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NO. 10.

[SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1833.

behold every sixth person of this great Christian Republic inhumanly deprived of 'therty, and the pursuit of happiness'—groaning under a bondage as cruel as death, and as releatless as the grave—when, too, I think I behold an enfatious plot to perpetuate that bondage—and when, in addition to all this, I behold any country wen listening to the song of a Syren country wen listening to the song of a Syren country wen listening to the song of a five operation of the oppress their attention from the grouns of the oppress their attention from the grouns of the oppress of the oppression of the opper operations' that is the copact requires. That I op dond must have done more than the spirit of the gospel requires.

But here, before proceeding to the ridiented.

duries. But here, before proceeding to the ridicu-lous and scandalous part of his story, you are requested to turn to the fourth and fifth verses of the 20th chapter of Solomon's Proverbs.

His prudence in refraining from what would cause his 'temper to suffer' is truly commend-able; for it is certainly well to guard the weak places; and a man of his gigantic stat-ure would make a bad figure getting angry with 'game' too small 'to shoot at.' In his 3d paragraph he calls for 'larger game.'

In mis ou paragraph ne caus or surger game.

An extra six fect in atochimys, and no disposition doodge—no terpiversation! A poor archer that could not his such as many active that the classicity of his how might not suffer less that his temper. Hold your temper—the bow needs but half bending for small game!

His placing himself over me in the attitude of a southern slave driver, while he talks about of a southern slave driver, while he talks about of a southern slave driver, while he talks about of a southern slave driver, while he talks about of a southern slave driver, while he talks about of a southern slave driver, while he talks about of a southern slave driver, while he talks about of a support of colden time. See I Samuel, Ir. 42, and following. Now I would humbly suggest to C. W. that he look at his contumelious ribaldry in his 3d paragraph, and then count the lines and see how far back he was complaining of my want of 'gospel spirit', and diter doing this, just turn to Romans, 2d chapter, and read the 21, 22, and 23d verses. It is possible feed's little. In this connection, allow me to notice one or two of his nice general features. In his short communication he has mentioned Mr. Garrison's name some six times—he has once said 'Wm. L. Garrison'—in every other instance it stands—rison'—(Garrison's—not some six in the same short of the gospel; But again—he begins prion he protected any thing in this, discordant with the 'spirito' the gospel; But again—he begins prion me very gravely concerning 'gospel spirit'—he may thing in this, discordant with the 'spirito' the gospel; But again—he begins prion me very gravely concerning 'gospel spirit—he wants the close talks about praying—the practical language of which is: 'No matter what the softest fleece. Maille the viper, head and the time of the distance of the distance of the distance of the contract of the gospel; But again—begins proon me ver

From the Brandon Telegraph.]

REPLY TO C. W.

Mr. Entron,—It was issued, that I received the Telegraph containing C. W.: Attac ciril article and the property of the property

invining terms:

'We inserve the foregoing article from the Brandon Telegraph, as a specimen of the courtesy, candon and maniness, of the Agrent of the Colonization society in Vermonts—Rev. Charles Walker. His depreciation of the masterly and irredulable seasys of '0. S. M.' is truly ridiculous. Those essays evince a strong logical mind, great moral courage, much originality.

—not in consequence of the 'wanisherings, errors, and moral obliquities,' of his antageoist, but of his own.—What then'! Thesa are feets, and ing our statements. What then'! Thesa are feets, and ing our statements of the control of

iir answering C. W. 1 marken one cases only own.

One word in regard to—' master,' &c.

When I shall have been under the necessity of referring readers to my master for the defence of my marker for the most of the most of

He thinks his master outer was among, myself.

Suffer me to whisper in his ear one of the thoughts of MrWm. Pitt—not Mr 'Garrison's thoughts.'

'The atrocious crime of being a young man, which the boinorable gentleman has, with such sparit and the concept, charged upon mg. I shall mether attempt to polition my dear of the whose follies may cease with my youth, and not of those whose follies may cease with my youth, and not of this a wather who are ignorant in spite of experience.'

I must say that I am pleased to see Mr.

youth, and not of that humber who are garonam space deep reserve.

I must say that I am pleased to see Mr. Danforth's arguments in favor of the Society appearing in the Telegraph. If any one can show the 'utility and benevolence' of that Society, it will be expected that the General Agent can. Let Goliath come! There shall not want a David to meet him, trusting in the God of truth—omnipotent truth!

As to the 'great false doctrine' which he mentions, I only ask the reader who is undecided, to suspend decision till after hearing both sides.

cided, to suspend decision till after hearing both sides.

To conclude, I can assure the reader, that thas been equally painful to my feelings to publicly charge a man with stating the thing that is untrue, as to reply to such shameless contumely as is contained in his 31 paragraph; but it was imperatively demanded by justice to myself—justice to G. W. and justice to the friends of truth. O. S. M.

[From the New-York Moral Daily Advertiser.]

[From the New-York Moral Daily Advertiser.]

MR. FINLEY.

THE COLONIZATION MEETING took place on Wednesday evening at Masonic Hall, according to appointment. President Duor was called to the Chair, and Timothy Hedges, Esq. appointed Secretary.

The meeting was addressed by Messr, R. S. Finley, Rev. Dr. Rice, and Rev. Mr. Brecksenridge.

The meeting was canten to me Chart, and Timothy Heiges, Eaq. appointed Secretary.

The meeting was andressed by Messer, R. Shinge, Rev. Dr. Rice, and Rev. Mr. Breck.

The principal part of the time was occupied by Mr. Finley, who advocated the claims of the Colonization Society, muclein the manner had previously done at the Brick Churck, on Sabbath evening, with the addition of some interesting particulars. We always hear Mr. Finley with pleasure, because he appears heartly engaged in his object, gives many important facts, expresses some excellentson-timents, and speaks in a plain common ecusosity, without any afterations, we admin oracity to the second of the colonization of the colonization of the property of the property

\* The senior editor of this paper,

the patencee of true abuncines or a lew worres, which were (as nearly as we can recall them) as follows:

1 We were surprised (w said, 'that the gostleman had taken pains to hoof we wall, 'that the gostleman had taken pains to hoof we wall, 'that the gostleman had taken pains to hoof we wall, 'that the gostleman had taken pains to hoof we wall the gostleman had taken pains to hoof we wall to good the pain of th

To this proposition, Mr. Finley made no answer, and the meeting dispersed.

The questions just alluded to, will be submitted by us, in a condensed form, soon. We shall be pleased to have then answered.

Wo understand that some of Mr. Finley's frends were held to the city and of the conversation were held with him was dragging a private conversation before the public, and was uncontroors towards him. It was not so incuded, and will show for itself. When Mr. F. first called on us, he very pleasantly said he had noticed by our paper that we had 'got on the fence' in respect to colonization, and all come from Washington city, principally to 'help us off.' He wished to converse with us, and to leave the city to-morrow. We die so, and supposed the form of the wind of the control of Mr. F. would have been more pleasened to the form of the control of Mr. F. would have been more pleasened to fall the solution of Mr. F. would have been more pleasened to the solution of Mr. F. would have been more pleasened to ment of the form of the

more explicit statement. He said fie would give it. After the other gentlemen had spoken, Mr. F. again addressed the meeting, for some time, closed, and the audicence began to retire. We spoke to Mr. F. and remnded him of his promise. He them saked the addressed to remain, (about half of them been discussed to be the same that the same discussed to remain, (about half of them been discussed to remain the same and the same and

[From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.] LIBERIA.

[From the New York Commercial Advertiser.]

A few leading outlines of the latest intelligence from Western Africa, by the return of Capt. Abels, were published in this paper on Saturday.

