VOL. III.

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WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON AND ISAAC KNAPP, PUBLISHERS.

NO. 30.

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SOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.]

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

THE LIBBRATOR

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

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

TERMS.

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Dollars per annum, payable in advance—
he end of six months— \$2,50 at the expiration

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AGENTS.

Joseph C. Lovejoy, Nathan Winslow. Bangor.
Portland.
RIRE.
Exeter.
Acworth.
Windham.
Meriden. Rafus E. Gutler, Bavid Cambell,

Rant J. Coller,
Braid Cambell,
David Cambell,
David Cambell,
David Cambell,
Cantes W. Fearson,
William H. Haddey,
Harry Kimell,
Carles Whipple,
Alear Little,
Beptamin Coleman,
Carles L. Remond,
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Edward J. Pompey,
James C. Authony,
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Thomss Williams,
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Williams
Williams
Officer
George Cary,
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Harrisburg.
Jennerville,
Carlisle.
Lewistown,
Williamsport
Valley Mill.
Wilkesbarre.

William Do.

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James Hambleton,
Sames Leach,
William Hill,
Elizar Wright, jr.
Orsimus D. Canfield, Cincinuati. Spruce Vale. Chillicothe. Washington. Hudson. Copley.

Jonathan Shaw, Nathaniel Field, Nettle Creek. ILLINOI Robertus H. Stephenson, Greenville.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
Benjamin Lundy, Washington City.
BRITISH DOMINIONS.
Andrew Garrison, St. John, N. B.

NEW-YOR

St. John, N. B.
K.
New-York City.
Brooklyn.
Hudson.
Poughkeepsie.
Albany,
Elmira.
Rochester.
Buffalo.
Watertown.
Saratoga.
Syracuse.
Geneva,
Rr.

torn from relatives by sefzure or sale, is restricted every where except in this republic. It is true that we have been to a Gogd marriages of skave, (6d) Yes the sale where the several properties of the proper

Figin A. Bell. New York City.

Sorger Hogarth,
Manahaid Blound,
Poughkeepsie:
William P. Griffin,
Albany.
Shahaid Blound,
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William P. Griffin,
Albany.
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Poughkeepsie:
William P. Griffin,
Albany.
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Total, Nija Registr, Oc. 2, 1831

The Assertien Brig Const. belonging to Franklin Amfield of Alexandra, wrecked on Above, cargo 160 alaves; great accinement at Nasan lest the slaves should be enasceptate; and they were four to with should be enasceptate; and they were four to with a orgovernor, with an address seguinst discharging them.

Be Praident Address to B. March 25, 1831.

Be Praident Address to B. March 25, 1831.

Be Praident Address to the state of the with the state of the with a difference of the with a d

We have seen that many of the tylennical statutes of the alaves states apply equally to free colored, men as to thaves; the exclusion of their testimony persults as the state of the state

sumed in favor of loberty, and put the borden of proteter mater. Annot, or subscepatally by the law upon the
mater and annotes between mater and almo, says
beformory, its appreticul exercise of the most behaveous passions, the most unremitting desposition on one
passions, the most unremitting despotien on one
port, and degrading submissions on the other. The
ments of weak, poit an the same airs in the circle of
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ment into the circle of annotes and bepot
extra supported him through his trial, and inflet on his
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fering brethren. When the measure of their team
and he full—when the defined of the working of an overruing Providence, and bepot
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[SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1838.

inpon the party canning a dispensation of the laws of nature and ministening the doctrine that a man is no nature and ministening the doctrine that a man is not a simple of the control of the case. It is impossible to calculate the extent of the crushy and wreteledenses to which this single change, however small it may appear to surreflecting persons, has subjected the American agrot. It fains the whole political atmosphere which he beauther. There is the same difference between the Roman and American alave law in this respect, that there is between having wholescome liaily trues and esting it with confidence produces the poison before a subject of the produces of the produces

f sells us of the ameliorations, which 'the boding principles of christismily' have wrongfi in the slave laws of Rome.

But a multisude of cenetiments bear with an exclusive and ingenious severity open the free people of Rome.

But an unbitude of cenetiments bear with an exclusive and ingenious severity open the free people of which 20 He percent the Gooppel, they are punished with 100 He proved that field it wild good risinguished.

For a free colored mns to pravice medicine, it death unless he prove that he did it wild good risinguished and the provinciple of the service of the serv

hall vessels and have as many detrees in their crews as if the offspring, a mulatto, be a handsome female, 300 to 1000 dollar may be obtained for her in the N. Oleebw market. It is an occurrence of no surcommon and the state of the state o

esclaves je considere la liberete entirest dost lis jonistent stous cet apport comme une respece de compensatent state. 2. fast. 3.12.

33. Any face colored person, ordained or noit, in he
punished thirty-nine lankes, and to be seized by any
person without warrant for preceding of excloring at
any religious meeting—5-81. Va. 1825. i. 8.2. 6.1.

Charleston by the punished thirty-nine lankes—6.9. 52.

[The patroles and police officers usually lay on more
than thirty-nine lankes. The intention is saterly distable the punished thirty-nine lankes—6.9. 57.

[The patroles and police officers usually lay on more
than thirty-nine lankes. The intention is saterly dis54. Free negroes for administering meetine to be
unbased with eath—581s. Vir. 1819. Ch. 160, § 55.

55. All meetings of free negroes or multitors for
to be malword in samehiles, and in the broken in upon
and dispersed and whipped by eny sworm officer feering
rakes at the discernision of any justice of the peace—
Steve. Digest Larks of S. C. Vol. iz, p. 254.

[Three appears to be gross typority in the language
of this statute of Virgins. The impression intended
ray in discernish. The impression intended
ray in discernish. The time cancel of rending and
writing, and to award sentence of Lyenty laskes orturay laskes orturay in the control of the punishe of provinces
be looked to cloudy; it will be seen that forevere it he
by which any avorn officer, (the time is provided to the punishe of provinces
by which any avorn officer, (the jumble of provinces) and the provinces

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1. The control of the punishe of provinces

1. The control of the punished provinces

1. The control of the control of the punished provinces

1. The c filing in tower of affection and fidelity, presence of the power over her devoted lover, has, after unting better that with his, and giving him all that a woman has to give, found when to the control of the property of the control of the control of the property of the control of the control

they please. (60) This law, adding so much to the previous nijustice of slavery, originated with South Carolina. I suppose it is a new first by which we are to know those besign principles or ancient nor modern slavery affords the slightest precedent for a law of the slightest precedent for a law of this kind. But the legislators of those States were not so transported with rage against fee colored men, but that they remembered to be so prudent as to except free negroes arriving on board exeste of var. There might be dauge in seizing the seamen of such vessels; but I am not able to perceive why a foge-negro. conting on board a vessel of war would be less likely to spread the infection of freedom, than thee coming on the same of the seamen of such vessels; but I am not able to perceive why a foge-negro. conting on board a vessel of war would be less likely to spread the infection of freedom, than thee coming on the same of the seamen of the same o

rights, which moves, an essent to pumpe use beam, into war! into war! into war! I make the properties about multifactions? Every above state has multiful from ten to twenty years the only article of the constitution, which protects our free follow-citizens among them; while at the same time they come and claim to the last point of flesh the execution of that provision of the Constitution, which secures to them their property in alaves among us. There is not a slave state into which a free color-citizen of a free state can set fost, without her colorised citizen of a free state can set fost, without properties and colorised to the state of the colorised colorised to the state of the colorised colorised to the colorised colorised to the colorised colorised to the colorised colorised to the colorised coloris and only the Constitution of the United Sintes, but also the leaws of nations, and our treasile "with every anomemerical people both of the "old you'dt and the new And yet we ground to it, and these same people, not satisfied with such plant abjectness, have threatened us with seession and an alliance with Great British; and by their threatening and obsistering they recorded to the control of the control of

COMMUNICATIONS.

