VOL. III.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON AND ISAAC KNAPP, PUBLISHERS.

NO. 28.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

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

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1883.

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4. * *Do, or oo not, the principles and plans tration from their markers soil is to be made the sine qua non of the emanication from their markers soil is to be made the sine qua non of the emanication of the enslaved?"

To this I reply that the principles and plans of the Society involve no such position.

5. * Would it, or would it not, comport with the principles and plans of the Society to transport from their native land, the free properties of the state of the society to transport from their native land, the free properties of the state of the state of the society the state of the state of

Barker.

P. S. It has not been in my power to submit this letter to the inspection of our Board of Managers. I believe it expresses, generally, their opinions.

NO. III.

REPLY TO MR. GURLEY'S LETTER. New-York, June, 1833.
Rev. R. R. Gurley, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, Washington City.

can Colonization Society, Washington City.
Sin—
Your communication of the 28th of, March has been duly received, and considered with the attention its importance demands.
While we feel gratified with the fact that, on some of the points of inquiry proposed by us, your answers have been definite, we are compelled to add that they have not been in every instance, satisfactory.
We have thought it our duty to state this, and to specify the particulars to which we alluding the same of t

Junfortunate portion of our population, and we are unrestrained in regard to any measures, which we may think proper to adopt for their benefit.

By the constitution of the country, and the laws of the States where slavery exists, flest states where slavery exists, flest states where slavery exists, flest states are conjuiced as property, nor can any thing be done for them but with the consent of their propertiers.

Though the first class are mominally free, yet it is manifest, that various circumstances, in this country, operate to prevent their enjoyment, here, as a people, of the best blessome of them dependent on the will of measures adopted by the Society. That this end will be accomplished, should them such embarrassments, and so tend to depress their mids and place obstacles in the way of their improvement, as to leave scarce a hope that they can ever attain, here, to an equality with the whites. And the same rank that the separation from us of our colored where all circumstances would considute to where all circumstances would considute to their highest prosperity and happiness, as a free and Christian people, would be desirable for them, and if it be clear that their residence in this country be injurious to the general welfar, and that their settlement in Africa would be an inestimable benefit to their brethers there, it seems impossible to deny a character of humanity and benevolence to the scheme of African colonization. We have been supported to the variety of the scheme of African colonization was a proper of the continuation of the exercise of humanity and benevolence to the scheme of African colonization and the contraction of the colonization was a proper of the coloniza

In your answer to our fort question, we cannot but perceive that we are not only left without the Society's answer to our great question, we cannot but perceive that we are not only left without the Society's answer to the question—a deficiency we have already noticed, and which applies to your whole letter—but that we are not informed by you that your own. FixWAR_OR_OR_Society include the idea of its extinction of slavery in the United States. We are only told what you conceive to be the views of certain individuals, more or less unmerous, connected with the Society. So that the state of the connected with the Society So that the state of the connected with the Society. So that the state of the connected with the Society and the expression of their near views, or of those of the Society as such, but only their statement of the views they believed to be entertained by those who formed the Society and have mainly contributed to its support. Our question was not witcher the Society and the statement of the such as the such a

and others, the following resolution was adopted:

'Resolved, That in view of the facts that have been presented to this meeting, the scheme of the American Colonization Society presents the only practicable and rational plan for the improvement of the moral condition of the people of color already free in the United States, and the only hope which the philametriphist and christian can safely induler for the olitimate abolition of slavery in the United States.'

If this resolution was not designed to express a censure on all attempts at direct

emancipation, without colonization, we do not perceive for what purpose it was penned and acopted.* To the spirit of such proceedings; your letter presents a contrast, at once, hon-orable to your own feelings, and gratifying to

orable to your own feelings, and gratifying to ours.

Your reply to our fourth question, strikes the eye, at first glance, as entirely explicit and satisfactory. But on a moment's reflection, and especially on comparing it with other parts of your fetter, difficulties are seen to present themselves, and in attempting to solve them, we are led to the conclusion that our first ince.

(Concluses on two-pages)

"This agrees with the sentiment expressed by Mr. Harrison, of Virginia, vide his speech in the 11th Annual Report of the Society—in which he says—

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and was still in great ignorance of the agricultural laborers in Jannica; and he then found that far too low an opinion had been formed (and this he of eviliation. The Newton of the control of the cont

ms gaucines.

Mr. Taylor's views in regard to emancipation, appear in a paper which he wrote some years ago for the information of a friend, and which was exhibited to him during his examination. It is as follows:

'First let emancipation, and strict police are appeared to the contemporaneous. Ample

if First let emancipation, and stret police arrangements, be contemporaneous. Ample materials would be found for a police corps in the colored class, whose services could be had at a low rate of charge. Avoid paying the emancipated Negroes by method the colored class, whose services could be had at a low rate of charge. Avoid paying the emancipated Negroes by death them from the colored class of land, as those of land, and as those of land, and as the land, and all land, and as the land, and a land, and as the land, and the land, and

COMMUNICATIONS.

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

But how the subject theme may gang, Let time or chance determine, Perhaps it may turn out a sang, Perhaps turn out a sermon. R. EDITOR.

I shall sometimes take the liberty of devia ting from the path, which I marked out, when on either side I shall observe any flowers, peculiar for their fragrance or beauty, worthy o being plucked to adorn my bouquet, or preserv

sing plucked to adorn my bouques, or preserved in my hortus siccus.

The Colonization garden, you know, con-Con my horsus succus.