The Herald of 6th October contains a well mented rebutle of the aspersions of Mr Garrison, the insane enthusiast who publishes an incendiary paper at Boston, upon the colony and coloniats; and expresses great surprise utility of the congestion of the graphility of the congestion which is published in the Liberator. The continues the assertion in that paper that 4 citizen of Liberia would be mobed by the officers of the Colonial Government for 'speaking truly' concerning the affairs of the Colony; and pertinently remarks that 'the mobbing palaver really lies across the Atlantic.' The article concludes by observing that—

'As Mr Garrison prides himself upon being

the Atlantic.' The article concludes by observing that—
'As Mr Garrison prides himself upon being the greatest friend the man of color has in the United States, and who is to bring about equality and amalgamation, and put a quietus upon the further operations of the American Colonization Society, we invite him to visit our colony, and look 'into the state of affairs himself. Should he die on this tour of love, the world at large will place his name on the same envisible pinnacle with that of Clackson, Willegforce, and a host of other wordplies; and we, poor Africans, shed tears over his grave, that he lived not to return home and publish a true statement of our colony.'
The same paper contains a letter from F.

The same paper contains a letter from F. Devany, contradicting, in many points, the representations of Mr Garrison relative to the colony, and establishing the facts which he had Stated on his examination to a Committee ica on his examination to a Committee

atted on his examination to a Committee of the House of Representatives in this country. The Liberator had denied the truth of Mr Devany's allegation, that there were in May, 1830, above five hundred effective men belonging to Liberia. To this the latter re-

piles:

I do assure you, sir, at this time, our forces exceeded that amount, for since I have seen his publication. I have persue the Adjutant's book, and have received the accounts from the captains of the different corps of this colony, and found at that time, our forces amounted to six lindared and three effective men now front offs, the public will be able to judge who has told an untruth, Mr Garrison, the writter of the letter, or myself.

now frem this, the public will be able to judge who has fold an untrult, Mr Garrison, the writer of the letter, or myself."

In connection with the circumstance above alluded to, we subjoin from the Herald of November, the following:—

'Quarterly Review of the Military Forces of Liberia.—On Saturday the 10th inst. the quarterly review and inspection of the military forces of this colony took place in Broadstreet. The line was formed at 9 o'clock, A. M. and the inspection commenced about 11, M. and the inspection commenced about 11, the properties of the military forces of this so clony took place in Broadstreet. The line was formed at 9 o'clock, A. M. and the inspection commenced about 11, the properties of the properties of the properties of the military forces of the properties of the proper

he inferred our hostility?

We had advocated, it is true, the establishment of a college for colored people, a measure which Mr Finley says he does not approve. We had also censured the refusal of the Sabbath School Convention to inquire into the condition of the Sabbath schools of the free people of color in the non-slaveholding states; and Mr Finley, will soom ed his colonization brethren, says we were correct. We lind said that the Colonization Society ought not to assist the legislature of Virginia in deporting the free blacks without their consent, nor neglect giving assurances that they will not tangent of the same members sitting in the logislature of Virginia in deporting the free blacks without their consent, nor neglect giving assurances that they will not tangent of the same members sitting in the logislature of Virginia in deporting the free blacks without their consent, nor neglect giving assurances that they will not tangent to the same members sitting in the logislature of Virginia in deporting the free blacks without their consent, nor neglect giving assurances that they will not tangent to the same members sitting in the logislature of Virginia in deporting the free blacks without their consent, nor neglect giving assurances that they will not tangent to the desired of the desired of the desired of the same members sitting in the logislature of virginia in deporting the free blacks without their consent the properties of the same members sitting in the logislature of virginia in deporting the properties of the same members sitting in the logislature of virginia in deporting the free blacks without their consent the same members sitting in the logislature of virginia in deporting the free blacks without their consent the same members of the same members sitting in the logislature of virginia in deporting the free blacks without their consent the same members of the same through the same through

From the Abolisonst J.
SAVAGE AND PARNAROUS CUSTOMS OF DIFFERENT NATIONS.

Henry: Father, what were that gentleman and you talking about? I thought it must be something very interesting, and I hoped he would come in, that we might hear him.

Father. That gentleman has been a great traveller, and was telling of some very shocking and cruel customs which he had seen among barbarous nations in different parts of the world.

Henry: Will you tell us something about them, Father to still me he had once been them, father to still me he had once been come a people who had been in the habit of the stilling agreat many of their little children, as soon as they were born.

Mary. Oh! Father, how wicked!

Henry: Who killed them, Father?

Father. The fathers and mothers either killed them tienselves, or employed others to do it. Mr. A. the gentleman who told me about it, once met a man who told him he had killed seven of his own one notions, which means the still them to read it; and since that, they have almost all left off killing their children.

Mary. Oh, how glad I as, the still the still them to read it; and since that, they have almost all left off killing their children.

Mary: Oh, how glad I as, they can be still the stil

Father? Yes, it was.

Mary. Did they kill people on purpose to eat them?

Futher. Yes.—it was generally those whom they had taken prisoners in war, that they killed and ate. A little boy who was in a ship that went there, and who thought the Now Zealanders were going to kill him, asked his Father if it would burt him to be eaten after he was killed.

as killed,

Mary. It would not hurt him, would it?

Father. No. But happily the poor child
as not killed, nor any of the people in the
sseel.

was not all think these New Zealanders are very wicked. Father. I do not think they know how wicked it is. Henry. Have any missionaries been sent there?

wicked it is.

Henry. Have any missionaries been sent there?

Father. Yes, and I hope they will soon learn better. In another country, Mr. A. saw a woman burned to death with the dead body of her husband. She got on a pile of wood on which the body was burned, and one of her relations then set it on fire. Widows the control dis on that country, because they they should be happier for it after death. But there have been laws made to forbid the burning of any more women.

Mary. I nam very glad of that.

Henry. This country was Hindostan, was it, not? I have read about it before.

"Futher. You are right. At the next courty he went to, he saw many strange things. One day he saw a woman contout of a house, the saw is a star of the saw and the saw is a saw and the saw and the saw a woman of the saw and the saw at the sound of it, more than thirty children, who had no clothes on, came running up to a great trough, into which she poured a parcel of wash, such as people here feed pigs with. Then all the children atooped their heads down, and ate out of the trough.

Mary. What 'without any spoons or plates? Father. Yes, they sucked it up with their mounts, like so many little gas each things as spoons or plates; but I never heard of any who ate in this way before.

Mary. Were the children as big as I' Father. They were from two to ten years old. Mary.

Was the woman their mother?

Father. They were from two to ten years old. Mary.

Was the woman their mother?

Father. They were from two to ten years old. Mary.

Was the woman their mother?

Father. Wo, the people in that country are necessary.

What did she want of them, then?

Father. Who was going to see them i!!

Henry. Bought them: bought canauca. Was she going to eat them?
Father. No, the people in that country are not canniblas.
Henry. What she want of them, then?
Father. She was going to keep them till they grew bigger, and then she expected to sell them again for a good deal more than she had given for them, to people who wanted them to work for them.
Mary. Was she kind to them?
Father. She did not seem to care any thing about them, only to give them food that they might grow large enough to sell.
Mary. Did their fathers and mothers sell them to the woman?

about them, only to give them tood that they might grow large enough to sell.

Mary. Did their fathers and mothers sell them to the woman?

Father. No. Other people took them from their parents, and sold them.

Mary. Did they not cry?

Father. I dare say they did, poor little things, and their parents too, who would very little, and the parents too, who would very little, and the parents too, who would very little, and the parents too, who can be a state as those who killed their babies.

Harry. Oh, I think these profile a lamost as bad as those who killed their babies.