[For the Liberator] UNCLE SIMON'S EASY CHAIR No. V.

It was my intention to give you a different communication this week, but having seen in the Emancipator an article concerning Liin the Emancipator an article contenting Hi-beria, which I presume you intend to publish, I beg leave to request you to add a few notes to the latest missionary intelligence

FROM LIBERIA [From the (N. Y.) Eman

IATEST MESIONARY INTELLIGENCE FROM LIBERIA :!

[Frem the (N. Y.) Emancipater.]

Mr. Emron.—I attended a public meeting this morning at the Benezet Hall, that was appointed by the colored people of this city, for the purpose of hearing facts in relation to the Laberia Colony. The meeting was organized by appointing Mr. John Boners, Chairman, and Mr. John Boners, Whitington and Price returned in the Jupiter, and Mr. Gibbins returned in the Jupiter, and the people from Maryland were poor, and tittle children who was an and the summer of the Jupiter, wery soon after their arrival, by the postleration of six or eight months after arriving in the colony!!! It was the summer of the Jupiter, and the Jupiter, and those who had not died, were very all. It was the was informed that more than one-half who have the mornish to ten months; and whether they are seasoned or not, at the expinition of six months, they are turned out, by the officers of the government, to become paupers or starve! or bask in the rays of the burning or starve! or bask in the rays of the burning or starve! or bask in the rays of the burning or starve! or bask in the rays of the burning or starve! or bask in the rays of the burning or starve!

Property.
QUESTION, by Mr. Douglass, of Philadelphia. QUESTION, by Mr. Douglass, of Philadelphia. Do rice, sugar and coffee, grow in abundance in Liberia? Mr. W. answered, 'No.' and that it was dearer than in this country! (2) QUESTION, by Mr. D. It is said that Mr. Waring has a large number of coffee plants—is it true? (3) —?aswer. 'No! it is false. Mr. Waring deals mostly in guns gun-powder, and nua! "Ques. Mr. D. Has the establishment of the colony effected a happy influence over the natives?"

natives?

Ans. Mr. W. No.—They have Taught

antives?

Ans. Mr. W. NO.—THEY HAVE TATOUT SOME OF THEIR FOR THEIR TOWN THEIR TOWN THEIR TOWN THEIR TOWN THEIR TOWN THEIR PRINTINGS AND THE PROPERTY OF THEIR PRINTINGS AND THE PRINTINGS AND TH

Qurs. Mr. Burd asked if he attended more than one funeral?

Ans. 'Yes: before I left the first, I was called upon to attend another; which carried me to another burying ground, much larger than the former, and presenting a more solemn appearance than the first. There I was inparance than the first. There I was informed that 'I lad not aware of the number that were-placed in a grave.'"

Qurs. Is there inneh rum sold there?

Ans. Mr. 'Yes; a good deal. I did not dine, or call at a house, but what rum or wine was set before me.

not dine, or call set a house, but what rum or wire was set hefer me.

Vice was set here me.

Vice was set here was the was the was set here was the condition of the was the

ited his family, and took from him his wife, and three promising daughters!

QUES. Mr. Hinton. Do not the colonists teach the natives the principles of the Bible?

Ans. 'No; they only teach them to speak the English language, that they may decay their brethren away and sell them for slaves;

AND THE COLONISTS INFORMED ME THAT IT WOULD BE INFOLITIC [i. e. as the American says, fouterpoints] To TREAT HIS WOULD BE INFOLITIC [i. e. as the American Says, fouterpoints] To TREAT HIS WOULD BE INFOLITIC [i. e. as the American Soys, fouterpoints] To TREAT HIS WOULD SON COME DOWN AND TAKE THE COLONS! on if they were taught they would don come down and take the colony!!! Ques. Mr. Paschall. When the natives

Ans. Mr. G. Guns, gun powder, and RUM'!!
QUES. Mr. Douglass. How does the climate enerally effect persons who receive the dis-

generally effect persons

**ana?*

**Ana. Mr. G. 'It has a bad effect both on the
physical and mental powers; in fact, it forbids
the colonists to labor, or to be exposed to the
sun, particularly in the middle of the day.'

QUES. Mr. Douglass.

What are the farms

arch ?

**General Committee of General Committee of

worth?

Ans. Mr. Whitington. 'They have no farms!

The statements that you have heard respecting farms are false! They do not receive as much land as has been represented by the Colonization Society. Each family only re-

Colonization Society. Each family only receives five acres.

QUES. Mr. Douglass. Do they raise much rice, coffee, (5) sugar, corn, &c.;

Ans. 'No. I do not believe that there has been one bushel of rice or offee raised in the colony! Intere could see or hear of its growing there! Neither of hely make sugar; they have tried to raise corn, but it tests in sein; it always blasts before it comes to any thing, '!!

QUES. Mr. D. How do rice, coffee, sugar, pork, &c. sel in Africa?

Ans. Mr. W. 'Rice sells at 20 cts. per lb; coffee at 60 cents per lb; sugar at 25 cts. per

coffee at 60 cents per lb; sugar at 25 cts. per lb; and pork at \$25 per barrel.'!! (6)
Ques. Mr. D. Do you think the colony can

prosper?
Ans. Mr. W. 'No, it cannot, under such

prosper?

Ans. Mr. W. 'No, it cannot, under such embarrassments'.

Qurs. Mr. D. Do you intend to return?

Qurs. Mr. D. Do you intend to return?

Qurs. Mr. D. Do you intend to return?

He was a such that it is a such that it is a such with the such that is a such that is meeting, that I do not persuade you to go or stay. I have only come here, by invitation, to state y-art's in relation to the colony of Liberia; and I state them because I think it is aduly that I owe to my God and to my bretheren. If I am put to death after I return to the soom of my family, for so doing, I shall die for attempting to do God's service.

Qurs. Mr. D. Is it dangerous to do so; or, are not people allowed to give correct information respecting the colony. Persons, however, who reside in Liberia, cannot verile to their friends in this country and give them facts respecting the colony, are examined.

Qurs. Mr. D. Is it difficult for emigrants to death of the mit recolony, are examined.

Qurs. Mr. D. Is it difficult for emigrants.

be destined from the colony, are examined."
Ques: Mr. D. Is it difficult for emigrants to return?
Ans. Mr. W. 'Yes, very difficult. They are obliged to get a passport; and I have known them to be refused by some captains after receiving the pass!
Now, Mr. Editor, I give you these facts just as they fell from the lips of the individuals anamed. Comment, on my part, is useless. Let those who read comment for themselves. Let those who read comment for themselves. Let those who prefess to take the Bible for their guide, read these plain truths; mark, learn, and inwardly digest them; and then inquire, at the altar of their God, whether it is compatible with His procepts that they should support such an unrighteous scheme as that which is now carrying devastation and death wherever its influence is felt.

D. R. Phitautchiner-July 10th, 1833. Philadelphie, July 10th, 1833.

wherever its influence is felt.

Prituate/hie-July 10th, 1833.

