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OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD—OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE MANKIND.

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THE LIBERATOR.

I never met with a man yet, who impliedly admits the enslaving of human beings as consistent with the exercise of christian duties, who could talk or write ten minutes on the subject, without expressing nonsense, or contradicting himself, or consoling on any other subject.—*Western Luminary.*

THE MARRIAGE BILL.

We are sorry to be obliged to revert again to the attacks upon Mr Bigelow for the part he took in regard to this bill. But the following article from the *Commercial Gazette* deserves a passing notice. There appears to be a determination among many persons to misunderstand the object of the proposed change in the law, which was not, as is represented, 'to modify the color of our black population,' but to remove from it a disgraceful badge of servitude;—not to promote the intermarriage of the blacks and whites, but to declare their natural equality as human beings.

We know not which to admire most the magnanimous spirit or the exquisite logic of the communication in the *Gazette*. The whole drift of the argument is to prove that the state of Massachusetts ought not to alter one of its laws, or even to allow its alteration to be discussed, because perchance, it might give offence to our southern neighbors. We are not to meddle with our own laws because it may irritate people five hundred miles distant. Does the writer think that the people of Massachusetts will yield to such suggestions, which would make them the slaves of the southern slaveholders? How can he dare to address such an argument to the freemen of Massachusetts? If our fathers had listened to reasoning of this kind, they would never have made their slaves free; for what measure was more likely to offend the southern states? But the argument is as feeble as it is mean-spirited. For the southern states care very little how Massachusetts may legislate on this subject. And if the law forbidding the intermarriage of blacks and whites should be repealed to-morrow, we believe that the whole subject would be forgotten in the southern states in less than a month.

We like the tone of our correspondent HAMILTON: it is moderate and gentlemanly. Mr Bigelow, in attempting to modify the color of our black population, was undoubtedly prompted by the best of feelings; but, like many other philanthropists of the present day, he exceeded the bounds of delicacy. The subject is one that ought not to be meddled with by our legislators—hands off, let us alone, should be the motto of the colored population of this city. The following toast, given at a late African celebration, is in the true spirit:

THE MIXING GENERATION—Very promising; and black enough for white men to let him alone.

MR. EDITOR.—I notice in the letter of Mr Bigelow, published in your paper of Wednesday, the following remark:—'The bill itself, however, was, finally lost, on account of its numerous imperfections in other

respects.' From this observation I conclude that some person may bring up the subject again at the next session of the Legislature. On this supposition, I proceed to notice the expediency of Mr Bigelow's course in relation to said bill.

And first, I may be permitted to remark, that I was sorry to see the letter of Mr Bigelow in the public prints. At a time when the community are agitated by the political events of Europe, as well as this country, it did seem that there was no necessity of raising new themes of excitement. The tariff question, the system of internal improvement, the laws respecting poor debtors; at all now divide and distract the public mind. At a period when the Indian question, also, with its exciting relations, brings us in collision with our southern brethren, it is surely unwise to add new fuel to the flame of discord and contention. The eye of the south has already been turned to this state and this city with jealous misgivings on account of the inflammatory pamphlets circulated there by one Williams, of whom we have all heard. Although that act was one purely of an individual character, yet the south unfortunately considered it as proceeding from our community, and the Mayor of our city was necessitated to disclaim in behalf of the citizens, all participation in, or approval of the act. Now the motion of Mr Bigelow in the Legislature, has a tendency to revive their former suspicions, unjustly, it is true. This is evident from the comments which have been made on the subject in southern papers. I deprecate anything which has a tendency to alienate the regard of our southern brethren. There are sufficient cases in which we unavoidably come in collision with their opinions; and it is worse than needless to go out of our way to seek new ones. We have no right to interfere with the internal regulations of other states. The interest taken by our philanthropists in the slave question, is regarded with alarm. They do not give us credit for our pure benevolence; but regard all movements of this nature as sinister and political. Unfortunate and erroneous as these views are, on their part; still, such being the case, we should be cautious of fanning that irritation and jealousy. Mr Bigelow places the law on the same ground with the old laws, respecting 'necromancy and witchcraft.' I cannot see the analogy between these cases, but admitting it, as we hear of no complaint against the law from those upon whom it is thought to bear unfavorably, and as the agitation of the question is likely to be misconstrued in other states, I think it best to let the matter drop where it is. The east will never recover its influence with other portions of the union until it ceases to press those irritating questions, where our interests and prejudices conflict with those of our southern brethren. Mutual forbearance alone can make permanent the federal union.