Harry. Oh no, Mary, not so had set that.

Mary. Why only think, Henry, how we should feel to be taken away from our father and mother, and sold to a wicked woman, who would not care anything about us.

Henry. I do not know but they are worse than the New Zealanders, for the people whom they kill and cat are those whom they think their enemies, who would perhaps kill them if they did not; but those poor little children could not have done any harm.

Father. Mr. A. was told a story of a little girl in the same country, who was suspected of all the case of the castoms of different and the casto

\* All the facts concerning the customs of different countries, related in this dialogue, are believed to be true, though they were probably never all seen by any

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.

[From the Abolitionist.]

SAVAGE AND BARBAROUS CUSTOMS OF DIFFERENT NATIONS.

Henry. Father, what were that gentleman and sick.

Henry. Father, what were that gentleman and sick.

Mary. Poor little girl! Father it!.

there without any food, till she confissed ashe had. After she had been a good without food, she felt quite hunty, salvad and sick.

Many. Poor little girl I Father, if I she I am alraid I should be so maging and sick.

Many. Poor little girl I Father, if I she I am alraid I should be so maging to the thing, even if I had so, we have not the salvad and the she will be the sent t

Heary. I think the others treat them shamefully, and cruelly, and unjusty, all suppose you will say that they are por parant heathens, who do not have the ball at

suppose you will say that they are not part heathens, who do not have the bide it do not know any better.

Father. Once Mr. A. saw several of people, men and women, who had jak the people, men and women, who had jak the sold. They had chains on to preved is running away, and were driven along lying the sold. They had chains on to preved is running away, and were driven along lying the sold. They had chains on the property of the sold. They had chains on the property of the sold. They had been always the sold in the s

to have it or to be taught to read. I mass of their strange laws. Henry. Oh, Father, I begin to think fall am afraid Fknow the name of the control, Father. My dear children, the popte it do these things are considered a criminery ple, and are called Christians, and the control which these things are done is rut lbum STATES OF AMERICA!

### SLAVERY RECORD

Suppression of the Stare Trads—has munication to the Secretary of the Surface Trads—has munication to the Secretary of the Surface Lt. McIntosh, of the U. S. schoose Few that had been despatched by our Greens of the Surface Surface Suppression of the since the suppression of the since the suppression of the size of the suppression of the size of the Surface Surfac

of that description had been there for months.

On Tuesday the 1st of January, Jie. Ji. Intosis sailed for Port Prays, Islande Sk. from whence his letter was dated ent k, and believing that there was a profit of finding the sehr, he was in second with the river Gallinas, on the star of Afrait, was preparing to the Sanday following. For the profit of the Sanday following, Prayson, any Education Islands profit of the Sanday following the second any Education Islands of the Sanday following the second second in the second second known here, and is called the Primes of the Garrying from fifty to sixty mean said sail very fast. She has made seven lawy to the Coast, and always takes the saw fat to the Coast, and always takes the saw fat the above mentioned river.

BASSA SLAVE TRADE

BASSA SLAVE TRADE.

Many of our distant readers believe that
Shave trade on this coast is complete;
down; and we confess, while decline
supposition. It is not that we have no
the trade of the trade of the trade of the
supposition. It is not that we have no
the trade of the trade of the trade
to which while we deplore the
subject which, while we deplore the
venture. All we can do, in our present
world, and invoke the aid of those in
put it down.—Liberia Herald, of Dec. 8.

A negro girl, a slave, in Fairfax co. (Va.) lastif, ereted her infant child. 2 months old, in a read and left; it there to be never found 13 days from the control of the c

COMM COLOR Mr. EDITOR Reading. member of ndover—the ndover—the inself upon the cent discussi all panting the cent discussi all panting the cent discussion and cent from the comment of the cent of the ce

rpected, that ad supporters from the bitte ad been mad beaker, in all lible Societies ons, evidently on, that the o ociety was muons, and for si hich every on e case knows e impression is difficult to e might with the opposition ing the proprie In order to d ween the frie Colonization S and circumstan nust be considuarks in relationst. It had, hed that it was colored people d that it was plored people a this country annot be rese affluence of pro-hange before graded situation

is complexion pised. The isolored people ransported to linction had be went into a lab er impractical all enjoyment He said the will is said the will exist in turner or evidence to eedings at N oosed College marriage law reatment white lady in Comempted to est of color. He is the persecution of by Colonization S which is made in this country ation turne n this country utions as the ied to Africa! wonder that onization Socie

The speaker The speaker ion, and grave vould be willin women! His tale and disgu He next und that the Coloni immediate abol tion to be true emancipation the misery of condition of t worse than th

ncipation to slaughter!
your bosom, ar
life to the win alayes to remain a several the several the several the several the several through through the several thr ror is fated

But the Soc fere with slave that the Bible terfere with Po Ply to distribut naturally occu Bible Society, official docume that Popery is its abominatio if it should do no; and so w ought not to b

But the Soc ate slavery. In as well be pre-ties perpetuate ducing many t spirits, they le

COMMUNICATIONS.

COLONIZATION LOGIC!

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hat the ly put in the same bette st on uelties of pre-t situa-vilited

COLONIZATION LOGIC!

Ms. Enroa:—I had an opportunity, on shahd evening last, of listening to an advance of the Colonization Society, as indefence of the Colonization Society, greating. The speaker was a Mr. McLane, greating. The speaker was a Mr. McLane, to sumber of the Theological Seminary at matter of the Theological Seminary at the same individual who obtraded inself upon the audience at Salem during the cast discussion between Messra. Buffum all Banforth, and who stated that he was a most North Carolina. As his saddress. panforth, and who stated that he was a ve of North Carolina. As his address designed to vindicate the Colonization cty from the charges brought rself and others, a brief notice of it be interesting.

I yourself and others, a brief notice of it any be interesting as wing, that every besevent object had its opposers. Such was 
the feat in relation to Bible, Missionary 
and Tract Societies; and the Colonization Socity had received its full share of misrepresention and abuse. It might reasonably be 
espected, that the character of the friends 
after the butter and malignant assaults which 
after the butter and malignant assaults which 
after the butter and malignant assaults which 
after the state of the state of the 
spectra in alluding to the esposers of the 
Buds. Societies and other bendvolent associations, crickently was, to convey the impression that the opposition to the Colonization 
society was made by a similar class of persent and or similar reasons—an impressionthe severy one acquainted with the facts in 
the case knows to be false. If this was not 
the impression which he designed to convey, 
it difficult to see the force of his remarks; 
the might with the same propriety have alluded 
the expectation which is made to incorporative the mornicors of Noddle's Island.

suith with the same propriety have alluded but expection which is made to incorporating the proprietors of Noddle's Island.

In order to decide the question at issue between the friends and the opponents of the colonization Society, he said the condition as the considered. He then made a few remains relation to slavery, which, were very set. It ind, he said, no parallel. He declared to the colonization of the colonization that it was utterly impossible to raise the slored people to an equality with the chites resis country. The colored man, he said, annot be rescued here from the withering annot be rescaed here from the withdrane of prejudice; the laws of mind must hange before he can be raised from his de-raised situation in this country; as long as as complexion continues sable, he will be de-The interest and happiness of the ored people demand that they should be asported to Africa. He said a line of distion had been drawn by the Creator, and at into a labored argument to prove the utest into a labored argument to prove the ut-ir impracticability of restoring them to the ill enjoyment of-their rights in, this country, e said the whole question in regard to Colo-stion incred upon this point. He adverted, revidence to sustain his position, to the pro-ceedings at New-Haven in relation to a prosed College for the people of color, to the griage law in Massachusetts, and to the atment which he said had been received by lady in Connecticut, who had recently at a lady in Connecticut, who had recently at-tumped to establish a school for young ladies of color. He forget to mention, however, that the presention to which he alluded was caus-ed by Colonizationists. The friends of the Colonization Society are opposing every effort which is made to educate the colored people in this country, and pleading their own perse-riculas at the reason why they should be car-ricle to Africa! How benevolent! Is it not wonder that any one should oppose the Col-ization Society?