(1) From a letter written by Gov. Mechlin, in Liberia, in September last, and published in the Dee, number of the African Repository, Linake the following extract:

'I am at this moment issuing rations to at least one hundred persons whose six months least one hundred persons of the six months in the second person whose six months least one hundred persons whose six months least one hundred persons whose six months farms, the crops of others are not sufficiently farms, the crops of them, and being make the content of the content o

(2) From another letter of Gov. Mechlin's dated Liberia, July 31, 1831, directed to the Secretary and published in the African Repository, I take the following:—

pository, I take the following:

"You ask, does offer grow in sufficient abundant to make it an article of export.? It does, the first abundant to make it an article of export.? It does, the first abundant is surchased! as fast as they will almost it is surchased! as fast as they will time procure from 15000 to 20,000 in our immediate vicinity—and tohen cultivated they yield abundantly; some first, that have been suffered to stand in the gradens, and taken care of, prove more being the surface of the first and the surface of the first and the surface of the first and the manis for the surface as the work of the surface and the surface as the surface of a surface and the surface as the surface of the surface as the su

camwood, palm oil, nter, &c.?

In July 13, 1829, Gov. Mechlin writes—
'Now is the time for purchasing rice, &c.; the
natives are getting in their new crops, and if
we do not avail ourselves of the opportunity
use will find great difficulty in procuring the
quantity requisite for the Subsistrance! of
our people.

Again, May 1, 1832, the Gov. says, speaking of the Colonists—'Mor on their keeping of th

ing of the Colonists—'Apr can they be made to understand that by thus investing a portion of their funds (now sholly devoted to the purposes of trade) they cannot fail, &c. 'I have, however, great hopes,' &c.

(3) Here, probably, is some mistake. In a letter dated May 1, 1832, Gov. Mechlin says, 'The Rev. C. M. Waring expects to have a

bring produce or ivory, &c. for sale, what do they get in return?

Ans. Mr. G. Guns, gun powder, and RUN?!

de diat the has 20,000 coffee trees.

plantation of 20,000 coffee trees shortly completed in the formation of any upon the principles contemplated lution of Mr. Kitsman. He.

(4) In the address of A. D. Williams, Vice Agent of Liberia, delivered at the Masonic Temple, Boston, he stated that he had never seen in Liberia but 'two persons beastly drunk during a residence of 9 years.' Query—how drunk was that?

drunk was that?

(5) In a letter from the Governor to the Secretary is the following:—Your request about Liberia coffee shall be attended to, but you are probably not aware that but hitle of the coffee exported by Mr. Cary, was obtainde dat this place, it was PURCHASED Of a vessel from Prime's Island, that touched here.'—
July 31, 1831.

(6) In a letter from the Colonial Agent to

(6) In a letter from the Colonial Agent to the Secretary, dated Peb. Sg. 1823, he urges 'the importance of sending with every expedi-tion supplies adequate for the subsistence of the people six months after their arrival.'— Among fine articles to be sent from this coun-rry, he mentions 'chesp tea, sweam, sworasses and vinegar.' Sugar then is to be sent from Aurosia v. 1. ibacis and with M. Pacforth. and vinegar.' Steak then is to be sent from América to Liberia, and yet in Mr. Danforth's communication in the Boston Recorder, of June 12, 1833, with a 'most incomprehensible recklessness of assertion', to use his own language, says—' Cotton, rice, sugar and coffee grow there with marvellous facility', and also says, 'R. S. Finley publicly stated in a meeting at New York, that the Liberians can raise coffee at 2 cents are like sugar at 2.1-2 cents. cotton at 2 cents per lb. sugar at 2 1-2 cents, and rice at 25 cents per bushel!' Why don't and rice at 25 cents per bushel! Why don't they then? 'There is every prospect,' says Goy, Mochlin, 'of atex being scarce this sea-son,' and in the price current of the Liberia Herald of Jan. 10, it is stated that there was no supply of Corn meal, Molasses, Gin, N. E. Rum, and that Flour, Mackerel, Pork, &c., were selling at high prices.'

> (For the Liberator I THE PORTLAND DISCUSSION.

"Will not some friend in Portland send us for pub-lication an account of the recent discussion in tha place on the subject of Slavery and Colonization?"— Liberator of last week.

If the editor of the Liberator mean to re quest from the friends of the cause to which his publication is devoted, a sketch of 'The Discussion,' which has lately been carried on outset of our remarks upon the subject, by giving him to understand that such is our present object, although we have placed his question at the head of what we have to say. question at the head of what we have to say, Our only intention is to describe the origin of the discussion, the manner of its conduct, the individuals taking part in it, the parts they took, and the grand result of the whole matter. In doing this we mean to be as impartial as possible, and if we err, shall do it in spite of much reflection and deliberation. The first whisperings of the breeze were borne to our ear by one Cyril Pearl, an ageht, or sub-agent of the Colonization Society. Hither he came laden with a namely

borne to our ear by one Cyril Pearl, an agent, or sub-agent of the Colonization Soci-ty. Hither he came laden with a pamphlet, written, we have reason, to say, by himself, in reply to Mr. Garison's 'Thoughts on Colonization,' under the signature of 'A Critzers of New England. This brocknew was left at the bookstores, circulated privately, and gratuit-onely presented to individuals, by way of preparing the public mind for the subject of which it treated. We have not heard of the degree of success it met with, nor that it met, indeed, with any judging from the best opinion we were able to form of its merits, after a more learful reading than we now think it deservate to be considered to the continual that the could not have met with much. While here, Mr. Pearl made several attempts to interest the people in the subject, but without success. In fact he forbore to execute the plan he had started, of making collections; deterred therefrom by the paucity of the audication of the continued his journey castward, and returned hilter a few weeks afterwards, timing his second visit with reference to the seesion of the Maine Conference of Congregational Churches in this city. Here be met with Mr. Dan forth, who was in attendance at the session. Both these genulement them commenced their efforts and interested the members of the Conference, and through them others of our citizene, to some extent, in the subject of their efforts and interested the members of the Conference, and through them others of our citizens, to some extent, in the subject of their agency. Prior to this, however, it should be mentioned, that Mr. Danforth had attempted to produce an impression upon the subject, and, having annobing of an address and a continution upon a certain evening, was disappointed in his effort to collect both audience and money: we are given to understand from good authority, that the church was quite thinly attended, and the contribution-box proportionably empty.

ly attended, and the contribution-box propor-tionably empty.

But in interesing the clergy, the right chord seemed to have been touched. Straightway the subject was agriated, pulpits were placed at the disposal of the ageffts, churches were thrown open, the public mind became excited, the topic was the theme of conversation at the corners of the streets, and notes of prepara-tion were sounded for a grand meeting, the object of which was the formation of an Aux-iliary Colonization Society in Portland. An evening was appointed. It arrived, and a gen-eleman rose and offered a resolution exprestleman rose and offered a resolution expressive of the object of the meeting. Previously to its being put to vote, Samuel Fessenden rose, and begged to be permitted to offer ob-

jections to the formation of any asset upon the principles contemplated in the lution of Mr. Kinsman. He was told the lution of Mr. Kinsman. lution of Mr. Kinsman. He was told the objections would be out of place, but a suggestion from John Nyal, but he but fair to hear both sides, prior to an mate action upon the subject, Mr. Pa was permitted to go on with his else and the meeting was adjourned for the

poca.