The Colprization garden, you know, contains many rare specimens, the most remarkable of which you will find in New-Haven and Canterbury. In the latter place, especially, a plant of peculiar appearance was found growing wild within the precincts of Andrew 7. Judson, Esq. It is called 'Prejudicus Grandiflorus,' of the genus 'Colonization,' and has been deemed so valuable and worthy of preservation, that a majority of the representatives of that State have determined that it shall be watered, and tended and trimmed with all due diligence. Indeed there has been a great deal of 'trimming' about it already, but for some reason or other it begins to exhibit symptoms of decay. Many suppose it has some radical defect, some rottenness at the core, which is altogether probable, as it hibit symptoms of decay. Many suppose it has some radical defect, some rottenness at the core, which is altogether probable, as it throws out an odour so peculiarly feetid, that nothing short of some inherent corruption can produce a stench so offenive to those, whose senses are exercised to discorn between good and evil. Many smaller specimens of the same kind of plant may be found in every State in the Union, but in none of the free States has it flourished with such rank luxuriance as in Connecticut. It is there undoubtedly indigenous though not particularly noticed till lately. In the New-York Observer you will find a flower of the same kind, a leaf of which, leat it 'wato is swetness on the desert air,' I wish to see preserved in the pages of the Liberator, or in plain English, I send you the following extracts from a letter writteriby R. S. Fringe, Ega, dated New-York, IIth Yune, 1832. It is an account of the expedition, which recently left that city.

The emigrants attached to the first expedition to Liberia fitted out by the Colomization Society of the city of New-York, left this city on the 10th of May for Philadelphia, and sailed from that city for the colony, in the brig American, Capt. Abels, on the 12th of May, In this company, there were several interesting persons; among whom I would mention Hezekiah Shepard and family.

Hezekiah Shepard and tamuy.

'There was also in this company one, who will long be remembered with interest by many who had the pleasure (1) to become acquainted with him in this city. He writes his mane Simon Agron; and gives the following account of the manner of acquiring his surname:

account of the manner of acquiring his surname:

'Simon was originally called Simon the Negro, and not having had the fortune to inherit
a surname, he readily adopted the one which
he acquired by reputation, as peculiarly appropriate, because descriptive of the race to
which he belonged, and of which he had to
much noble-mindedness to be ashamed. Simon is 67 (2) years of ace, and death of
the Congregational church of addition, New
Hampsine. He original calculation of his
laying least the surprise of the conlaying the surprise of the control of the conlaying the surprise of the control of the conlaying the surprise of the control
and led to the Dord's goodness to his kinsmen according to the flexit, living in that pagna land.
When asked if he intended to preach, he said
no is but that, he would teach Sunday school,
and singing school. He is is an admirable singor, and compacer of music, and has been accustomed to assist at a prayer meeting.

(1) 'Pleasure!' It is so written, gentle

(1) 'Pleasure!' It is so written, gentle reader, believe it who will. On reading this, I could not well forbear exclaiming with the

The moment any poor black, of whatever character and from whatever motive, is induced to go to Liberia, from that moment, and not bego to Liberia, from that moment, and not before, in the estimation of certain people in this country, a transformation in the whole outer and inner man takes place. From being 'naturally' one of 'the most improvident and helpless beings,' (as says Mr. Danforth concerning the liberated slaves) and of that class, who are called in official documents 'a useless and pernicious portion of the the liberated slaves) and of that class, who are called in official documents 'a useless and pernicious portion of the population,' 'a debil-iating and accumulating disease,' 'a missince in the free as well as in the slaves 'a greater greater evil than even the slaves,' 'a greater greater evil than even the slaves,' a greater greater evil than even the slaves,' is greater peets,' an idle, lazy, insolent set of vagabonds, pest, 'an idle, lazy, insoient set or vagacounes, the free negroes) who live by theft or gambling,' 'a detestable easte,' 'the Jacobins of the country,' 'the anarchists and the domestic enemy, the common enemy of mankind and the barbarians, who would, if they could, become barbarians, who would, if they could, become the destroyers of our race, &c. &c., he is suddenly metamorphosed into an interesting personage, with whom it is a 'pleasure to become acquainted.' Is this solitary instance? By no means. In one of the New-York papers a lintroduced at a meeting of the Colonization. Society, and made a speech, which was received with hisses by the blacks!! Would any norson from reading this naturally. is Society, and made a speech, which was received with hisses by the blacks! Would
a my person from reading this, naturally suppose that Mr. D. was a Virginia negro, who
had acquired amentire new character simply
by removing to Liberia? So again we are
told by Mr. Finley, of a poor negro who went
to Liberia, 'Jim Barber' and came back 'Major
Barber'. So astonishing was tiffe change
in poor 'Jim,' that it was actually proposed by a
gentleman to invite the 'Major' to an entertainment in his parlor, together with many of
his former associates that they might see the
wonder. So Mr. Danforth, in his address in
Dr. Jenks' church, speke of Mr. Russwurm as
a 'colored gentleman,' and a writer in the African Repository, speaks thus: 'A colored
right, in spite of prejudice, I will say gentleman.'
What a hero he must be, to dure to speak so
cettrageously! Recollect however, that both
of these gentlemen acquired that title solely
by going to Liberia. Neither Mr. Finley nor
Mr. Danforth has ever been, I dare say, soindiscrete ats to apply that title to any black'in
likis country, who loves his native land too,
well to expatrate himself. No, it is Jim Barbour Arer, Major Barbour there, with all of Mr.
Finley's stamp. Would he, think you care. bour here, Major Barbour there, with all of Mr. Finley's stamp. Would he, think you, or any of the Agents of the Society, whom we have seen in this quarter, ever visit Miss Crandall's seen in this quarter, ever visit aliss Cranonit's school in Canterbury, and speak of the 'plea-sure' which he felt in viewing her interesting charge, or express one particle of abhorrence of the merciless persecution, which she is receiving at the hands of the Connecticut sava-ges with Nero Judson at their head? But enough of this for the present. We shall again recur to this subject.

again recur to this subject.