The speaker alluded to the marriage ques n, and gravely inquired whether his hearers said be willing to marry colored men and omen! His remarks on this point were tale and disgusting—too much so to require serious refutation.

He next undertook to answer the objection hat the Colonization Society was opposed to amediate abolition. He admitted the allega sen to be true, and attempted to show tha cipation in this country only enhanced nisery of the slaves. He described the the misery of the slaves. He described the condition of the free people of color as far were than that of the slaves. Universal stancipation would be a signal for an onset to lengther! As well might you terr out you become, and expose the throbbing orb of fits to the wind and sun, as to emancipate the slaves to remain in this country. O, how be-revolent the slaveholders are in refusing to bleast their retires! No generally to starp you berate their victims! 'No parallel' to slr , and yet it is better than freedom!! The error is fated to run crooked.'

But the Society was pledged not to inter-ere with slavery. As well might it be said that the Bible Society was pledged not to inarticle with Popery, because its object was sim-ply to distribute the Bible. Here the question maturally occurred to my mind— What if the Bible Society, in its annual reports and other Side Society, in its annual reports and other Social documents, should undertake to phow har Popery is Christianity, or to apologize for its abominations? Ought it to be supported, if it should do this? Eyery man would say— and so we say the Colonization Society ought not to be supported, while it continues be the apologist of slavery. But the Society they a tendency to perpetu-

But the Society has a tendency to perpetu be also society has a tendency to perpetual be slavery. In answer to this he said, it might is well be pretended that Temperance Societies perpetuate intemperance—because, by interior that it is a society of the soci

a few, who will continue it on account of its a few, who will continue it on account of its increasing profit. But here another question occurred to my mind. Suppose the American Temperance Society, in its annual reports and other official documents, should advocate the doctrine that men ought not to cease selling and drinking run immediately; ought it to be supported? Every true temperance man would say, no; and so we say of the Colonization Society, that it does not deserve support while it, inculcates the doctrine that men ought not to cease from robbery and oppression at once. iciety, that it does not deserve support while it, inculcates the doctrine that men ought not to cease from robbery and oppression at once. The Temperance Society is doing all it can to make the traffic in ardent spirits disreputable, and to induce men to leave off drinking at once. If the Colonization Society did the same in relation to alwary, our opposition would cease. It is not true, that Temperance Societies make the traffic in spirits more profitable to a few, by inducing some to abandon it. On the contrary, they diminish the profit by lessoning the demand.

The speaker undertook to show, on the authority of letters from the South, that the enemies of the Colonization Society there were the advocates of perpetual slavery. It seems, from his statements, that some slaveholders have not yet learned that the Society 'will contribute more effectually to the continuous

contribute more effectually to the continuance and strength of the system' [slavery] 'than all other measures which can be devised. They ought to read the African Repository, to make themselves acquainted with the real object of the Society.

The speaker next made a voyage to Libe-

ria, and read sundry documents in relation to the unexampled prosperity of the Colony, and the moral character of the Colonists. He did not read the last letter of Gov. Mechlin, how-ever, and it was well for his cause that he did not, for the statements it contains are directly contrary to the testimony which he adduced He undertook to show that the Colonists were very temperate; but he neglected to mention that 1400 barrels of ardent spirit are sold in the Colony annually!—about half a barrel to every man, woman and child!! Perhaps, however, they do not drink it themselves, but only

sell it to spiritualize the natives.

I could not repress a smile, when, at the close of this address, it was announced by the clergyman of the parish that a meeting would be held next week to form an Anti-Slavery Society. The people of that place appear to be well satisfied that the Colonization Society is unworthy of support, and I have no doubt that an efficient auxiliary to the New-England Anti-Slavery Society will be speedily formed. SPECTATOR

[For the Liberator.]

MR EDITOR-An attentive reader of you

Ma EDITOR—An attentive reader of your valuable paper woul feel greatly obliged to any person, who will furnish correct answers to all, or any, of the following questions.

1. How many colored persons have been actually sent to Liberia, who were manumitted by their masters expressly on the condition of their going to Africa? In giving a correct answer to this question, it will be necessary to exclude all the 'recaptured Africans' together with all those who went from cans,' together with all those who went from North Carolina, and other places, under the Norm Caronna, and other places, under the patronage and principally at the expense of the Society of Friends; for it is well known that since 1787, there has not been a single Slave in the possession of any acknowledged Quaker in America. (See African Repos. vol. 2, p. 233.) No law of man prevented the Quaker in America. (See African Repos. vol. 2, p. 233.) No law of man prevented the members of that sect from obeying the law of God. They not only gave liberty to their slaves, but they have given large sums of money to assist that portion of them who chose to emigrate to Ganada, to Hayti, or Liberia. But to return. In the Liberator, and if I mistake not, the North American Review, it is stated that the number is 388. In the address published by the Colonization Society, in June last, the number is stated to be 613, while Mr Danforth says 700, and Mr B. Edwards, in his address before the Bostoin B. Edwards, in his address before the Boston B. Edwards, in his address before the Boston Lyceum, stated the number to be 7000. Now how am I to ascertain how many are now free in Liberia, where, as Mr Danforth says, 'the gospel shines in all its purity,' who would still have been slaves, had they remained in this benighted heathen land? 'Who shall decide when doctors disagree?'

2. What is the exact number of the 'recapfured Africans, who have been sent to Lib fured Africans' who have been sent to Liberria, and who it seems by the African Repository are the most industrious people in the
Colony, and of course are far above those 'vagrants,' the 'lowest and most abandoned
of their class,' as Gov. Mechlin styles them, who
according to Mr Clay went as 'missionaries to
civilize and christianize Africa.'

3. Of the whole number who have emigratde I their her wear, were, by the last ac-

ed to Liberia, how many were, by the last ac-counts, still living? On the 28th of April, 1832, Gov. Mechlin states, that 'among the emigrants by the Valador, Criterion, James emigrants by the Valador, Criterion, James Perkins, Margaret Mercer, and Crawford, the number of deaths will not average quite 4 per cent. In a subsequent communication, he states that on examination he finds the deaths in the same vessels to be 11 per cent. Perhaps, a stricter scrutiny would again enable him to nearly triple the per centage. Finally, if the as stricter scrutiny would agan enable nim to man Report of the Annual of shaving in the Rev. M Gardy, or may of our friends having in of Indiana, and Mr Frelinghuysen of New-Jersey. The start of the Rev. M Gardy, or may of our friends having in the Rev. M Gardy, or may of the Rev. M Gardy or may be sent on the resolution against Nullification have passed the pretended that Temperance—because, by in-fle last Recorder, that the Sahem discussion result in the last Recorder,

BODUOM.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1833

[For the Liberary]
TO REV, MR. DANPORTH,
TO REV, MR. DANPORTH,
A yearstranian Ministra.
As yearstranian Ministra.
As possessed of the control of the control

Proxidence, R. I.—Que. W. Benson—Greege U. Wyllis.

New.ord, Mans.—March.—Malma. Dahmaon.

New.ord, Mans.—Charlos I. Rewnont.

Prostlant, Mass.—Valtain Window.

The Beard rely with confidence upon the willinguse of their friends to assist in carrying this object
not inmediate effect. They cannot doubt that every
riend of emandaption will be anxious to do something,
and that the necessary funds will be promptly farnished.