On the become evening, the opposed as Colonization scheme were called forward with their argument! A new avaranted requisition—to desire tive to be supported, before any time tells as all upon the affirmative of the quasins. Henry Goddard rose, and a forest tions, which he hed committed follows, such the form aught but an unfavolute of the work of the tells of scope of which was, an expression of as billity to form aught but an unjoin of the plan of the colonization as the from the investigation which he had lean to bestow upon the subject, unified yet, a regument than common sense. Mr. Ma. a preacher to the colored people has self a colored many followed. His were denunciatory of slavery as easier than the colored people has self a colored many followed. His were denunciatory of slavery as easier than the colored people has self a colored many followed. His was the South; and he effered his or strong case as proofs of the rigor of the rig which had not as yet been adduced, and ing in vain called for the friends of the ing in vain called for the friends of the circular to assume to assume, as they of the burthen of proof,"—and have do to some of the remarks of Mr. Cuter, thad last spoken, he was, proceeding my his objections to what he understood is to principles of the Society, when a not a made and carried, to adjourn to a show even inc.

vening.
Upon the arrival of the third my Upon the arrival of the third evens, Fessenden was absent from torn or no sistematic business. Some remarks were to by Rev. Dr. Tyler, Rev. Mr. Reivel, Rev. Mr. Adams, on the part of the Cast tionists, and Mr. Winslow, Mr. Mann, tionists, and Mr. Window, Mr. Mussey, Mr. Hussey on the older side. The new was again adjourned, and on the forst se ings. Mr. Williams from Liberts, will that the from the hottle on the Society's part. Mr. Familians of the fifth serious distribution to answer him 'fact for fact, and argan for argument.'—The sixth evening was voted principally to this purpose, and are short rejoinder from Mr. Fessenden, its is cussion closed; a constitution was prop for adoption by the friends of the Colora Society, and about two hundred names v subscribed thereto upon the spot. A contee was appointed to nominate effect, according to the results of speakers for the columns of the results of speakers for the columns of the results of the speakers for the columns of the results of the speakers for the columns of the results of the speakers for the columns of the results of the speakers for the columns of the results of the speakers of the speake whole subject, for which we have not n at present.

With

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One sistence Society Society though of 'too' believe abolitica Society the office of t

tresent. Until then, adicu!

AN ABOLITIONIST.

Portland, July 24, 1833.

LETTER FROM BALTIMORE 'I read the Liberator with much sest, and most heartily approve of M tents generally; particularly its views of Colonization scheme. I am, of course, and quainted with what sort of characters prominent in that business in the holding states; but this I know to account that with us they are rank slavites. (In its Vice Presidents, (or lately was soid) IP son well known to all, had a female size! son well known to all, had a female settle became mother to a child. From her declaration, and I think I can say be severy one, it was the illegitimate offers, his own son. This so incensed the fiether that he sold the mother, together with ite grand child, to a southern trade. No would respectfully ask the honest and an hearted members of the Colonization ste and I would fain hope there are t how they can expect any good can from their scheme, while it is patrons I may add, controlled by such men. 35 We cannot expect to gather graves thorns, or figs from thistles. Verily by fruits ye shall know them.

This man, of whom I have been see

is of some distinction in the common which he is situated—has been several a member of the legislature, and I have was an advocate for the late law proing the manumission of slaves, even on a bed, unless with the hard condition of ha ment from the State.

I would hope for the credit of on country, there are few indeed who would be ingly sell their own flesh and blood into petual bondage. With this exercise case I have named is no way singular. Fe mere buying and selling of slaves by the few onization men, is quite an every dayser rence here. I would hope for the credit of rence here.

number of persons of hones cerely friendly to the rights and printered the colored people, were connected with a association. They, however, soon discourse

se who took the lead, instead of serv that those who took the lead, instead of serv-ing his people, were disposed to serve them-sites—by merely getting rid of those who stree fee, and to draw the cord still tighter sound those who were slaves—to increase feer rule by increasing the price of their la-ters. their value by increasing the price of their la-ter. Honest men, seeing through the pro-jects have abandoned it; and it remains in the land of those who will sell a negro with as title compunction as you would a horse—the ra's brought up with a few 'abstract meil' and 'policy prachers,' as though there was stystem correct in the general, that was at some and from strict justice.

as so in all its abstract parts; or any true pays part from strict justice. I fail your senior editor has gone to English on business connected with the cause in risch he is so zealously engaged. My best ranks attend him. That he will receive contenuance and encouragement from the contenuance and encouragement from the too typerent tobe doubted by any candid man, the part of the pays of bards; who, on visiting this country sars ago, thus gave vent to his feelings:

to, thus gave vertice of the low-freedom-how I hate thy cant! an bombast, nor the savage rant! at madmen, were they numbered all man Nero down to Russian Paul, remoted nadmen, were they numbered all see Rogan New down to Hassian Paul, great upon my cars, so mean—so base—see the remote process of the process of the remote process of th

With my best wishes for your health an osperity, I remain your sincere friend.

BOTTON

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1833

LETTER FROM WM. LADD, ESQ. the Editor of the Liberator.

LETTER FROM WM. LADD, ESQ. The Editor of the Liberator.

Data Sin.—It was with some surprize that leaered in your naper of the 6th inat, a paragrah in Mr. Child's speech at the first amplitude of the control of the school (or calced people, and I have been a subscriber to the Liberator from its commencement. (2) I am na favor of total and immediate emanciation, without regard to consequences, and had have been control of the control of t ny reputation.
Your's respectfully,

WM. LADD.

Minot, July 19, 1833.

(1) We confess our uter surprise that Mr. Lold should make this assertion. Will be deep that he has ridiculed the Society, and scused it of attempting to 'drive the wedge but end foremost, '&c.2' (2) This months of the state o

(2) This method of proving his friendship for the Anti-Slavery Society reminds us of a tittle circumstance, which occurred a few months ago—we need not say where—and which we will relate. Some disputation arose between two ladies on the question, Whether a certain minister was an advocate of the aew divinity. Finding it difficult to settle the point in any other way, they agreed that it should turn upon the question whether he was a subscriber to the 'New York Evange-On inquiry, they found that he was a criber to that paper, whereupon he was ediately set down as a friend of the 'new

drimity!

(3) 'He that is not with us is against us.'

The New England Anti-Slavery Society is as much opposed to the American Colonization Society as its to slavery, Mr, Ladd is an advocate of that Society. Now if he cannot join the Auti-Slavery Society on account of its opposition to the Colonization Society, is he not 'an opponent' of the former to all intents and unrouses?

as not an opponent of the former to all in-tests and purposes?

One word here in regard to Mr. Ladd's con-sistency. He cannot pin the Anti-Slavery Society, because it opposes the Colonization Society, which is the boatful to his views of 'total and immediate emancipation.' If he believes in the duty and policy of immediate abolition, how can he conscientiously support a Society which stirmstires that sentiment a Society which stigmatizes that sentiment a e offspring of the wildest fanaticism?

F. H. W. this week.

MR. GURLEY'S EXPLANATION!

M.R. GORDEL'S EXPLANATION:

(F. A correspondent of the Mercantile
Journal having exposed Mr. Gurley's shameful misrepresentation of Clarkson's letter, he
has published the following as an explanation
of the matter in the same paper. To the Editor of the Mercantile Journal

To the Editor of the Mercantile Journal—Sir—Since my arrival in this city, among other items of intelligence in regard to myself, with which the public have been favored, is that of my having 'glaring' misrepresented the opinions of the venerable Clarkson, as set that of my having 'glaring' misrepresented the opinions of the venerable Clarkson, as good that of the control of the control of the African Repository for 1832. This charge was made months ago, and the means of reluting it were immediately furnished to a friend in this section of the country. It is thought, I presume, the control of the country. It is thought, I presume, and the control of the country. It is thought, I presume, after the country of the country of the control of the country. It is thought, I presume, control of the country of the

that it might be more useful and far more pradent to correct their own errors, before searching very anxiously to discover and develope
mine.