(2) It is to me, Mr. Editor, a matter of untergred astonishment, that so much exertion that been made to induce colored people from the North to go to Liberia, when in the first place 'so many thousands of slaves are offered freedom by their masters' the moment means can be provided for their removal, and when in the second place, it is now so well known that the climate makes so fearful destruction in the ranks of all who go from the North Whnt says Capt. Abels, the very man, with whom 'Simon the Negro,' has sailed, in reference to all the emigrants, 'You must a clause to a considerable of the composition of the sound of the control of the co (2) It is to me, Mr. Editor, a matter of un

facts before their eyes it is note short of ma-der to send such persons as aged Simeauch Colony, and the first news we shall be to Liberia after his arrival, will probably be to the 'good old man is dead.'

Boston

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1833

MR. GARRISON IN ENGLAND No. II.

LIVERPOOL, May 24, 150

Liverpoor, May 24, 153.

The Silas Richards sails this memeric to New-York. I seize the opportunity to ensure the communicate to you the result of my last ening's reading. The intelligence, it is trained in the communication of the communic

pated by you.

Whatever English newspaper I take to the abolition of slayery in the Colonies feas its prominent topic. As in our one control the prominent topic are under the control to there are various and opposite view presed, but it is universally conceded that mis has received its death-blow. Additionals and divided on the question of composition, the planters—to what extent fixed-filed present ignorant. Those who are wings purchase the slaves are generally attack; the planters—is slaves are generally attack; a hope that they shall thereby rome fee all yellow the planters of the planter just—that is, expediency in this mean seems to promise so well, they consent abandon principle. Such fanatics and man abandon principle. Given this as a new men as ourselves will view this as a new ditional surrender of the whole ground of or troversy. Nothing can be more absert the troversy. Nothing can be more shorted to contend that man cannot hold properly a man, and that all men are born free and easy — and upon this ground to assail the san —and upon this ground to assid the inservation as injuitous; and yet to when edge, or in any way sanction, the concess that is a constant or indicate at such a base proposited will not listen to it for a moment. Notice who have been, for a long course of man whipping, starting, plundering, bringing and trafficking their own species, to conference of the course of many contractions of the course of the cou ward and demand a handsome remunea they cause from these atrocious practi gues a hardihood of mind unsurrouse gues a hardihood of mind unsurpassing annals of villany; and for the plate to this demand with complacency, solven with a serious determination to grast a seces extraordinary obliquity of more insign something worse. Compensation it shall be such as only felous receive—pushes proportionate to their crimes. What have man who buys or steals men, women and dren on the coast of Africa; and pay ander in solid specie if he will not buy or steal the in a British colony, or in 'the land of the first and the home of the brave!' Oh! equitable legislation! O! sapient distinction! The slaves, and the slaves only, are entitled in the slaves only, are entitled in the slaves only. muneration; but the wealth of the motion not balance the account between them of their task-masters. Let me briefly illustrate this point. I have the Liverpool Times of the transfer of the second transfer o 21st before me, in which almost the ist paragraph that caught my eye was the following, in a speech recently delivered in Pair

ment:

'In 1830, the number of slaves in Dustrat
had decreased from 60,529 to 29,547, the
the number of recorded punishments slav
creased from 17,539 to 18,323, and here
ber of lashes inflicted in that year us use
still further decreased to 58,404, but they
sinheites that increased to 21,556, and
number of lashes amounted to 193,307.

Those, but the number of the threated

number of lashes amounted to 193,007.

These, he it observed, are only thereafty punishments and lashes: how may see Murrecorded, except in the Book of Rumbarne, none on earth ean disclost. To that, then, does compensation justyl belong—the slaves or their masters? And this soil; partial view of the vois of slavery.

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Now, with such facts before our eyes the vorse that might be recapitulated, what shall

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hat shall nesist that est men? n no root ne soil of

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ch, som and elo e follow

a That his Majesty be enabled to defray a such expense as he may incur in estab-izing an efficient stipendiary magistracy in the colonies, and in adding the local legisla-mary approviding for the religious and moral decition of the negro population to be eman-

This plan is a kind of go-between the plan his plan is a min of a sum of the abolition party, and, of course, seatisfaction to neither. I have not time examine Mr. Stanley's arguments in its poort. In answer to a question from Sir R. gid the power of punishing the he said the power of palashing the es was to be taken from the masters, and ed in stipendiary magistrates.

sad in stipendiary magistrates. Lord Howick opposed the scheme in a short let smalled speech, in which he confessed she his opinions upon the subject of slavery let lettly undergone a very great change, the van now ashumed to think how lightly he kilminhold the notion that it was all a deque in to lat of the evils of slavery, and that he slave was not to be pitted, &c. &c. The condition to which he had been irressibility. was, that there were only two possible uses to be adopted—we must recognise and favery or perfect freedom—the present eme was neither. The safest course was ing a date, at the earliest possible period, se absolute and entire termination of sla-

inhibit to know who was to pay the sum posed (the £15,000,000)—the country or slave laborer; because if it were to be im-ed on the latter, he should decidedly obect to such an arrangement, except some

debate on the resolutions was then aded till the 30th instant.

act all the 30th instant.

thickness are crowding into Parliament by
anafatom every part of the United Kingpaying for the abolition of slavery—
Staffield alone presented 201 on Tucsday
a lloure of Lords—one of which was of
this size, which, closely packed as it
the staffield in the woolsack itself in its
spins. It was signed by EIGHT HUS—
DUTIOISAN DIAMS. ED THOUSAND ladies!!! Its presen-on excited considerable sensation and some ment. In the House of Commons, on day, Mr. Buxton presented 300 peamong them one containing 187,000 signatures, which required four membry it on the table. At the head of it the name of the celebrated Amelie and next to hers that of Priscella Buxton. rs for the Ladies of Great Britain!

Most truly yours, WM, LLOYD GARRISON.

REV. MR. PHELPS' DISCOURSE.