J. H. APPLETON, President proten.

SAMUE, E. SEWALL, Corresponding Secretary.

OLIVER JOSISON, Rev. See'y.

Boston, March 6, 1833.

The His M. Garrison's purpose, in falliliment of the

Batten, Moret 6, 1833.

Batten, Moret 6, 1833.

This Mr Garrison's purpose, in fulfilment of the above appointment, to sail for England in the course of three or four weeks. He will leave the Liberator in the hands of a gentlenain and it respects qualified to make it an interesting and efficient publication. Whatever is done by the friends of emancipation, in behalf of his mission, should be done promptly.

Mr Garrison would return his grateful arknowledgement to the Conference of the Conferen

way roug Washington to convert Mr. Goodell, the editor :—Ludicrous 1.

Col. Stone, New-York Commercial Advertiseper, in noticing the super special collection of the Libertise in noticing the super the Colony, political plant of Mr. Garrison the insance utilization. How despicable:

The Libertia Herald is never received at our office. It seems, however, that Russwum and Devany have discharged two pop-guas at the Liberator. The chieving of the Colony is the Colony in the Colony is planting to the Colony in the Colony is planting with the Colony is planting as mixed to promote the mixed the Colony is planting with the Colony is planting as mixed to promote peace on earth and good will onen. \*Quarterly Relview of the Military Force of Libertis.\* That the will fine the montal degular of the missionary outcryptise! in Afficia!

We have never been able to procure the Fourth An-

in Africa!

We have never been able to procure the Fourth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society. The Rev. Mr Gurley, or any of our friends having it in their possession, will confer a favor on us by sending it without delay.

INFAMOUS CONDUCT:

One of the most disgraceful enhibitions of human pride and prejudice, on record, is given in the following letter from as devoiced a fixed to the cause of register from as devoiced as fixed to the cause of register from as devoiced as fixed to the cause of register from as devoiced as fixed to the cause of register from the dails will be sustained triumphandly into the purposes, and that the inhabitants of Cameterny will not untrap and persecution. We example a fixed from the contrap on the prescription of the cause of the contrap on the prescription. We example the contrap of the contrap on the

you in open dobte in Boston, and minital against provided in the company of the class of the control of the Liberator is authorized to make the necessary arrangements—if you chose to confort

IMPORTANT MISSION.
To the Editor of the Liberator is authorized to make the necessary arrangements—if you chose to confort

WATCHIMAN.

IMPORTANT MISSION.
To the Board of Managers of the New-England Anti-table her agency to the the proposed of Managers of the New-England Anti-table her agency arrangements can be made, in Section Society.

The Board of Conforting Managers of the New-England Anti-table her agency arrangements can be made, is shown to the proposed of MAUAL LABOR SELICOTO GLOROLLY MOUTH, and of dismeries allowed by the proposed of MAUAL LABOR SELICOTO GLOROLLY MOUTH, and of dismeries allowed by the proposed of MAUAL LABOR SELICOTO GLOROLLY MOUTH, and of dismeries allowed by the proposed of MAUAL LABOR SELICOTO GLOROLLY MOUTH, and of dismeries allowed by the proposed of MAUAL LABOR SELICOTO GLOROLLY MOUTH, and of dismeries allowed by the proposed of MAUAL LABOR SELICOTO GLOROLLY MOUTH, and of dismeries allowed by the proposed of MAUAL LABOR SELICOTO GLOROLLY MOUTH, and of dismeries allowed by the proposed of MAUAL LABOR SELICOTO GLOROLLY MOUTH, and of dismeries allowed by the proposed of MAUAL LABOR SELICOTO GLOROLLY MOUTH, and of dismeries allowed by the proposed of MAUAL LABOR SELICOTO GLOROLLY MOUTH, and of dismeries allowed by the proposed of MAUAL LABOR SELICOTO GLOROLLY MOUTH, and of dismeries allowed by the proposed of MAUAL LABOR SELICOTO GLOROLLY MOUTH, and of dismeries allowed by the proposed of MAUAL LABOR SELICOTO GLOROLLY MOUTH, and of dismeries allowed by the proposed of MAUAL LABOR SELICOTO GLOROLLY MOUTH, and of the proposed of MAUAL LABOR SELICOTO GLOROLLY MOUTH, and the proposed of MAUAL LABOR SELICOTO GLOROLLY MOUTH, and the proposed of MAUAL LABOR SELICOTO GLOROLLY MOUTH, and the proposed of MAUAL CARROLLY MOUTH, and the proposed of MAUAL CARROLLY MOUTH, and the proposed of MAUAL CARROLLY MO

sign-post, (situated nearly opposite the meeting-house) and affix a written communication, proclaiming that a lown meeting-was legally warned to be convened on Saturday next, to adopt measures for preventing the Saturday next, to adopt measures for preventing the san act, on the first day of the week, the writing, by such an act, on the first day of the week, the writing, by such an act, on the first day of the week, the writing, by such an act, on the first day of the week, the writing, by such an act on the first day of the week, and the saturday of the week of the week of the writing of the writing of the writing of the writing. The writing of the writing onsumination. Yours, &c.
GEORGE W. BENSON.

MR GARRISON says he will notice the Vermo Chromicle soon. He has said so a number of time two believe he has never found time to do it. Vermont Chronicle.

Vermont Chronicle.

[T] Patience, good friends!—You are too ambious. The most important things first.

ADDRESS ON COLONIZATION. ADDRESS 'ON COLONIZATION.

[TA A Address, explanatory of the origin, principles, and tendency of the American Colonization Society, will be delivered in the Town-Hall in Camoridge, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 15th inst., at half past 7 o'clock, by Oliver Johnson of Boston.

A pungent communication will be found on our firs page, from the Boston Telegraph.

A notice of the Social Band of Pittsburgh is in type

The Turif—In the final vote of the House on the Tariff bill, the delegations of Maryland, North Carolina, South, Carolina, Georgia, Kenuteky, Tenesco, Louisiana, Mississippi, Illinois and Alabama, were unanimous in its favor, and those of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New-Jersey, Delaware and Sissoni; unanimous against. The Delaware and Sissoni; unanimous against. New York, I for, 19 against; Pennayivania, 4, for, 21 against; Ohio, 7 for, 7 against; Induan, 2 for, 1 against; Ohio, 7 for, 7 against; Induan, 2 for, 1 against; Ohio, 7 for, 7 against; Mattine of Washington.—A creat tem-

cor, J. against; Indiana, 2 for, I against; I.
Temperance Meeting at Washington.—A great temperance meeting was held at the Cäpitol on Tuesday venning last, Mr. Secretury Cass in the chair, and Hois, Mr. Starter and Secretary. The Chairman power, and was followed by the Rev. Dr. Edwards, Corresponding Secretary of the American Temperance Society; after which resolutions were offered and gress—Mr. Cook of Ohio, Mr. Briggs of Massachusetts, Lewis Condict of New Jersey, Mr Sunard Pennsylvania, Mr Reed of Massachusetts, Mr Typton corriess were closed by some pertinent and forcible remarks from Mr Grundy.

The resolutions against Nullification have passed

DIED—In New-Bedford, Mr. David D. Weaver, ged 33, after a lingering illness. He has left a widow o mourn the loss of an affectionate companion.—[Com.

List of Letters received at the office of the Liberator, since our last paper was ssued.