In regard to this charge, I have to say, that
I apublished such portions of Mr. Clarkson's
letter, as I deemed most important, with the
Guidhed such portions of Mr. Clarkson's
letter, as I deemed most important, with the
distinct avowal that parts only were published.

Since the such as the such as the such as the
misrepresented the view of Macheler I have
misrepresented of the first party of the first
to think it was not
the think it was not
to the think it was not
to be the colored population of the forthe Society to the to aid the voluntary emigration
of the colored population, generally not
the society ment of the think it was not not be the colored
to should be told that this venerable man was one
of the carliest friends of this Institution, and
from his letters now on file in the office of
the Society to the toil was not and the
torium derive valuable information and aid.

If Mr. Clarkson be not ignorant of the constantion of the Society was not an emigration
of the colored population, (generally not those
one of the ca this, and can that of Mr. Clarkson, acquainted as he is with the constitution and principles of the Society, mean more? And who can question my right to express, in my own language, what I honestly believe to be Mr. Clarkson's views, even should I have mistaken them? And will my accusers assume the responsibility of proving that Mr. Clarkson is signorant of the constitution of the Society, and that his language is not to be interpreted in accordance they consider themselves as doing honor to this illustrious man by representing him as without knowledge, or utterly deceived on a subject concerning which he has deliberately and publicly given his views to the world?

This then is Mr. Gurley's explanation of a

This then is Mr. Gurley's explanation of a gross falsehood! He dared not allow the venerable and venerated Clarkson to utter his own sentiments in his own language, lest, forsooth it should be misconstrued 'by the people of the South?! and therefore he must needs rep-resent him as saying what he never uttered. Does Mr. Gurley believe, that he can convince Does ar. Gurley cenere, that there is no difference between 'assisting in the emancipation of all the slaves,' and 'promoting the voluntary emigration to Africa of the people of color? If he does so believe, he will find himself mistaken. This trick effectually exposes the jes-uitical character of the Colonization Society, and comment would only hide its infamy.

A BATE FOR THE GULLS! The following advertisement appeared Boston Recorder of Wednesday:

in the Boston Recorder of Wednesday;

'It being understood that a respectable and
well educated colored female in this city has
oluntered her services to go out to Liberia
as J Teacher, (she having before been engagef in teaching) in case the expenses of her
passage shall be paid, this is to give notice
that any donations for this object left with
Perkins & Marvin, 114, Washington-street,
will be appropriated accordingly.

J. N. DANFORTH,
We have seen the young lady referred to
above, and have her authority for saving; that
this advertisenient contains several statements
which are untrue. We pronounce the whole
of it a gross imposition.

I. She is not, in any proper sense, 'well

which are infinite. We pronounce the whole of it a gress imposition.

1. She is not, in any proper sense, 'well educated.' We have received our information on this point, from a relative in whose family she has been familiar from childhood.

as she informs us, to pay her passage, take care of her after her arrival, and afford her an opportunity to return when she ch do so. She will not go under the pat of the American Colonization Society. tronage

3. It is not true, that she has before 'been engaged in teaching.' She has never taught school in her life, and is not qualified for that purpose.

purpose.

This is one of the most contemptible tricks to sponge money from a credulous public, which we have ever known to be practised. Mr. Williams has already engaged to pay her passage, and yet Joshua N. Danforth has the passage, and yet Joshua N. Danforth has the passage, and yet Joshua N. Danforth has the public for money to be appropriated to that object!! Surely, this is a new method of "raising the wind," the slave drivers will unquestionably give Mr. Danforth full credit for it.

If the young lady chooses to go to Liberia,

give Mr. Danforth full credit for it.

If the young lady chooses to go to Liberia,

If the young lady chooses to go to Liberia,

we would not lay a straw in her way; but we
have felt it our duty to expose this trick of Mr.

Danforth. The young lady is a minor.

COLONIZATION MEETING.

COLONIZATION MEETING.
One hundred and ninety-five persons, men, women and children, assembled in the Pederal Street Baptst meeting house in this city, last Monday evening, to hear the Rev. Mr. Gurley's discourse on the moral influence of the Colonization Society upon the system of slavery. We confess we pitted the man. A small audience and a bad cause are zore evils small audience and a bad cause are sore evils to a public speaker under any circumstances; but they must have been peculiarly so to Mr. Gurley. For more than a year Mr. Danforth has been 'tugging' to thwart the object of the crazy abolitionists, whom he has been pleased to style 'ardent young men, with more blood than brains'! He has written letter after letter to his employers, boasting of his unexampled success, and of the unbounded popularity of the schount. These representations ularity of the scheme! These represen ularity of the scheme! These representa-tions, probably, excited Mr. Gurley's hopes, and led him to believe, that with the aid of the Vice-Agent and High Sheriff of Liberia, he Vice-Agent and High Sheriff of Liberia, he could effectually extinguish the 'firebranda' of the 'fanatics,' and secure a large amount of funds to aid in exporting American citizens from their native land. The cold reception with which he has met must have convinced

from their native land. The cold reception with shich he has met must have convinced him that, notwithstanding all Mr. Danforth's fine stories, the scheme of Colonization has lost much of its popularity in New-England. The efforts which have been made recently in this city to secure funds, we believe have proved scarcely better than a failure.

Mr. Gorley's lecture was the most wretched compound of nonsense agd achistry, which has yet been presented to a Boston audience on this subject; more silly, if possible, than the childish flummer of Mr. Danforth: He reiterated the same old heresies, which have blackened the pages of the African Repository from the first, and which constitute the life blood of the iniquitous system. He declared that the present generation of slavenides were not guilty; that the recognition of slavery in the Constitution of the United States did not involve the people of the non-slaveholding States in guilt; and that here the people of color never could be elevated. These atrocious sentiments are promulged in Boston in the interesting structure has varied. se atrocious sentiments are promulged in Boston, in the nineteenth century, by a minis Boston, in the nineteenth century, by a minis-ter of the gospel! How omnipotent must be their 'moral influence' upon the system of slavery! Leading sinners to repentance by denying their guilt, and administering opiates to their consciences! If this is not the cil-max of all folly, then we confess our ignor-ance of the principles of moral obligation and the nature of the human mind.

MR. PHELPS' DISCOURSES.

We mentioned in our last, that the Rev. Mr. Phelps had determined to preach in this city a series of discourses on the subject of Slavery. He has already delivered three of Slavery. He has already delivered three of the series to full audiences in Boylston Hall. The two first were devoted to a discussion of the question, Is slavery, in all circumstances, a sin? Last Wednesday evening he came to the remedy. He showed conclusively, that all schemes of amelioration and gradual emanipation were futile; and that the only remedy for the evil was immediate repentance for the sim-first, letting the oppressed 'go-free,' and then elevating them from their present degraded state to a participation with us in all the privileges which education, refinement and Christianity can confer.