We had not room last week to give a sketch the very able and cloquent discourse, debed before the New-England Anti-Slavery ety, in this city, on the 4th inst. by the Amos A. Pheles, Pastor of Pine Street Act. We shall now present a brief out-of it, presuming that it will be interesting or readers. The text was in Luke 10: 36, 37,- Which

these three thinkest thou was neighto him that fell among the thieves? And aid, he that showed him mercy. Then Jesus unto him, Go and do thou likewise.' any were ready to ask why he had come tiller to discuss the exciting subject of cry and its remedy, the text furnished his fer. These words of the Lord Jesus at taught him, that man, wherever he he be found, and in whatever circumstansignification of the control of the system had rivetted, and bind up the nds which it was even then inflicting on

sed to pursue the two fellowing es in his discourse.

I had a secourse.

1. I starery, in all circumstances, a sin?

2. What is its remedy?

On each of these topics he should use great stainess, and, he hoped, kindness of speech.

The was sensible that these questions covered wide field, and that the subject was one of staineness, and importance and sense that the subject was one of staineness, and importance and sense that the subject was one of staineness. when his views were materially different from when his views were materially different from the finished and that the subject was one of different individuals. In evaluation at the principle, that circumstances, which are the principle, that circumstances, which are the stable, the principle, that circumstances, which are the principle that can be principled to define the principled that the principled that the principled to define the principled that the principled that the principled to define the principled that the principled that the principl

what they now were ;—in changing them, he had acted with no little deliberation and care. For months the subject had been one of exerciful and candid thought; and the conclusions to which he had come, and which he was now to present, were in his estimation the only conclusions, which were warranted either by the dictates of enlightened humanity or the word of Grod. It was due to himself to say, also, that these conclusions and this expression of them were not the result of hostility to the South. They were the result of hostility to the South could be asved from the curse of curses which now rested upon it.

Is slavery, in all circumsdances, a sin? In answering this, the first inquiry to be settled is, What is slavery? It would be brief, and yet cover the whole ground. The best one that he had thought of was this. Slavery is the assumed right of property in man, or the hadding of man as property. Whether this included all that entered in the idea of slavery, was of little importance to his present suprose. It was balan, that it first finds are so 'extremely small,' that they are not were for the case of the south of the same of their amount. The only reason that they are not were counting for.'

Whether this included an interest and the idea of slavery, was of little importance to his present purpose. It was plain, that it included the fundamental principle, on which has present purpose. It was plain, that it included the fundamental principle, on which
the whole superstructure was based—the starting point whence it all originated, and the bulwark of defence by which alone its continued
existence is secured. Had this principle newer
been admitted or practiced on, slavery had
never existed; and were it now to be universally denied, and no longer acted upon, silvery would at once cease. All slaveholding in
practice begins with the admission, in theory,
that in certain circumstances it is right and
proper to hold man as praperty; and it is continued upon the same principle. The entire
system of slavery is but the developement or
the acting out of this one great principle.
The laws which slavery enacts to perpetuate
its own existence, and the cruclities which attend the system, are nothing more nor less
than the developement of the principle, that
in certain circumstances it is right and proper

than the developement of the principle, that in certain circumstances it is right and proper to hold men as property. And on that other hand, the denial of this principle in theory, and the redisal to act upon it, would destroy slavery. Equity and justice would then take the throne, and instead of the death-knell, the silicuts of freedom, triumphant over all oppression, would fill the earth. The main question now returns, Is slavery, in all circumstances a sin? The question is not, whether slavery in the general is a sin. This is admitted on all hands. But come down to the case in hand, touch the system of American slavery, and then circumstances alter cases! Although it is very hard and very wrong, that the poor slave should be kept out of his rights, still it would be very wrong to let him have them just-now! This is either talking nonsense and contradiction; or else maintaining, that, in certain circumstances slavery is no ein. There are multistances slavery is no sin. There are multi-tudes whose admission of the sin of slavery is a mere abstraction; they affirm and deny with

stances slavery is no sin. There are multitudes whose admission of the sin of slavery is
a mere abstraction; they affirm and deny with
the same breath.

Slavery either is, or is not, in all circumstances, wicked. [Here the speaker quoted
the stirring language of Wilberforce relative
to the nature of slavery, and that passage from
the Presbyterian Confession of Faith, which
was expunged by the General Assembly in
1818, and which defines slavery as manstealing—the highest kind of theft.]

Slavery is falsehood in theory. It denies
the solf-evident truth, that all men are created
equal. It is tyranny in practice. It begins
by taking away inalienable rights, and continues by withholding them. It is a violation
of God's law, which assigns to man his proper
place in the scale of being. It gives to man
the place of an animal, instead of a rational
and accountable being.

and accountable being.

Slavery is the mother of abominations. In all circumstances, it bears the same bitter fruit; it is the fountain head of innumerable sins. [Here the speaker quoted the language of William Pitt, 'Slavery is a mass, a system of enormities,' &c.]

of enormities, "&c.] Slaveholding originates and perpetuates both the foreign and domestic slave trade, with all their unutterable woes. This point was plainly illustrated, and the guilt of the traffic in human flesh clearly exhibited by a

reference to facts.

Slavery is a fruitful source of licentiousness. This was one of the worst features of the sys-tem, but he would not torture the feelings of the audience by referring to particular facts.

Slaveholding is the source of innumerable cruelties, and crimes of the deepest die. This was proved by a reference to facts, which we have not room to detail.

But it is said the slave is not qualified for But it is said the slave is not qualified for freedom. To hold him in bondage is the very waf to prevent his ever being qualified. Be-sides, the objection makes the question of liberty or bondage turn on a false standard, and one which is really no standard at all. It is false, because it is not God's standard; and no standard, because it makes every man's judgment of his neighbor's qualifications the test of his freedom. Of course the standard varies with the ever varying judgment of different individuals. The objection avows the principle, that circumstances, which are

Society, says:

'This Society has been soliciting funds for about four years, but has sever published any statement of their amount. The only reason assigned for this neglect is, that their funds are so 'extremely small,' that they are not worth accounting for.'