Arnold Buffum, Providence, R. I., Rev. Henry Jones, Cabot, Vt.; B. W. Wilkins, Pittsburg, Pa.; Thomas Whitson, Valley Mil, Pa.; Aaron Haskell, Jr. West Gardiner, Me.; Rev. Chester Wright, Montpelier, Vt.; Daydor, T. Khushall, Andover, Mass.; Simon Manuel, Cambridge, Mass.; J. W. Jonson, Elmira, N. Y.; Hakes Harris, Baltimore, Md.; Idichard Johnson, New-Bedford, Mass.

# THE ABOLITIONIST.

THE ABOLITIONIST.

No. III. Vol. I.—For March.

THIS DAY published, The Abolitomist, or Record of the New-England Anti-Slavery Society. EDITED BY A COMMITTE.

CONTENTS.—Extracts from the Annual Roport; Address of Wim. J. Snolling, Eeg.; Immediate Emancipation.—No. III.; Letter from James Cropper; Savage and Barbarous Gustonia Coloria. And Committee of Coloria Different Nations; Free People of Coloria Coloriation Society; Marsachusetts Colonization Society; Marsachusetts Colorization Colorization Society; Marsachusetts Colorization Colorizatio

Little Slave; Lament; Christian Lové.

PRUDENCE CRANDALL,

Principal of the Canterbuy, (Conn.) Female
Boarding School.

Returned those who have patronized her School,
and would of vie information that on the first
Monday of April next, her School will be opened of reception of young Lettles and
hitle Misses of the Jones of the June April 1988 of the Misses

Astronomy, Dawing and Pauring, Maise of
the Pinn, together with the French language.

(F The terms, including board, weaking,

The terms, including board, washing, and tuition, are \$25 per quarter, one half paid

Books and Stationary will be furnished

on the most reasonable terms.

For information respecting the School, reference may be made to the following gendleme, viz:—Arthur Tappan, Esq., Rev. Peter Williams, Rev. Theodore Raymond, Rev. Theodore Williams, Rev. Theodore Raymond, Rev. Theodore Williams, Rev. Theodore Named C. Cornish, Rev. George Bourne, Rev. Mr. Hayborn, New-Fork et al., 1987.

Rev. George Bourne, Rev. Mr. Hayborn, New-Fork et al., 1987.

Rev. S. S. Joseph Par. —Rev. S. J. May, Brooklyn, Machalphin, Pa. —Rev. S. May, Brooklyn, May Brooklyn, May Brooklyn, May Benson, Providence, R. I. Canterbury, (Ct.) Feb. 25, 1833.

MEDOSTON, LITER 1987.

M. I. Canterpury, (Ct.) Feb. 25, 1833.

DOSTON LITERARY MAGAZINE
B PThis day published by CLAPP & HULL,
184 Washington street, The Boston Literary
Magazine, for March, 1833.
CONTENTS.—Mowhenn—a Tale of the
Sandwich Islands; The, Ice Spirit—PariFirst; Croccoldie Island; Crooline; The Pisirst; Croccoldie Island; Crooline; The Pisirst; Croccoldie Island; Crooline; The Pisirst; Croccoldie Island; Crooline; The Dissatrons Voyage; The Cross; Prince de Palleyrand; The Prayer of the Lonely Studenby Mrs. Hemnas; Shakespeare's Cordelis;
The Traveller's Evening Song—by Mrs. Hemans; Literary Notices.

### SIROP LES HERBE.

The Traveller's Evening Song—by Mrs. Hemmas; Literary Notices.

SHROP LES HERBE.

"IN'IIS syrup is offered as a sovereign remarked for general debility, colds, coughs, asdum, spitting of blood, all diseases of the breast and lungs, and indeed overy thing leading to consumption. To those who may be diseased to consumption. To those who may be compared to the state of the powerful syrup; and it may be taken in the most delicate state of health, being purely a combination of herbs, roots, plants, &c. &c.

The Proprietor of this Medicine does not recommend it in the general style, by saying produce hundreds of certificates; but side can say, from years of experience among her friends, and in her own family, that it will not only relieve, but entirely remove those complaints she has named above. The proprietor of the Sirop Les Herbe is also fully aware that there are many spurious remoties offered eventually and the state of the sta

### LITERARY.

[From Blackwood's Magazine for January.]
THE TRAVELLER'S EVENING SONG.

Father, guide me! Day declines, Hollow winds are in the pines; Hollow winds are in the pines; O'er the sky's inches and search guard-benger. O'er the sky's inches with the convent is old. Which crewbile with theory swel From the purple monation bore Greeting to the sunset-shore. Now the sailor's vesper-him. Dies away. Father in the forest dim. Be my stay! It the low and shirring thill I be the low and shirring thing.

Be my stay!

In the low and shivering thrill
Of the leaves, that late hung still;
In the doll and muffled tone
Of the seew-work's distant monn;
Of the seew-work's distant monn;
There are signs of tempet, single,
Ominous, with sullen sound,
Falls the closing dusk around,
Falls the closing dusk around,
Of the wild,
Of the wild,
Of the wild,
Save thy child!
Many a swill and sounding the properties of the closing the story and shade

Save thy child!

Many a wift and sounding plume
Homewards, through the beding gloon
O'er any way, hath fifted that,
Since the drawell surseem passed
From the chesnut's ruddy bark,
And the pools now low and dark,
Where the wakening sight winds sigh.
Through the long reeds mournfully.
Romeward, homeward, all things hast
God o'might!

God of might!
Shield the homoless midst the waste
Be his light!

Be his light!

In his distant croile-rest,
Now my habe is laid to rest;
Begutiful his slumber seems
With a glow of beavenly dreams,
His property of the control of the cont

Darker, wilder, grows the night— Not a star sends quivering light Through the massy arch of shade By the stern old forest made. Thou! to whose unslumbering eye All my pathway open lies, By thy Son, who knew distress the lonely wilderness, here no roof to that blest head

Shelter gave—
Father! through the time of dread,
Save, oh! save!

THE BROOK AND THE BIRD.

BIRD.

Little brook that windest Little brook that windest
On thy noisy way,
Tell me if thou findest
Pleasure all the day?
Art thou ever roaming
Where the woods are green,
Thy bright waters foaming
Flowery banks between?

BROOK.

No! through distant meadow
I must on my way;
Not for the evening shadowa
Would I wish to stay; Piercing as I wander
Many a silent-cell,
While my streams meande
Through the gloomy dell

Amough the gooding dell.

BIRD.

When the winds are bowling
O'er thy silver breast,
And the skies are scowling,
Findest then no rest?
Hast then not a cavern
For thy nightly home,
Like a peaceful haven,
Where no wild winds come?

No! I never slumber No! I never slumber,
Never want the light;
But I watch and number
Every star of night;
Marking all the beauty
Of the heavenly throng,
Mingling joy and duty,
As I glide along.

When the tempest lower
On the distant hills,
Sends the terrent pouring
Down the gentle rills;
Art thou still believing Storms will cease to be, Never, never grieving O'er the change in thee?

No! and for this reason Will I know no fear, Will I know no fear,
Each returning season
Comes with every year;
Thus I'm never weary
Of the sleet and rain;
Winter winds are dreary,
But summer smiles again.

TO THE STARS.

Ye sleepless-sessings that ever keep
On the steep heights of Heaven's arriel towers
Your glittering vigils, or with silent sweep
Rush in the track of the immorth hours,—
Whence have ye lighted those eternal fires
That shine, and ever shine, while thomes decay
Aid men in generations pass away
Like phantoms, and the world of life expires?
F-Aless the source from whence, in goldern our TO THE STARS Like phantoms, and the world of life expires? I Endless the source from whence, in goldern urars, That radiant light ye draw, which ever burns, That radiant light ye draw, which ever burns, And still will burn, and never cease to shine!

