monarchy cannot exist without a numerous nobility; it is more true that a numerous nobility; and of long-its without monarchy. Southern society is the base of an Egyptian pyramid without the ist winout monarchy. Southern society is the base of an Egyptian pyramid without the apex, and the deformity and bad taste of this ill-proportioned fragment of a grand and dark system of despotism, is so apparent and so lu-dicrous, that it occasions both uneasiness and

disgust.

An old gentleman of my acquaintance once resided awhile in Savannah. On one Fourth of July morning, there was a great and merry assemblage to erect a liberty pole, and to hang upon its top that cap, which in ancient Rome was the emblem and the accompaniment of mancipation, and from that blessed use, acemancipation, and from that blessed use, ac-quired its mystic charm among the free, or those who dare to sigh for freedom. The as-semblage fell to work as busy as bees to set up the pole; but I pretty sono boserved, 'said the old man, 'that every person assisting in the work was a slare. Isn't that a pretty sight? said I to a person standing near me;—slares erecting a liberty pole!!? 'You had better take care what you say,' answered the person addressed. 'It is not over and above safe for you to let out such thince as that in such a

you to let out such things as that in such a place as this.'

What will be the effect of a separation of

What will be the effect of a separation of the South upon the great question of enancipation? I think it will be auspicious.

In the first place, we shall not be obliged to deliver up the slaves,—who escape for an asylum into the free States. They shall not have one scot of them.

In the second place, a large and influential portion of our community, who now discountenance even the forbing of opinions against alwery, merely out of regard (a mistaken one) to the obligations of the compact, will come round at once, and act as the same classes are stavery, merely one of logard (amendations) to the obligations of the compact, will come round at once, and act as the same classes are acting in Great Britain, on the same great question, in the same great and glorious Chris-

tian enterprise.

Let Great Britain abolish slavery, as tian enterprise.

Let Great Britain abolish slavery, as she certainly will, in the West Indies; and let the presses of the North open a fire upon the detested THING, (which besides other mischiefs and abominations has caused all these wild jars and this over-clouded prospect), and southern deseptisms, will soon flee like the great enemy before, the volumes of Holy Writ.

Mr. Editor, I intended to make aparagraph, and I have written an essay. Publish it, if you think it will be useful; if not, lay it by. I think the time is fast approaching when you'll be rewarded for suffering reproach and privation, if the gratitude and praise of just men' can reward you.

L'AMIE.

(1) The author alone is responsible for this senti-

(1) The author alone is responsible for this sent

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

An Address on Slavery will be delivered at the Baptist meeting-house in Roxbury, TO-MORROW EVENING, [Sabbath,] at 6 o'clock, by Oliver Johnson, Editor of the Christian Soldier.

The Juvenile Colored Association of this city, whose Constitution we have placed on our last page, is worthy of initiation in other critics. Its objects are excellent, leading to the formation of virtuous Squ economical habits, and the promotion of betherly kindness. The youtful members have already deposited. Airry dollars in the Bank, in six instalments.

the Portland Mirror, who depresates my strong language against souther kidna ppera, would use some hard arguments with his soft phrases. His essays—in all charity be it written—ser mere abortions. This superficial examination of my charges, and of the evidence accompanying them, sull neere do. I shall request Mr. Cummings, as an act of justice, to permit me to answer 'Aracakara,' at the close of his 'Rave view' (!) through the medium of the Mirror.

The specific part of the Mirror.

The specific part of the Mirror.

The States troops, and the first of Pekrawy's a transfer of Aracakara, at the close of his 'Rave view' (!) through the medium of the Mirror.

(17) Do you mean to take the Liberator for the present, year, and pay for it?—you who have never subscribed for it? If so, begin with this volume without delay. Do not longer trouble your neighbors with the weekly request to lend you the paper, unless you are really too needy to become its patron.

The communication inserted in the u. The communication inserted in the preceding page from the Boston Telegraph, (a paper which deserves the highest praise for its independence and integrity;) was written, we understand, by a clergyman of giant-mind in a distant State. His language is powerful. We have not yet done with Mr. Gurley.

The Legislature of the Commonwealth The Legislature of the Commenwealth was organized in this city on Wednesday. Hon. B. F. Pickman was chosen President, and Mr. Charles Calhoun Clerk of the Senate. In the House, Hon. William B. Calhoun was chosen Speaker, and Mr. Luther S. Cushing Clerk.