Both of these assertions are untrue. The New England Anti-Slavery Society was formed in January, 1832, and has, of course, completed but one year of its existence. In regard to the funds of the Society, we made the following statement, in the Liberator of May 18: May 18:

"The omision of the Treasurer's account in the Annual Report was an inadvectence. As the receipts of the Society during the last year [the first year of its existence] were ex-ceedingly small, and as the most important sums had been acknowledged in the Libera-ton, it was thought unnecessary to issue a spe-cial report.

If this amounts to a statement, that the funds of the society 'are not worth accounting for,' then we confess our ignorance of the laws of interpretation.

The editors of the Chronicle affect to be thing connected with this subject, they appear to be utterly blind and reckless. After this specimen of their ignorance, we cannot won-der at their stupid confession, that they 'do not know what the 'Anti-Slavery Society 'in-tends to do.' If they must keep 'talking about the Society, we advise them to seek some information, so as not to be under the necessity of uttering falsehood.

SENTIMENTS OF DANIEL WERSTER

The following letter from the Hon. Daniel Webster to a citizen of Georgia, will explain his views of 'the power of Congress on the subject of slaves and slavery.' It will be perceived, that he does not, as some others have done, go so far as to deprecate a discussion of the subject, and brand as 'fobls and fanatics'

we take this occasion to remark, on the est authority, that Mr. Webster is not a colo-

We take this occasion to remark, on the best authority, this thr. Webster is not a colonizationist.

Nr Dean Sin—I have received your letter of last evening, requesting me to state my pinion of the power of Congress on the subject of slaves and slavery; and of the existence of any wish or design, on the part of Northern men, to interfere with the security or regularity of that species of property.

My sentimental mentions of the service of the service of any wish or design, on the part of Northern men, to interfere with the security or regularity of that species of property.

My sentimental mentions of the service of the service

To John Bolton, Esq.

IMPORTANCE. OF AGENTS.

Extract of a letter from Mr Garrison to the Corresponding Secretary of the New-Eng-land Anti-Slavery Society, dated Liverpool, May 23.

Nothing is more obvious than that the suc-cess of our cause must depend mainly upon the employment of able and devoted Agents, the employment of able and devoted Agents, whose time and talents must be entirely occupied in its propagation. We must recollect that our business is emphatically with the peter let it is the considerable of the control of the con

LATEST FROM JAMAICA. By the packet ship Orbit, we are put in possession of Jamai-ca papers to the 19th June. They are filled with the most violent denunciations towards ca papers to the 19th June. They are filled with the most violent denunciations towards the mother country in relation to the course pursued in Parliament. They appear not to realize that the abolition of slavery is at hand. We copy a memorial of a delegation of the British Ministry.

Memorial. 'We claim from the general government security from future interference with our slaves, either by Orders in Council or any other mode not recognized by our laws. 'We claim that secturian missionaries shall be left to the operation of those laws which govern the other subjects of his Majesty; and if those laws are insufficient to protect us from renewed insurrections, excited through their machinations, we be permitted to amend them.

their mechinations, we be permitted to amend them.

'We ask for such alterations in the revenue acts as shall revie our prosperity, by reshoring to the colonies some part of the income of their estates, which has now, and has long been, altogether swallowed up by the exactions of the Mother Country.

'If these reasonable domands are rejected, we call upon Government to give us, without further heaitation or delay, an equitable compensation for these interests, which it has thought expedient to sacrifice for the supportance of the supportan

NOTICE

The Rev. Amos A. Phelps, by request of the New England Anti-Slavery Society, will repeat the discourse on slavery, which he delivered on the 4th inst. The repetition of it will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, of next week, at BOYLSTON HALL. Services will commence at 8 o'clock.

Services will commence at 8 o'clock.

REV. R. R. GURLEY,
Secretary of the American Colonization Society, is now in the city; and we think it a flavorable opportunity of calling his attention and that of the public, to a certain piece of deception contained in the African Repository for November, 1832. We allude to Clarkson's Letter, which was most shamefully garbed by the editors of that work, to fit if for southern cars. The letter was addressed to Elliott Cresson, Agent of the Colonization Society, that its frest-object was, 'to assist in the emancipation of all the slaves;' but the editor editories of the Repository omitted these words, and substituted in their place a statement, that Clarkson considered the first object of the Society to be,' to promote the voluntary emigration to Africa of the people of color.'

(17 Mr Gurley is understood to be the editor of the Repository, and the author of this glaring misrepresentation.

CHARACTER OF THE PRESIDENT, &c.

CHARACTER OF THE PRESIDENT, &c.

(F* 'The Editors ofthe' Vermont Chronicle
'do not yet deny that they regard' President
Jackson, Henry Clay, Alexander Hamilton,
&c. as hypocrites and murderers. 'If such is
not their opinion, why do they not say so?' We
like sometimes to answer captious dogmatists
'according to their folly'.' A little of the argumentum ad hominem does them good.

We learn that the Lieutenant Gover-nor and the High Sheriff of Liberia are now in this city. They were to address an audi-ence last evening, but our paper went to press vesterday morning, of course werean give no yesterday morning, of course we can

(We understand that Miss Crandall has been liberated, some friend having become surety for her appearance at court.

From a Detroit paper it appears that the blacks engaged in the late riot, caused by an attempt to take two runaway slaves have been arrested, and punhhed by fine and imprisonment. Thornton and his wife, who are claimed by the Kentucky slave holder, yet remain in prison on the British side. By what authority is not startly in our startly.