The came is prosperous in this city. These lectures have exerted a powerful influence on many mires—strengthening the faith of the timid, confirming the doubtful, and conquering the prejudices of many who have heretofore been invetentely opposed to the principles and measures of the Auti-Slavery Society. On the other hand, Colonization goes the se ies to full audiences in Boylston Hall.

oty. On the other hand, Colonization goes hard;—there is a want of confidence in the scheme among the more reflecting portion of the community. The old ship is beginning to leak, and all hands are at the pumps!

PRAYER FOR THE COLORED PEOPLE. PRAYER FOR. The COLORED We are defined by the best of prayer. If the fetters of slavery are ever broken, and the people of color elevated to their proper rank in the scale of being, the work cannot be accomplished through mero-human instrumentality;—It must depend for tamily she has been familiar from childhood.

2. She has not 'woluntered her services' its success the one blessing of that Almigham of the solicitation of Mr. ty Being in whose hands are the hearts of Mr. by Being in whose hands are the hearts of Mr. by Being in whose hands are the hearts of the Williams, the Vice Agent, who has agreed, men; and we have no right to expect this

blessing, unless we seek it by the use of those means which he has appointed.

Enterthining these views, and believing that the proposal will meet with general approbation, we respectfully suggest to the friends of the cause throughout the country, the importance of uniting upon some day to observed as a concert of prayer for the abolition of slavery, and the amelioration of the colorier of the the condition of the colored people both bond and free. The friends of the cause in Now-Haven have adopted THE FIRST MON-DAY OF EVERY MONTH for this object, and we would therefore suggest the propriety of setting apart the same day in other places. Friends of the oppressed, what say you to the proposition?

STATE OF THE COLONY

STATE OF THE CULION:
We have inserted in anether column an article from the Emancipator, giving a sad account of affairs in Liberia. Messrs, Williams and Roberts, to whom we showed the article, pronounce most of the statements to be false. They represent the Colony as in a very prosperous condition. Our readers must draw their own conclusions from their conflicting statements. We seek for nothing but the truth on this and very other subject.

their own concussions from the statements. We seek for nothing but the truth on this and every other subject.

We give below a copy of a letter which has been received in this city by a colored friend, and which will tend to confirm some of the statements contained in the article from the Emperiment.

Emancipator:—

Philadelphia, July 8th, 1833.

My Dear Frienn—I hasten to inform you, that the bark Hercules arrived in this place, from Liberia, on Saturday last, with several passengers, who sailed from Charleston, S. Chast fall. One of them gave the following account of the state of the colony and enigrants, which you may rely upon, as correct:

count of the state of the solony and ening which you may rely unous correct.

*Rum selling, by Waring & Ceser, the very lest trade; —Religion at a very low ebb;—church and school badly attended; no encouragement for clergymen or teachers. Sickly, scarcity of provisions; want of medical attudants and nurses; no proper nourishment for the sick; death among those from Charleston by the Hercules; Atman Rogers dead, and wife and child very ill; J. R. Clark very ill—child dead; Rev. W. Eden, mother and daughter, dead; Charles Henry dead; W. Johnson, nice and child, dead; Thoms C. Brown's 2 children dead—himself and wife very ill; his sister, engaged to be married, Downto 2 children dand—himself and wife very ill; his sister, engaged to be married, dead; John Anthony, his brother, about 25 years old, dead; 2 Misses Jacobs, dead—her son in law Matthewa, delirious; John White and 2 children, dead—his widow ill; Carlos Smith and wife, dead—his family of children ill; Dick Watson's wife, dead; woman carried out by Fanon Moses, dead; a man carried out by Fanon Moses, dead; and the Moses, dead of the Moses, de

The following is an extract of a letter

The following is an extract of a letter from Gov. Mechlin, published in the African Repository for July. It confirms the accounts from other sources:

'It was my intention to have written very fully by this vessel; but my health has been so much impaired by repeated attacks of fever, as to render both mental and physical exertion very irksome; added to which, Dr. Hall has been for several weeks confined to his bed with a very severe indiposition, during which his life was several times despaired of; and the sick as my strength would admit of. This so harrasses me, that at night I am obliged to the sick as my strength would admit of. This is a harrasses me, that at night I am obliged to retire early, to enable me to undergo the fatigues of the ensuing day. This, I trust, will be a sufficient apology for my not complying with my promise to give you a full and detailed account of the colonial falliars during the past year.

'This season has been unusually unhealtry.

be a sufficient apology for my not complying with my promise to give you a full and detailed account of the colonial affiairs during the past year.

This season has been unusually uthealthy:

"We had, at one time, upwards of POUR.
HUNDRED invalids on our list: of these, by the full representation of the process of the greater number long too thirds were at Catherla, and Monovia, in such shelters as could be procured. Under these circumstances, it was impossible that any one physician could give the requisite attendance. Dr. Hall made the attempt, but was soon attacked with fever, induced by the great fatigue and exposuro which he underwent. From this attack he can scarcely be considered convalescent: and the consequent prostration is so great, that I have divised him to return to the United States in the vessel that conveys this, there being that the convention of the consequent prostration is so great, that I have divised him to return to the United States in the vessel that conveys this, there being the thin the convention of the conventi

Anti-Slavery Pamphlets are kept fo sale at the Book Store of Dea. James Lorings Washington Street, and this office. Those who wish to purchase can call at either place, according to their inclination ar convenience.

MARRIED .- In Charleston, S. C., in St. MARRIED.—In Charleston, S. C., in St. Paul's Church, on the 20th ut. by the Rev. Dr. Hanckle, Mr. John Deladge, to Miss. Suliana Weston.

In New-Haven, Ct. May 20th, Rev. John W. Lewis to Mrs. Esther Myres. In Middletown, Ct. by the Rev. Wm. Beecher, Mr. Matthew Strong to Miss Martha A. Beman.

In Providence, Mr. Edward Kilham to Miss Elizabeth Gross, both of Beverly.

Elizabeth Gross, both of Beverly.

DIED.—At his residence in New-Haven, Ct on the 16th inst. Mr. Scipio C. Augustus, agod 38 years. In his death his family have lost an affectionate husband and tender parent, and society a worthy citizen. His uprightness and fidelity had secured the affection of a large portion of the community, together with the applicates of the faculty in Yale College, where he had labored a great portion of his time, for many years past. The lively exertions for the improvement of his oppressed brethen, with the improvement of his oppressed brethen, with Ills seath to can so more fill in the Conventional Department, or raise his voice in favor of the cause of temperance. We trust our loss is his infinite gain. He endured a protracted sickness with resignation and fortitude, and we trust he rests from his labor, where oppression is never known. May the Lord in mercy grant, that his mantle may read with his brethren. His funeral was attended on the 19th inst. by a large concourse of people. A Directive of the desired of the occasion by J. C. Bzmax, from 1st Thess. W. 13.

NOTICE.

NOTICE,
The Rev. WILLIAM LEVINOTON, colored minister of the African Episcopal Church in Baltimore, will deliver a discourse, by divine permission, at Christ Church, Salem Street, or Sunday evening next. Services to commence at half-past seven o'clock. The galleries will be appropriated to people of color, and a collection made on the occasion in aid of the object referred to in the following certificate:—

lection made on the occasion in aid of the object referred to in the following certificate:

The undersigned, having examined the parers presented by the Rev. Wm. Levington, Rector of St. James First African Protestant Episcopal Church in Baltimore, and having carefully considered the circumstances of his case, are convinced that the petition, which he prefers to the christian public, is worthy of a hearing. If may be well to add, that Mr. Driving or mentiously, receiving his whole support from his school; and that the payment of the small debt, still due for the building occupied by his church and school, will leave him, without embarrassment, to prosecute the important interest to which he is devoted. Mr. Levington, they are satisfied, is a pradent, price of the small debt, still due for the building occupied by his church and school, will leave him, without embarrassment, to prosecute the important interest to which he is devoted. Mr. Levington, they are satisfied, is a pradent, price of the still be supported by the support of the suppo

NOTICE.