The annual Election Discourse was deliv-

The annual Euclidon Discourse was defined by Rev. Mr. Peabody.
Yesterday, the Rev. George W. Blagden was chosen Chaplain of the Senate, and also, in conjunction with the Rev. Mr. Malcom, Chaplain of the House.

Mr. Danforth continues to deal out his petty sophistry, and knock down the men of straw set up by himself, in the Recorder. We shall look after him in due season. We pershall look after him in due season. We per-ceive that, his triling essays are copied exten-sively into religious newspapers, but no ansæers will be admitted. The Fraerson or D1scus-sions is also on one store, the Recorder and Christian Watchiman, of this city, are closed against pieces of an opposite character. This intolerant and exclusive spirit is disgraceful to the conductors of these presses, and affords direct evidence of the weakness of the Colonization scheme.

(For the Liberator.)

TO THE PUBLIC.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church, situated in Mulberry-street, under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Wm. P. Quinn, owing to charge of the key. Will. 1. Zealin, owing the immense crowd, was lately discovered to have sunk about 9 inches, but no particular damage was done. Due notice will be given when the house is repaired.

GEORGE WILSON.

New-Vork, Jan. 1, 1833.

Most cheerfully do we exclude own lucubrations, to day, to make room for the interesting communications which we have placed on our first and second pages.

List of Letters received at the office of the Lib

List of Letters received at the office of the Liberardor, since our load paper was issued.

D. Brigham, East, Randolph, Mass, Jebiel C. Be-man, Middleown, C.; A. R. Plumley, Tallanadge, Ohio, Edwin W. Garrison, Ellsword, Me. Beignam, Felton, Janusica, Yi, M. Delano, Sunderland, Mass, Johin Chen, Rochester, N. Y. Androwson, R. I.; Statis, Newark, N. J.; George Hogards, Broodlyn, N. Y. Ardur Taypan, N. Y. Guy, Edward Hooker, Farmington, Ci; R. H. Rose, Silver Lake, Pa; J. F. Ois, Parland, Me. B. Coleman, Salem, Mass ; Rev J. W. Lewis, Newark, N. J.; Harris Foster, Harriod, C.; William H. Griffin, Albany, N. Y. Edward J. Compey, Nantuckel, Mass; Moses Lord, Ed., Co. (; Q) Pailip, A. Bell, N. Y. Cay, Samuel Wilson, New-Red-Gord, Mass; Charles L. Remond, Salem, Mass; Elizar Wright, J. Haldson, Ohio (2); Theodore, D. Weld, Harford, C.; William Harris, Gauterbury, G.; E. B. Dearborn, Marbledand, Mass; Edward Johnson, Lynn, Mass; William Goodell, New-York city; Thomas L. Jenning, A. O.; Prederick Olony, Noveite City, C.; Alfred Vinger, Powellence, R. I.

The Columbia Telescope extra, of Decem-

Jennings, do.; Frederick Olney, Norwich City, Ct; Alford Niger, Providence, RI.

The Columbia Telescope extra, of December 20, contains the Proclamation of Governor Hayne. It is full of fire and furniture of the Columbia o

SOUTH CARCLINA.

The Legislature adjourned on the 21st ult having passed— and An Act to carry into effect in part an Ordinance to Nullify certain acts of the Congres of the United States, purporting to be laws laying duties on the importation of foreign com-

at hand.

The United States troops, says the Courier of Dec, 25th, which had been located in the Arsenal at Chadeston Neck, at the request of the State and City authorities, were removed yesterday, with all the armament attached thereto, to Fort Moultrie.

thereto, to Fort Moultin.

Shipurcek and Loss of Lives.—The ship Woodrup Simss, of N. Bedford, from Harre May 26, was wrecked on a reef of rocks near Great Fish Bay, 150 miles W. of Woodrub Bay, coast of Africa, or the night of 3d Aug. The ship went to pieces almost instantly on striking among the breakers, and Mr. Meses Brown, 2d officer, of Newburyport, Mr. Seth Allen of Fairhaven, and thirteen others, seamen of Fance, perished. Capt. Swain, of Nantucket, Mr. Eseck Manchester, of Twerton, R. I. (3d officer) and twenty-three others, seamen, succeeded in reaching the shore, after extreme suffering and future, by clinging to the fragments of the wreek.