List of Letters received at the affice of the Lib-crator, since our least paper was assued. Rev. Thomas Williams, Providence, R. I.; Henry E. Benson, do; D. Canfield, Copa-ly, Ohio; W. H. Barleigh, Schenectady, N. Y.; Isaac Griffin, Saratoga, N. Y.; O. S. Mur-nay, Shorebam, E. E. Moore, Philadelphia, Pa.; I. W. Peck, Carlisle, Pa.; P. Grandall, Canterbury, Ct. P. A. Bell, New York; P. H. Greenleaf, Portland, Me.

MARRIED—In this city, on Thursday evening last, by Rev. Dr Sharp, Mr William Winston to Mrs Lucy Cogswell.

TO THE PUBLIC.

SIROP LES HERBE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS Syrop is offered as a Sovereign. Remedy for Colds, Cougha, Asthma, Spiting of Blood—all diseases of the breast and lungs, and indeed every thing leading to Constitute of the Constitute of the Color of the

tues will be acknowledged and its credit established. E. MOORE, Philadelphia.

Mas Moore—I make the following statement from a hope of being serviceable to know from the following the service of my fellow creatures who may be affected as I have been. It is now more than five years since I was first attacked with scredulance of some of the most skillfail physicians of this city. Their skill availed nothing: on the contrary, the disease gained ground faily, and, at the kine I commenced ground faily, and, at the kine I commenced freed was almost beyond endurance. It is now about six weeks since I first began to take your syron, and have had about five bottles, and all pain has ceased and every vestion who wishes to be satisfied of the truth of this statement, have only to call at my house they will be the satisfied of the contrary my present appearance, and I can easily using them as to what my appearance was but a short time ago.

MRS STAKELY, Opposite 19 Cox's Alley.

ily them as to stand short time ago.

MRS STAKELY, Opposite 19 Cox's Alley.

Dilladelokia, January 24, 1833.

a short time ago.

MRS STAKELY, Opposite 19 Cot's Alley-Philadelphia, January 24, 1883.

Mas Moones—Having received such decided relief from your Syrop Les Herbe, I feelit with the second of the sec

WRIGHT'S SIN OF SLAVERY WRIGHTTS SIN OF SLAVEAL.

NOR sale at the Bookstore of James Loring,

Wright's Sin of Statery. Price 18 3-4

cents single, \$1,75 per, daz, \$12,50 per 100.

A few copies GARRISON'S FAREWELL.

DEDS, delivered in Boston, New-York,

DEDS, delivered in Boston, New-York,

DEDS, delivered in Boston, New-York,

DEDS, July 15. If

1781,25 CENTS ONLY PER BOX. JO UST 81,25 CENTS ONLY PER BOX...]

Howard 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, equal to any in use. Being purified by age, it cannot fall to suit Hair Dressers, who are invited to exemine for themselves. Boston, July 6, 1833.

ANDERSON'S
EFFICACIOUS REMEDY FOR CORNS.

EFFICACIOUS REMEDY FOR CORNS.
A FAIR TRIAL IS "THE ONLY TRUE FROOT.

THIS infallible remedy is offered to the public as a Sovereign Cure. It has proved of the greatst efficacy in the removal of those turbulent pests which are called Corns.
To those who may be troubled with them, a fair trial of this article is only necessary to convince the most incredulous of its power to effect a speedy cure. Being perfectly free from irritation, it may be applied where the corns have produced a violent inflamation. The Proprietor of this highly valuable remedy, does not mean to say that it has made thousands of cures in this and other countries; but suffice it to say it has cured many of the most violent instruct.

The above Remedy H. Thacker, No. 3, Spring Lame—at the shop of Mr. J. Robinson, No. 42, Brattle Street, and the house of the Project, at Mr. J. W. Lewis, Cantre Street, second door from the corner of Southack-street.

Price, 25 cents per box.

BENJAMIN S. ANDERSON, Boston, June 29th, 1833.

LITERARY.

[For the Liberator.]

'Shall I not visit for these things? saith the Lor-shall not my soul be avenged on such a nation this?' Jeremialev. 29.

Awake! oh, awake! ye who slumber so deep In the darkness and wo of sin's horrible sleep Awake! ere the wrath of Jehovah is poured
On those who have darkened the light of his word

Shall the call for redemption from sufferings and

wrongs
Be unanswered by Him, to whom vengeance belongs
Shall the clank of the chain, and the shrick of the

slave, Be unheeded by Him, who is mighty to save? No—no—the Avenger, whose eye hath no sleep, Even now in this day will his covenant keep. Small He not see the ovil, who fashioned the eye?— He who planted the ear, shall He nor hear its cry?

He who planted the car, small and the last of the last year. In the path ye now tread all unutterable wo Awaiteth, for vengeance, though certain, is slow. If the heart soil be hardened the eye will not see Nor the ear hear the call, 'Let my people go free

But, all glory to God!—there 's a dawning of light, Breaking welcome, yet faint, on duplicity's night!— And the sins we have loved, in the earliest beam From the fountain of reason, all horrible seem.

And the Falsehood, which hangs like a garment, arot
The sins of the people, too frail shall be found.
Truth, changeles, eterala, shall rise on her throne,
And her power, as in Heaven, og Earth shall
known! ELIZABETH
Haverhill, 5th me. 1833.

[From the Female Advocate.]
ODE TO PEACE.
Come, dove-eyed Peace, most welcon
And take thy dwelling in my breast,
Chaise every pang away.
And let me feel thy softening power,
Beguiling sweet each tedious hour,
Throughout the live long day.

Oh! I with thee would sooner dwell In gloomy cave, or lonely cell, In silence drear confined, Than be where nought but tumults Strifes, envy, and a numerous train Of ills, that rack the mind.

Better with thee to traverse wide, Landa.that the swift Atlantic tide, Or old Pacific lave; Than rest at home in wealth secure Doomed to incessant broils impure, And faction's storm to braye.