Shadows of the Elernal! ye do tell
Secrets most deep of the Unsearchable;
Oh! shed your living beams around this soul of mid DAVID MALLOCK, A. M

IMMORTALITY Still seems it strange, that thou shouldst live it.

Is it less strange that thou shouldst live at all?

This is a miracle; and that no more.

Y

## MISCELLANEOUS

We do not feel at liberty, to withhold the following article, however, that it is with the first property of t

TO THE PUBLIC

A few weeks since, we inserted a notice from the Managers of the Wiberforce Colony, of Colored People in Upper Canada, cautioning the public against paying any moneys, intended for the use of that settlement, to Israel Lewis, the former Agent, as he has been removed, and another appoined in his place. Since the publication of this notice, we have seen a paragraph in the Utica Elucidator, contradicting that statement, and representing Lewis as still the Agent of the Colony, and withal a much persecuted man. The tenor of the paragraph also inclines us to suspect that Lewis is still continuing to collect moneys ostensibly for the use of that interesting settlement.

lensibly for the use of that interesting settlement.

In view of the facts above alluded to, we deemed it our duty to make enquiries respecting the whole subject, and we give below the result—premising that the statement rests on the authority of \*Justin Steteard\*, a colored man of the first respectability, well known in Rochester, where he resided a number of years, as man of integrity and property. He is President of the Board of Managers of the Wilberforce Colony—and was so when Lewis was appointed agent.

It seems, from the information which we have obtained, that Lewis's management and neglect to account in detail for many collec-

force Colony—and was so when Lewis was appointed agent.

It seems, from the information which we have obtained, that Lewis's management and neglect to account in detail for many collections, and his refusal to pay over moneys contributed for the use of the Colony, created much dissuffication, and would have caused much dissuffication, and would have caused much dissuffication for the work of the Colony, created vious to the time it actually took place, but for the interposition of Mr. Steward. Lewis then pledged himself to reform and to account hon-orably for all moneys received by him—and accordingly the disaffected members of the colony agreed to overlook the errors which they supposed him to have committed. Hereceived new vouchers, and again went on a mission. The result was the same. He did not account for the moneys he received, and the Colony came to the determination to dismiss him. He was dismissed, and the Rev. Jastes Strauer, a man of sterling integrity and the Colony came to the determination to dismiss him. He was dismissed, and the Rev. Jastes Strauer, a man of sterling integrity and the Colony came to the determination to dismiss him also the way of the sterling integrity and the Colony current for the particular to the colony of the colony of the product of the product of the particular to the colony of the product of the public, and to guard against their being cheated, that Israel Lewis is not now, and hashoot for a long time past, been an agent, in any shape, for the Wilberforce Colony of Upper Canada—and request editors generally to be imposed upon.

In making this statement, justice requires

shape, to the Wintercree Coony or Uppersonable to Inake known this fact, that the public may not be imposed upon statement, justice required to imake known this fact, that the public may not be imposed upon statement, justice required to impose the statement of the Colony have constituted Lewis their Agent to issue and sell certificates in this capacity, he is certainly duly authorised: of stock for an Academy. So far as he action that the colony of the Wilberforce Colony—and as an act of justice to worthy colored people, who are endeavoring to form settlement in Canada, whither the persecuted of their race may hend their steps, we request of their race may hend their steps, we request of their race may hend their steps, we request of their race may hend their steps, we request of their race may hend their steps, we request of their race may hend their steps, we request of their race may hend their steps, we request of their race may hend their steps, we request of their race may hend their steps, we request of their race may hend their steps, we request of their race may hend their steps, we request of their race may hend their steps, we request of their race may hend their steps, we request of their actions of their steps. The public should not be a supersonable with a fraud—but the has no other colony, than the vouchers which he improperly and iterative prefixed to give up, when he was supersonable with a fraud—but the horizontal against imposition, and to and a praiseverthy undertaking. We would insinuate no other charges against Lewis than those plainly noted above. He may be strictly honest—but at the same time it must be stated, that he is wasteful and extravagant in the extreme, and seems not to know the value of money.

Willesforce, Sattlement in Upper-Camelian and the same time it must be stated, that he is wasteful and extravagant in the extreme, and seems not to know the value of money.

It is not extended in the content of the content of

CF CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC. 

ARTHUR TAPPAN.

'DEATH'S DOINGS.'

'DEATH'S DOINGS.'

It has been repeatedly remarked that in the ourse of the year 1832, a very unusual numer of individuals died, who were distinguished for their literary and scientific attainments, or for their celebrity in official stations. The or for their neerry and scientific attainments, or for their celebrity in official stations. The following list contains the names of a part only of those who closed their mortal career within the period above mentioned, with the date of their decease.—Daily Adv.

the period above memorica, which can be due to their decease.—Daily Afv.

Jan. 28. Dr. Bell, founder of the System of Mutual Instruction, in his 80th year at Cheltenham, England.

Peb. 3. Craibbe, the poet, at Tonbridge, aged 73.

" 22. Goethe, the distinguished German author, in his 83d year, at Weimar.

March 10. Clementi, the composer, near Evenham, in his 81st year.

April 29. Sir Richard Birnie, in Bow-st., London, in the 73d year of his age.

April 30. Dr. Huntington, Bishop of Hereford.

April 30. Dr. Huntington, Bishop of Hereford.

May 13. Baron Cuvier, at Paris.

May 14. Cassimir Perrier, the Prime Minister of France, at Paris.

May 25. Sir William Grant, late Master
of the Rolls in England.

May 30. Sir Junes Mackintosh.

May 30. Sir Junes Mackintosh.

Chancery

Barrister, in his 82d yearle,

June 62. Jeremy Bentham, in his 85th year.

June 63. Jeremy Bentham, in his 85th year.

June 64. Jeremy Bentham, in his 85th year.

June 69. Lord Amesbury, [C. Dundas, Jor
half a celtury member of Parliament from

Berkshire', in his 82th year.

July 22. Young Bonaparte, Duke of Reichstudt, in his 25th year, at the Palace of Schem
Line 12. Sir Junes 1 Palace 1 Palace 1 Palace

Line 12. Sir Junes 1 Palace 1 Palace

Market 1 Palace 1 Palace 1 Palace 1 Palace

Line 1 Palace 1 Palace 1 Palace 1 Palace

Line 1 Palace 1 Palace 1 Palace 1 Palace

Line 1 Palace 1 Palace 1 Palace 1 Palace

Line 1 Palace 1 Pala

runn, Austria.
July 31. Sir Edward Home, in his 77th

year.

September 16. Field Marshal Sir Alfred
Clarke, in his 87th year.

Sept. 21. Sir Walter Scott, at Abbotsford,
in his 62d year.

Oct. 23. Gen. Wm. Dalrymple, in his 96th

year. November 3. Sir John Leslie, Professor of Natural Philosophy, at Edinburgh, in his 67th

year.

November 4. Lord Tenderden, Lord Chief
Jestice of Great-Britain, in his 71st year.

November 18. Dr. Spurzheim, at Boston,
Mass. Iass.
December 14. Admiral Sir Henry Black-

December 14. Administration of Conyngham, wood, aged 62. Dec. 28. The Marquis of Conyngham, aged 63, Professor Scarpa.
Philip Doddridge, Member of Congress for Virginia, at Washington.
Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, at Baltimore.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH. About a fortnight ago, George Gurside, of York, U. C. (formerly ago, George Gurside, of York, U. C. (formerly being thrown from an unruly horse against a cart or wagon—by which accident his brains were dashed out. Men may, and do, evade the laws and avert the judgments of human tribunals—but the proflection is forced upon water of the proflection of forced upon water the proflection is forced upon water the proflection is forced upon water the melancholy fate of the unfortunate subject of these remarks. Mr. Garside, (who was by

reflection is forced upon us, in contemplating the melanchoy fate of the unfortunate audject of these remarks, Mr. Garside, (who was by trade a butcher), resided near Fort Ningara in 1826, when the ill-fated William Monaxa was brought to that place. He was one of the number who, on the night of the 14th September, took Morgra across to the Canada side, and who assisted to remand him to the Fort. On the following night, Garside was one of a party, led by Col. King, who went into the Fort for the purpose of putting their prisoner to death.

into the Fort for the purpose or parang, and prisoner to death.