TJUST PUBLISHED and for sale at this Office, an: Address on the Progress of the Address of the A

(1) WANTED, to complete our Files, Nos. 1, 16, 18, 33, 37, 38, 39. Any of our friends having them to spare will oblige us by-forwarding them by mail. Those in want of other numbers can be supplied.

THE ABOLITIONIST.

THE ABOLITIONIST.

No. I. Vol. I. roa I. ABULEN.

THIS DAY published, The Abolitomist, or Record of the Vere-England dust-Sterey Society, Engrape of the Vere-England dust-Sterey Society; American Colonization Society; Eloquent Extract; Prayer for Deliverance; Safety of Immediate Emancipation; Letters from James Cropper; Prayer for Deliverance; Safety of Immediate Emancipation; Letters from James Cropper; Vily and Because; [Plain Questions to Plain Wen; Letter to Gebrge Washington; A Negro's Soliloquy.

*Poetry:—Soatg of the Angels; The Child's Evening Hymn; The Slave's Appeal.

Evening Hymn; The Slave's Appeal.

DOSTON LITERARY MAGAZINE.

184 Washington stred, The Boston Literary Magazine, for January 1833.

CONTENTS—The Pilot Boat. Concluded; Wilford An Old-Fashioned Story; Lines on seeing a Field Mouse caught while making its way into a Cellar; Natural Scenery; The First Leaf of an Albun V average for the First Leaf of an Albun V average for the Scenery of the First Leaf of an Albun V average for the Scenery of the Scenery

THE SHRINE—by a number of undergraduates in Amherst College—for January, 1839, his day published by J. S. & C.
ADAMS, Amherst, and COTTONS & BARNARD, Boston.
CONTEXTS:—Persussion. A Novel; A Balni; The Piedge. A begind of the Rhine;
A property of the College of the State of the College
Stetch from Roston; The Unwelcome Guest. A
Stetch from Real Life; Thoughts of a Djing
Philosopher; Italian Literature; Horre Otiose.

LECTURES ON GRAMMAR.

LECTURES ON GRAMMAR.

THE Board of Associates of the New-York
Philomathean Society respectfully announce that they have engaged Professor
Cleaveland to eliver a Course, Dames-street,
Pickets of admission for sale, and further parteclulars made known by incurring of JAMES
FIELD & R. F. WALKER, No. 148, Chamberstreet, THOMAS JENNINGS, Jr. No.
108, Nassau-street, or of PHILIP A. BELL,
No. 73, Chamber-street.
By order of the Board,
P. A. BELL, Chairman.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1833.

TWO dwelling-houses in a Court, No. 29, Epplar-street, near Mr. Charles Moores Grocery Store—one containing seven, and the other eight rooms, with a pump of well water and a good cisten. Enquire of JOHN ROGERS, No. 14, Brattle-street, Boston, Jan. 5.

AN EXCELLENT SITUATION

The Recomplete Structure of the Control of the Cont

MOORE & BROTHER RETURN their thanks to their friends and the public for their patronage.—
They still continue to keep on hand an assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT THEIR STAND—No. 163, Pine-street, above
Sixth-street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1832.

BOARDERS WANTED.

TIVE or six respectable persons of color private family. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 70, Cambridge-street;—J. W. Lewis's blacksmith's shop, same Street;—at No. 1, George-street Court; or at the Office of the Liberator. Dec. 22.

Whose depths are black as night And terrible the tempest. That comes at midnight there, When lightnings free the oasing of And shakes, the upper air—And awful is the tunnder's oxiee. When falls the knotted oak, And recks, upon the icy peaks, Are shivered by the stroke. Swifty the winged tempest fires. The rain pours like a fleed, And mighty is the whill what the work of the w

That wrects the actical wood.

O, glorious is the morning
That gilds the mountain's breast,
When stillness wraps the ruddy air,
And earth is all at rest;
When o'er the peaceful vules below
The mists in white waves sleep,
Far stretching to the wandering eye
An ocean, wide and deep;
And passing lovely is the hour
That brings the close of day,
When hese of living splendor
Grow soft and fade away.

weet, sweet is our returning, When the hunting days are do

The first part of the control of the Officers going at the head of a single troop or of light companies, of field officers when they came to the place of rendezvous, and found no command for them in that grade, turning into the ranks as private men; and, by way of example to others, marking thy billy with their kupsaches and lackson will initate the wise and humane policy of Washington, when he called out 15,000 men, as being an army, which, according to all human calculation, would be prompt and adequate in every view, and might, perhaps, by rendering resistance desprease, prevent the effusion of blood.—The President loves his country too well, and values American blood too highly, not to reserve that the left with the property of the stripes and the stars, shall outnumber ten times, if necessary, your State Guard, with sift gif of the solitary star and the border of blood.