Happy the man whom thou dost bless
With thy benign and fond cares:

Thy smiles his soul inspire;
Charmed with the generous glow they
His heart pauts high; well pleased to
Beneath thy tempered fire.

Beneath thy tempered fire.
The lonely swain in humble cot,
By thee attended, deems his lot
Happy beyond compare;
Nor envies whom the world call great,
Living in wealth and splendid state.
That mock his pittance bare.
Thy form divine is seldom found
Where noise and revelry abound;
Thou fliest hi' unboly throng;
—habet in calm and virtuous life,

Albeit in calm and virtuous life,
With thousand sweets and pleasures rife
Thou 'rt seen to move along.

Thou it seen to move along.
Oft, soothing Peace! by-Heaven designe
To calm the wearied, sorrowing mind,
When hopes terrestrial fail—
Be ever thou my best compeer,
And put to flight each anxious fear
That may my soul assail.

Come in thy simplest, fairest vest, Thy brow with olive chaplet drest, Sweet emblem of thy power, And breathe within my listening ear Such words as scraphs love to hear, As flies each winged bour.

Thy whisperings mild shall lull my soul
To sweetest slumbers, and enrol
Each sense in mute delight,
While visions pure, devoid of pain,
Shall fit across my wildered brain,
And gladden fancy's sight.

And gladden fancy's sight.

Sweet Gaurdina' whom to know is juy,
And Solace, free from all alloy,
Be thou my constant friend;
Be mise thy smiles where'er I gö,
Whate'er my lot, or nigh or low,
Till time with me thall end.
Nor smiles almos—but let me find '
Thy power so tranquil—meak and kind—
And sho can earth alone;
But when my soul shall wing its way
To distant worlds of endless day,
May I thy influence own. INFANCY.

INFANCY.

BY R. NONTOMBEN.

'The mile of childhood on the cheek of age.
A child beside a mother kneels,
With eyes of holy low,
And fain would list pithe row it feels.
To him enthroned above.
No sin hash shaded its young heart,
The eye scarce knows a near,—
'The eye scarce knows a near,—
'T is bright enough from earth to part,
And grace mouther sphere,
And grace mouther sphere,
And grace mouther sphere,
And state of the scarce of the

And I was once a happy thing, Like that which now I see; No May-bird on cestatic wing, More beautifully free.

The cloud that basked in moontide glow
The flower that danced and shone—
All hues and sounds, above, below,
Were joys to feast upon!

Let wisdom smile,—I oft forget
The colder haunts of men,
To hie where infant hearts are met,
And be a child again;

To look into the laughing eyes,
And see the wild thoughts play,
While o'er cach cheek a thousand dyes
Of mirth and meaning stray.

Of mith and meaning stray.

Oh! manhood, could thy spirit kneel
Beside that sunny child;
As fondly pray, and prarly feel,
With souls as madefiled;
With souls as madefiled;
With souls as madefiled;
Thy gaze might dwell on Deity,
And basews itself be thine;

CORRESPONDENCE ON THE COLO-NIZATION SOCIETY.

NIZATION SOCIETY.

(Concluded from first page.)

such: 'though we cannot but admire the ingenuity which shifts responsibility from the Society 'as such' to the 'leading members,' or vice versa, as the occasion requires. We should like to learn by what cassistry the Society 'as such' can claim support on the credit of the purposes of emancipation cherished—not by 'diself—but by its 'leading friends'—while at the same time, 'she mode, condition, and nature of that emancipation are so evidently unjust, self contradictory and absurd, that the Society' as such' dares not risk the adium of avowing it, but throws it back upon its 'leading friends.'

We now come to a consideration of your

surd, that the Society as such 'darea not risk the adim of avowing it, but throws it back upon its 'leading friends,'

We now come to a consideration of your answer to our fifth and last inquiry. This answer is sufficiently clear, direct and explicit. It embodies, as we conceive, in substance, an answer to one of the main questions proposed to you by Rev. S. S. Locco, one to that generate the substance, and the great inquiry has been what pand increasing interest has been felton the subject, and the great inquiry has been—what part will the Colonization Society take in deporting the free people of color, should they be driven off without their consent, nor (which amounts to the same thing) by residence, in the land of their nativity, impracticable. To this inquiry your letter furnishes an answer of no ordinary import, and the entire American people, we conceive, are called upon, by every consideration of duty, to examine carefully its character.

You plainly express the gentiment, that 'religion and humanity will alike dictate 'to the Colonization Society the duty of assisting in their native land, in case 'the enaturents of the State governments should deny them the right of a continued residence within their jurisdiction.'

The manner in which you have expressed this sentiment, might render it somewhat plau-

right of a common restoence wann tree, jurisdiction.

The manner in which you have expressed this sentiment, might render it somewhat plausible to persons unacquainted with the prominent face of the tase. To such persons, the standard of the prominent face of the tase. To such persons, the standard of the person of the per

miscrelland of the colored persons can remain in this coentry, then any other number can do the same, and the principle of Gen. Harper is overthrown. It is plain, therefore, that in density of the principle of Gen. Harper is overthrown. It is plain, therefore, that in density of the same, and the principle of Gen. Harper is overthrown. It is plain, therefore, that in density of the same, and the principle of Virginia would only act out the principle laid down by one of the Society's 'ablest defenders' in the very paragraph quoted by its Secretary to prove the hence-deen purposes of its 'leading one dwas life the compulsory of the fact, stated by a member if open debate, that flogging, mobing, and personal lil-treatment could be made equally effectual with a legal coercion.* This member indeed preferred the more honorable course of open, legal coercion, and repeated the successful of the same state of the same form, was universally contemplated. Such was the Legislative appropriation to the funds of the Society, or such,' have returned their hearty thanks, and have held it up to the emulation of the public at large, as a noble and generous donation to their hearty thanks, and have held it up to the emulation of the public at large, as a noble and generous donation to their hency thanks, and have held it up to the emulation of the public at large, as a noble and generous donation to their hency the same let us select and arrange a few of them.