Id a Four Days Meeting, among ans, at Great Neck, to commence The meeting will be held upor the woods, for the want of a meet ce is near the water, and pleasant modate boats or vessels that wish to heaven for their reward; a bor, and do us good. WM. APES, Preachers. J. AMOS.

WATER PARTY.

WATER PARTY.

MIS. TILFORD gives notice to her firing and acquaintance, that the intends having a Respectable Water Party on the cight of August needs. The party will faint from Long Wharf at 5 elock, precisely. Frice \$1.—Mrs. T. solicits the patronage of her friends, as every effort will be made to please and give general satisfaction.

The Steam Boat Suffolk is engaged for the accommodation of those who may feel disposed to patronize her. A book will be kept open at her house from this date, to receive the names of those who may do her the favor to call and pay in advance, so as to enable her to make a just calculation for a sumptious, fare.

RACHEL TILFORD,

F\$1,25 CENTS ONLY PER BOX. 20 JUST received, and forsale by J. T. Hilton, the Moward Street, A prime lot of 12 years old Soap at the above price. The lather produced from this soap, he warrants to be in point of beauty and softness, cquait to say in use. Being purified by age, it cannot fail to suit Hair Pressers, who are invited to examine for themselves.

Boston, July 6, 1833 WANTED.

WANTED,
A N active Boy, from 10 to 15 years of age;
of good character, in a Clothing Store,
where he will be liberally compensated for his
services, and find a permanent situation. One
from the country would be preferred. Apply
at No. 26, Brattle-Street.
JAMES G. BARBADOES.
Boston, July 27, 1833.

WANTED.

WANTED.

TWO first rate Journeymen Tailors.

Apply to WILLIAM SAUNDERS.

Hartford, June 18, 1833.

LITERARY.

CITERARY.

(For the Liberstor.]

ODE FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.
Asiether year has roiled along.
Again we come with freedom's song.
In danger's hour our fulner prayed.
The God of battle gave them slid,
And tynanis fied away.

Lo! now was it beneath the shade.
Of our own sines, of nought afraids,
Here happiness is found;
The sword and spear are now put by,
For implements of hunbandry.
And plenty smiles around.
But midst the shoets—lo! hart! a cry
From Aftic's sons, now fills the sky
With notes of agony;
In pity, Lord, oh! halp to save
From freembre chains the suffering slave,
And set the capitor free.

And set the capitor free.

And shall that cry be raised in valu ?

Will Aftic's God not break their chain ?

And give them safe release ?

Then let us learn this great command,

To take our brother by the hand,

And live with him in peace.

ON BEAUTY.
I care not for the blooming sl
Or dark and piercing eye,
Or teeth like polished ivory,
Or cheeks of rosy dye. Or cheeks of troy dye.

There is a beauty of the mind,
I.'s far more pized by me;
That beauty which is ever mixed
With love of chastity.
A temper which through all life's paths,
There calm and still;
A tester of that references pure,
Which bends the stubborn will.
A face unruffled as the aky,
When no dark cloud was there,
Wheneer I faid thuse charms possessed,
I think the owner fair.

THE RUINS OF THE MIND.
BY SELLECK ORDERS.
I 'ye seen, at twight's penisve bour,
The moss clad dome, the mouldering tower,
In awful roin stand;
That dome where grateful voices sung,
Majestically grand.

That tower where charming music rung, Majestersly grand.

I was seen 'mid sculptured pride the tomb, Where herees seen in sile steploms'; Unconscious of their fame; Inconscious of their fame; Inconscious of their fame; Those, who, with laurelled honors crowned, Among their foces spread terror round, And gained an empty name.

I was seen in death's dark palace laid The ritins of a beastroous maid, or with the ritins of a beastroous maid, or with the ritins of a beastroous maid, or with the ritins of a heastroous maid, or with the ritins of a transmission of the ritins of

The rights of a noble mind.

FROM THE SPANISH.

Oh; lift that levely vestal brow,
And mingle with the throng before the
Barst from the addening thoughts that throw
Their sombre mantle ever ofer thee!
Heash to the soal, and death to its wors,
From pleasure's Leathean chalice flows.
Blind round the trestes of thy hist
Joy's wreath of amaranthine flowers—
No Loins leaf is lotking there,
Wak'ning and thoughts of vanished hours.
Brim hight the capil libations pour,
then high the capil libations pour,
then high the capil libations pour.

The mean the soal of the soal of the soal of the capital
Life and water library that the capital
Of lors and wretched the soal's declation—
Can they averticated the soal's declation—
Can they averticated the soal's declation—
Of lors and wretched the soal's declation—
Of lors and wretched the soal's declation—
Of lors and wretched the soal's declation—
On the years of the soal of the soal

Will bow, and burst, the loftiest soul!
Life's April days have o'er thee rolled—
It's summer cloud above thee lowers—
Thy heart fresh foliage may unfold,
But where, ah! where are its early flower.
Crushed 'neath the ruins that caseless Care
And faithless Love, have gathered there!

[From Blackwood's Magazine.]

LINES.

Where shall we make her grave?
Oh! where the wild flowers wave.
In the fire air!
Where shower and singing-bird.
Midst the young leaves are heard—
There—lay her there!

Harsh was the world to he Harsh was the world to best—
Now may sleep unishere chill:
Now in well bear find read;
Low on sweet here find read;
Low on sweet here find read;
Let the meek beare find read;
Let the meek beare find read;
Let the meek beare find read;
Mornur, glad waters, by!
Fait gales with happy sigh,
Gome vandering o'er
That green and mossy bed,
Whete, on a genule head,
Whete, on a genule head,
What though for her in vain
Falls now the bright spring rain,
Falls also whe bright spring rain,
Falls also whe bright spring rain,
Falls only the first where she lies,
Should bieseed treathings rise,
Gracious and kind!
Therefore let roug and dew

Gracious and kind!
Therefore let song and dew
Thence in the heart renew
Helfe vernal glow!
And o'er that holy earth,
Secats of the violet's birth
Scats of the violet's birth
Sill rome and go!
Oh! then where the wild flowers way
When we her measy grave,

Oh! then where the wild howers wave
Make ye her mossy grave,
In the free air!
Where shower and shiging bird
Midst the young leaves are heard—
There—lay her there!

MISCELLANEOUS.

rom the New-England Telegraph.]
MODERN CATECHISM.

MODERN CATECHISM.

ADAPTED TO THE TIMES.

Question. Who is the oldest man?

Answer. The lad of fourteen, who struts,
and swaggers, and smokes his cigar, and
drinks rum; treads on the toes of his grandather, swears at his mother and sisters, and
vows that he will run away and leave 'the old
ann,' if he will not let him have more cash.

Q. In what families is there the best gov
creament?

ent? Those in which the children govern

he parents.

Who is the promptest pay-master?

He that deals in promises, and is always ready to pay 'next week.'

Who is the man of business?

He that makes the most bustle, and

oes nothing.