But in furth the General Government became

its flag of the solitary star and the border of blood.

But in fruth the General Government has no need of military force. You have declarded that Congress shall not celled a dollar of the control of t power even under the Confederation, to call out such force in order to compel the delin-quent States to pay their quotas of the nation-

since the account abovers, who would say to those suffering creatures—come, boys, let us do our suffering creatures—come, let us consider a suffering creatures—come do with cow-skin moccasins, called shoes; and with cow-skin moccasins, called shoes; and with these deep most pass through the winter, and with cow-skin moccasins, called shoes; and with the come of the come o

be useful to a good age.

AWAY WITH SLAVE VOTES.

The New-York Advocate & Journal remarks upon the proposition for a General Convention of the States:

'Should such a measure meet the views of a sufficient number of the States, and the convention be assembled, we dishi ki will be well the such that the such t

Solve dead of him and put a stop to his folly.

Sate (Portsmouth) Herals.

Chins. Most of the forms of mythology, which make any figure in the pages of history, now exist in China; except that their indecent parts, and their direct tendency to indecent parts, and their direct tendency to indecent parts, and their direct tendency to indicate of ancient Canana, of Egypt, of Greece, of Rome, of Chaidea, and of India, are all to be Rome, of Chaidea, and of India, are all to be Rome, of Chaidea, and of India, are all to be Rome, of Chaidea, and of India, are all to be Rome, of Chaidea, and of India, are all to be Rome, of Chaidea, and of India, are all to be Rome, of Chaidea, and of India, are all to be Rome, of Chaidea, and of India, are all to be Rome, of Chaidea, and of the Rome, of Chaidea, and of the Rome, of the North Chaidea, of the Starten, and subterraneous—gods of the hills, of the valleys, of the workings of the districts, of the family, of the shops, and of the skitchen!—side over the many of the shops, and of the skitchen!—side over the hunder, the rain, the fire's over the grain, over births and deaths, and over the sade over the hunder, the rain, the fire's over the grain, over births and deaths, and over the small pox; ask overships the son worships the 'host of heaven, the sum of the same of the same shops, and offers ascrifices to the small pox; ask overships the genil of the mountains, the swapes of the same stop, and offers ascrifices to the same stop, and offers ascrifices to the same stop, and offers ascrifices to the same stop, and offers ascribices to the same stop, and the same stop of the same stop, and the same short and same short and

OL. BOS' TH

WM.

Two 2,25 at the year receive re subscroon, (pay) wed. A cone time None bu

bolitioning All aid. The om the ferefore, ost Office

Josep Nath: Rufu Davi Davi Jona

John Hen Alfre Elea

Phili Geo Cha. Natl Johr Josi Eli Erw Isaz Joh Geo

Abi J.S Abi

Jos Rol J. I Ge Th Joh Th Jan Ed Th

Ge Ja V El

D

SAVANNAH, December II.

LIBERIA.—The bark Hercules. Cyp. Legcape, chartered by the America Commission
Society, sailed on Sundry for Berlaria, with shet
one hundred shaves, men, women and children
from this State and South Carolina. Mr. dara
as Hobby, formerly editor of the Georgia of
these of Augusta, law game out as Agent of
Auxiliary Society of Augusta.

The N. York Gazette notices the arrival fi-that city of the tow boat Washington from Peyt-keepine, with 1500 dressed hogs, 1300 of with weighted from 250 to 300 its such first a Nev Orleans, 4th Mit, and was entirely dest spartle gether with 1200 bales of cotton. Los against of 67 \$100,000. The Stratoga, virga also job, was barnt to the deck, and her machiner; and injured.

injured.

At the Court of Common Pleas, sitting in Debam, Lucy Bush, the molatte girl whole first the Dorchester Poor House, a few week, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to hard laber in the House of Correction for life.

the House of Correction for life.

Murder.—A black woman, named Harne Cooper, was lately found dead in Smithlin is to Live the her head dreadfully mangled. In June 19 points on the corroner's jury, that the under set committed by her husband.

A Mrs. Walte has been seponted light-house keeper at Warwick Neck, R. I.