1. A hence-load Society, in aid of the free people of color.

2. Its solicitaties.

3. The appropriation of funds from the people, in the saveholding compulsion or by personal persecution of funds from the people of color.

4. In connexion with this appropriation, a threat to deport the free people of color, either opinly or covertly, by legal compulsion or by personal persecution of funds from the people of color.

5. No remonstrance by the 'Society as such,' by its 'leading firends,' against the persecution. On the contrary—

6. Grateful acknowledgements of the appropria

G. Grateful acknowledgements of the appropriation—encomiums on the liberality of the bequest.

7. A declaration by the Secretary of the Society that in case the threat of persecution goes into effect, either by legal enactments or other operations, it will be a noble charity, on the part of the Society, urged upon them by 'humanity and religion,' to employ these funds, so nobly furnished by the persecutors themselves, to remove their unhappy victims from the reach of their own further unchristian and intolerable persecutions! In other words—

8. The 'Society as such,' by acting as a board of ways and means for Virginia, enabling the persecutions into effect, will thereby obey the presecutions into effect, will thereby only the presecutions into effect, will thereby only the constant of the property of the constant of the property of t

chereby obey the dictates of numanity and religion.

9. The Legislature of Virginia itself (as well it may) comes in for an equal share in the glory of the philanthropy of carrying on its well it may) comes in for an equal share in the glory of the philanthropy of carrying on its to the friends of religion and the claim allowed by the leading five and in the claim of the claim of

* This consideration appears the more striking when we remember that festimony of colored persons against white persons is not received in courts of justice.

er justice nor virtue. Yet virtue and justice will be found to be the only true expediency. Whatever then may be the 'abstract' merits of colonization, whatever good might be done to Africa, and to our own country, by its proper prosecution, or just and the proper prosecution, or just and the proper prosecution, or just and the proper prosecution of the proper proper

JOHN B. PERO.

NOS. 2 & 3,

(Rear of Duck Square, near the Cty Ise

H AS on hand the following stricks, where the control of the character of Poweer,
Pomatum,
Hair Brushes,
Shaving do.,
Clothes do.,
Shoo do.,
Teothe do.,
Shaving Boxes,
Snuff do.,
Wade and Butcher's Razors,

PRUDENCE CRANDALL

zors, Rodgers and Son do.,

PRUDENCE CRANDALL
Principal of the Contributy, (Cons.) Ins
Boarding Schot, (Cons.) Ins
ETURN'S her most sincers usus,
and consultation of the Constraint of the American delication of the Constraint of the Const

and unition, are \$45 per quarte, ose half in advance.

(IF Books and Stationary will be fession the most reasonable terms.

For information respecting the 8thing.

For information respecting the 8thing ference may be made to the following the ference property of the state of th

JAMES G. BARBADON RESPECTFULLY informs his fireds
the public generally, that he has me
ed from No. 56 to
NO. 26, BRATTLE STREET,
where he still solicits their patronag, no
grateful for past favors.

grateful for past favors.

He has now on hand, for sale, a wristy
NEW AND SECOND-HAND COTTER
AND FARCY GOODS,
viz.—Velvet and Bombarine Storts, loss
Dickeys, Suspenders, &c. Also, for dos
of Emerson's Razor Storge—D. RizeriaFancy Soap and Cologue. &c. &c.
Clothing cleansed and repaired in test
est manner, cheap for cash or barte.

GF All kinds of clothing bought strill
March 16.

JAMES BIRD. BOOT & SHOE MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his that part, his shop, from No. 67, Dockstoth No. 252, S. Seventh-street, a few door his Lombard-street, where he trust by state tention, to merit a continuance of herp-

orange. BOOTS and SHOES, in the mist his numble style, of the best materials as with anship, made to order at the shortstan Also—Repairing of all kinds does a mist reasonable terms.

Philadelphia, June 29, 1833.

BOARDING HOUSE.

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF GENTLE IN
SONS OF COLOR.
(At the corner of Leonard and Church the NEW-YORK.)

THE Proprietor of the above Hose runs has sincere thanks to his firide at public for their filteral public for their filteral purposes, early past season, and solicits a continuace dartors; the assures them that no pain sally spared to render satisfaction to the set six of the season, and solicits a continuace dartors; the assures them that no pain sally shared to render satisfaction to the set six of the season of the

WILBERFORCE HOUSE. WILBERFORCE HOUSE.

Francis WILES respectfully interpreted in the public generally in the property of the second and the public generally in the second of the accommodation of genteel pressed color with

BOARDING AND LODGING. BOARDING AND LOCEING.
Grateful for past favors, he scient continuance of the same. His His with pleasant and healthy part of the city, as pains or expense will be spared on the pains of expense will be spared on the pain with their patronge, as sometimes with their patronge, as 200 min with the patronge of the control of t

MRS. E. JOHNSON HAS 99-need the large and comments of the large phia, where she will be happy to seem date Ladies and Gentlemen of cole and the ladies and Gentlemen of cole and phia, where the ladies and Gentlemen of cole and phia, the ladies and Eleventh Streets.

Philadelphia, May 3.

BOARDERS WANTED.

BOARDERS WANTED.

Land be accommodated with Board in private family. Terms moderate. No. 70, Cambridge-street:—J. W. Leish blacksmith's shop, same Street. Street Court; or at the Office of the Laberstor.

OSTC PIL AT I

VOL.

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John F. Henry E Alfred N Eleazer John W Henry F Frederick William William I Isaac Sta Abner H

Joseph C Joseph S Robert C J. B. Vas George C Thomas I John Pec Thomas I Edward I John William I

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