Q. Who is the strongest man?

A. He that can carry off the

M. He that can carry off the most run without stagering.

A. He that can carry off the most run without stagering.

A. He that can carry off the most run without stagering.

A. He that never takes spiris, except to make him 'feel better,' is punctual to observe eleven o'clock and four o'clock, and never cats his breakfast before he has had his 'bitters.'

Q. Whe brings up his children inthe way they 'should go'?

A. He that teaches them to spend money without earning it; mixes aling, whenever he can be supported by the him good, and slways carees the better him to him good, and slways carees the best with a single property of the cold Water Society' and, like every other drunkard—who he has a mind to,' without sighing a pledge, or becoming a member of 'the 'Cold Water Society' and, like every other drunkard—who by the way, was one nothing more than a temperate drinker—does not intend to leave full be getter ready.'

A. He that tells the most truth, especially about popular vices.
Q. Who is the most likely to pay his deba?
A. He that has spent his estate for run, and stands ready to go to jail, at once to estisy all his creditors.
Q. Who is the greatest lawyer and politicing?

isfy all his creditors.

Q. Who is the greatest lawyer and politician?

A. He that meets his pot-companions in a bar-room or grog-shop, and has taken his second glass. He then surpasses in wisdom and second glass. He then surpasses in wisdom and second glass. He then surpasses in wisdom and the elements of State Riphts, qualifications of great meet of State Riphts, qualifications of great meet of the grant of the Constitution, and the grant principles of the Constitution, and the grant of the Constitution, and the property of the Constitution, and the property of the Constitution, and the constitution of the Constitution, and the constitution of the Constitution, and the comparison.

Q. Who are the most acute in this and the theology, and the best judges of preaching?

A. A bar-room club, who have taken frequent potations, and are ready to criticises the most profound systems of theology extant, and to sit in judgment upon the most learned and eminent divines of the age.

Q. Who is the most accomplished young lad?

The Miss who has just entered her teens, has epent six weeks at a boarding school, seen the two very hourship of the common-place nonesses of the prints in the pri

"A pointed young lady must be as ignorant as a Hotenstead domestic economy, and of every thing else which is used to the state of domestic economy, and of every thing else which is used to the state of experimental and the same of experimental and the basis of carrection, than to meddle with such "vulgar" concerns.

STEPHEN BURROUGHS.

STEPHEN BURROUGHS.

What's that, 'asks the cigar smoker, 'that hatterid odor arises.'

What's that, 'asks the cigar smoker, 'that hatterid odor. What can it be?'

Assacr.' Assafortida, sir, I am regaling the property of the company persons, and any thing about him, for many years? One for our exchange papers says he is now him to the company at Three Rivers, Canada, in a state of power, 'two hat hat this distinguish and the special state of power to the company was restored.' We have no idea, that this distinguish and the special state of power to the company was restored.' Port. Adv.

As ETRA Longer. A few evening with presents the property of the company was restored.' As the company w

'pictures?' But, with all his ingenuity for whatever he had occasion to turn his atten-tion, and especially for this species of trespass against the laws of God and man; he has not rendered himself opulent. He is now in a state of 'squares'.

stion, and especially for this special store against the laws of God and main; he has not rendered himself opplied. He is now in a state of 'specific property.' There is, however, no person of his character, with whose he have been more disposed to prif han Stephen Burroughs. He was undustried in the history of the hist

A. He that wost leaves to be hanged.

A. Who is the most independent man?

A. He that ican leave got dishiking a pledge, or becoming a member of the Cold Ward-who by the way was once not ment to leave off till be gets ready.

A. He who appeals to Dan. We testimony that a little rum is necessary in certain cases, and then goes and gets his jug filled upon credit, at the store of the Deacon's son, who trades in rum upon his father's capital.

A. He who a preads to Dan. We testimony that a little rum is necessary in certain cases, and then goes and gets his jug filled upon credit, at the store of the Deacon's son, who trades in rum upon his father's capital.

A. Who is treated with the most apparent respect?

A. He that most descrees to be hanged.

A. Who is the greatest bigot?

A. He that will neither sell his conscience, and the control of the contro

Bundred dollars each.—N. Y. Jour. of Com-Executions. Negro Ben, convicted of a rape, was executed in conformity with the judgment of the court on Friday last. An immense concourse assembled to witness the execution. After hanging about an hour, he execution. After hanging about an hour, he was cut down and his body passed to the med-ical faculty, by whom some interesting gal-vanic experiments were performed upon his body.

ical faculty, by whom some interesting its faculty, by whom some interesting to body.

The galvanic influence was first applied to the muscles of the neck, which caused a convolving catcin of those parts; next to the nerve about the eye—the result was opening and closing the eye lids and elevation of the nestries and cheek, expressive of distain. It was the convolving the eye lids and elevation of the nestries and cheek, expressive of distain. It was the convolving the eye lids and the closest the nestries and the eye light the most of the eye light the ey

Scene in a Stage Coach—(In Virginia— the day hot—a gailleman comes into the stage where there are passengers, with a cigar in his mouth.)

'Gentlemen, I hope I do not incommode

his mouth,

"Gentlemen, I hope I do not incommode
you,"—puff, piff, smoke, smoke.

Answers, Not at all, sir, 'was the reply of
a gentlemen, Not at all, sir,' was the reply of
a gentlemen, Not at all, sir,' was the reply of
a gentlemen, and hitherto kept silent'not at all, sir,'
(The stage goes on, full of smoke, all taking
long breaths—and by and by a most foctor
dobrarises.'

"What's that, 'asks the cigar smoker, 'that
hateful odor. What can it be ?

Answer. 'Assaforida, sir,' I am regaling
myself.'

The Smaker. 'That's too bad'.'

MORAT.

The first attempt to establish Desim was by a man in England, who etyled himself the priest of nature. He relapsed from being a dissenting prescher in England, of an orthodox creed, to socialanism; thence to deim; after which he set up in Locado house of wonling, four set the control of the ROBERT HALL'S FIRST SERMON.

tion and admiration by the splendor of his pulpit eloquence—Gragory.

**Mmost Religion.—There is a religion which
the too sincere for hypocrisy, but too transient
to be profitable; too supericial to reach the
heart: too improductive to proceed from it.
It is slight, but, as far it goes, not false. It
has discernment enough to distinguish sin, but
the firmuses enough to oppose it; component
to the standard of the standard of the search of the
heart; but not
supericially supericial to search the heart, but not
supericially supericially supericially supericially
to supericially supericially supericially
to supericially supericially supericially
to supericially supericially supericially
the heart. This is a religion of times, events
and circumstances; it is brought into play by
accidents, and dwindles away with the occusion which called it out. Festivals and fasts,
which occur but seldom, are much observed,
and it is to be feared, because they occur but
yeldom; which the great festival which comes
every week, comes too often to be respectful.
Jy treated. The justy of these people comes
out much in sickness, but is ago to retreat again
and recovery approaches. If they die they
are supericially su

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nees will be acknowleded and its creek tablished. E. MORE, Pilledhis. Mass Moora—I make the following sement from a hope of being servicesbeens of my fellow team from a hope of being servicesbeens of my fellow team frest attacked with small present the services of the first table the services of the first table the present the first table the present taking your vigore of some of the nost table things of this city. Their skill studies thing in the first table table to the first table table table table to first table ta

hy precess appears were as to what my appears we want in the man of the man o since. JANE WHILE, Fr. bard, above 3d street. Philadelphia, April, 1833.

Philadelphia, April, 1833.
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