This party, after a long and vehement dispute, were prevailed upon by one of their number, to suspend further action until he could send an Express to Rochester, apprising the persons who had sent Morgan to the Fort, that it was before that we dispose of him. On the night of an Express to Rechester, appressing use persons who had sent Morgan to the Fort, that it was their duty to dispose of him. On the night of the 19th, after the Messenger returned from Rochester, four men took Morgan in a Boat which was rowed into the Channel, where weights were fixed to him, and his body consigned to the deep! It is thought, by many, that Garside was one of these four, but of this we are not certain! That he was one, who took Morgan to Ganada, and subsequently went into the Fort to execute him, is beyond all question. Immediately after the investigation commenced, Garside field to Canada, where, it seems, he came to an untimely end.

da, where, it seems, he came to an untimely end.

It is remarkable, that of the persons who recossed with Morgan, into Canada, only one (Edward Giddins) survives! Mr. Hague, who was in the boat holding a loaded pistol at Morgan's breast, died of a Cancer. Col. King the seems of the control of the control

CONGRESS.

In the course of the debate in the Senate on the 20th ult. as we find it in the Globe, the following occurrence is noted:

Mr. Grundy gave way to Mr. Wester, who may be sirely ground the wished to make a circle ground. following of

Mr. Grundy gave way to Mr. Webster, who said he wished to make a single remark upon the allusion made by the Senator from the also sissippi, to his course in the other House at a former period. He should not submit to make any explanation to that Senator. The gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) was a member of the other House during the whole period referred to, unid was perfectly acquainted with the particulars of his contract that was the bleasure of that Senator to go interest the senator of the senator of the senator of the tendency of the tendency of the senator form Mr. Senator form Mr. Foindexter said he felt himself contents of the Senator from Mr. Foindexter said he felt he most perfect contempt for the Senator from Massachuscutz. Mr. Poindexter was called to order, and the matter ended.

Mr. Poindexter feel contempt for Mr. WEB-STER!!!-U. S. Gazette.

AND MORAL.

Hurrivo ix Luxivos. By James Hall, copt when old age requires to Lag.—In very early times, a negro man was been agained in the night, in the lower part of Kentucky, from one settlyment to aucther, the distance was several miles, and the country over which he travelled entirely unsettled. In the morning his carcass was found entirely stripped of fesh. Near it aly an axec overect with blood, and all around the bushes were beaten down, the ground trodden, and how the country to the control of the contr

On the ensuing day, some of the neighbors assembled, and destroyed the captives with great rejoicings.

Sixuelar Event. The following very singular event occurred in the town of Madison in this county, shoult three weeks since,—Mr. Begismit Smith had a place on his farm of shooting them. One morning, soon after day break, he started for the place for this purpose, when on reaching his covert or bough house, he discovered a large animal near the fox bait. He at first took it for a large dog belonging to one of his neighbors, but a shift of position by the animal satisfied him at once that it was not a dog, but an enormous black roof, whereupon he discharged his gun at him, of position by the animal satisfied him at once that it was not a dog, but an enormous black roof, whereupon he discharged his gun at him, of the started for the started of the when the day and appeared as if dead, which Mr. Smith supposed to be the case, and laying down his gun, advanced towards him. When he had approached within ten or filteen feet of him, but he last approached within ten or filteen feet of him, but he wolf for a started for the wolf and tumble' commenced, each striving to get the other under, the wolf all the while retaining his grip upon Mr. Smith's leg, being and possible and the started for the size of the started for the wolf upon him, seeded in throwing the well upon bands acceeded in throwing the well upon bands acceeded in throwing the well upon bands acceeded in the winds of the started for the started him him, and planged it into the throat of his ferocious assailant who continued his hold upon Mr. Smith's leg, biting and growling, until he bled to death—Alf. S. received but very little higher in the candid, his hick boot protecting his leg from the scale and proving a measuring nearly five feet from smout to tall—Somerset (Maine) Journal.

Reroam. Brougham, brother to the Lord Chancellor, who may be presumed to have

Journal.

Report. Brougham, brother to the Lord
Chancellor, who may be presumed to have
had a peep behind the curtain, in the course
of his election speech at Kendal, spoke to the
following effect on this most important subicet:

self much longer. He then gave decembed his world growth of his election speech at Rechail, spoke to the following effect on this most important subject:

'As a sincere friend to the church, I will advocate a thorough reform of its abuses—not a bit-by-bit reform, but one that will be as effectual, as satisfactory as the late reform in the representation of the people. I would abolish tithes in kinds by adopting a small war of the people in the representation of the people. I would abolish tithes in kinds by adopting a small representation of the people. I would also boils tithes in kinds by adopting a small representation of the people. I would also boils tithes the wards a church whisely of not acknowledge. (Great applause) are a ward of the people in the wards as church whisely of not acknowledge. (Great applause) are a ward to work should be compelled to support another. (Loud cheers.) I would also confine the clergy to secular pursuits, and not allow them to interfere in politics. (Cheers.) The bench of Isshop form no small portion of the House of Lords; taking minors into consideration, I should think they will form about one tenth of the contraction of the state of Lords; taking minors into consideration, I should think they will form about one tenth of the contraction of the state of Lords; taking minors into consideration, I should think they will form about one tenth of the people in the state of the people in the p

Compliment to New-England, owing beautiful compliment to Ne lowing beautiful compliment to Ne was pronounced by the Hon. Willia ard of North Carolina, in the course delivered in the United States Ho

"Did I believe it essential to the prevention of the verificate of the Southern States a manufactories of the North Should be with the dust, it would be an unplease with the dust, it would be an unplease of the North Should be with the dust, it would be an unplease of the should be with the dust, it would be an unplease of the should be should

A few evenings since, a handse A few centings since, a haldeone girl, a domestic in a respectable family city, was sent out, on errand. She proceeded far up Broadway, when she costed by one of those worthies, where the cost of the control of the cost of the control of the cost arge of a ed orphans, thus kind

Melancholy Event.—We have from a gentleman in Hammond t in this village, which gives the ticulars of an accident which has ticulars of an accutent when nas me may ead in that vicinity. The facts, as a littlem, are those: A Mr. Lemud Missip, companied by his son and a stranger but sided at Jones Mills, in Canada, were cast to the stranger of th ed in that vicinity. The them, are these: A Mr. Le

voL. BOS IP LET

> AT WM.

Two 2,25 at the year.

All and The from the from

Joseph Nathan Harve Charles Abner Benjan Charles Edwar Richar Edwar James

John F.

Henry Alfred Eleaze

John W Henry l Frederic William William Philip // George Charles Nathani William James V Josiah C Eli Haz Erwin S Isane G John Th George

Isaac S Abner I Joseph Joseph Robert J. B. V George Thoma John P Thoma James Edward Thoma Willian

George James James Willian Elizur Benjar Jonatha Nathan Robert Andre Austin Paola l

Joseph TH IT'I en time the ho er. In my robbery a sing in our fe gooner or le wortake tho these reason before meastion of the s

[From to Ma. Is constrained by to the extracts of the first processes with ours following. The oh they have sent time peal to him recently.