HAMILTON.

EMANCIPATION.

The following interesting account is from the *Genius of Universal Emancipation*:

We learn that an aged widow lady, of the name of Greenfield, who has resided several years in the city of Philadelphia, and who had emancipated a large number of slaves in Louisiana, has recently visited that section of country, for the express purpose of taking them to Hayti, in order to prevent the new law, enacted there, from reducing them again to slavery. This truly benevolent lady is said to be upwards of seventy years of age! Tell us more of the patriotism of 'Grecian or Roman Matrons'—American Female philanthropy will soon outshine them all. Those deeds of transcendent virtue, which we already have the pleasure of recording, will embellish the pages of history, and excite to emulation an admiring posterity.

A letter from a correspondent in Philadelphia, in noticing this noble example of disinterested benevolence, says, that this aged lady is, if she is rightly informed, more than fourscore years of age. Our correspondent also says—

I learned from a friend of hers that she bore the fatigue of the journey admirably, considering her advanced life; that when she arrived at New-Orleans, she was offered ten thousand dollars for her slaves, which she readily refused and liberated them all but one, who would not accept of her offer. Her intention was to have purchased land and settled them in Ohio; but that not being allowed, she has sent them to Liberia. Could she have accomplished her first project, it would have been far more congenial to my feelings; and I believe more satisfactory to herself.

was published requiring the registration of all slaves, and declaring that such as were not registered by a certain day should be entitled to their emancipation, the Permabahan of Sameap, who had inherited in his family domestic slaves to the number of not less than fifty, proudly said, 'Then I will not register my slaves—they shall be free: hitherto they have been kept such because it was the custom, and the Dutch liked to be attended by slaves when they visited the palace; but as that is not the case with the British, they shall cease to be slaves; for long have I felt shame, and my blood has run cold, when I have reflected on what I once saw at Batavia and Samarang, where human beings were exposed for public sale and placed on a table and examined like sheep and oxen.'—*Sir T. S. Raffles' History of Java.*

PRODUCE OF FREE LABOR.

We have received from the Corresponding Committee of the Free Produce Society of Philadelphia, answers to the questions proposed some time since, in our paper, in regard to the productions of Free Labor, which is given below. We are much obliged to the Committee for the attention which they have bestowed on the subject, and recommend the communication to all persons who have conscientious scruples about using articles tainted with slavery.

Philadelphia, 5th Month 12th, 1831.

ESTEEMED FRIEND:—A letter from thee, addressed to ———, of this city, was laid before the Committee of Correspondence of the Free Produce Society of Pennsylvania, at their last meeting, with a request that the committee would adopt measures in regard to it, whereby thou wouldst receive a full, and as far as practicable, a satisfactory answer to thy several queries respecting free goods.

Having been appointed at a former meeting, a sub-committee, for the purpose of corresponding with individuals who feel an interest in the cause of our oppressed colored brethren, the letter was referred to us, and although it is not now in our power to give as definite answers as we could wish, we will proceed to notice them as far as our present limited knowledge will permit. We would, however, remark that we have written to several individuals in the southern and western states, requesting of them such information upon this subject as may be serviceable or interesting; and when their replies are received, we shall, no doubt, be able to answer thy queries much more satisfactorily.

Thy first question is—Where and in what quantities are sugar, cotton and rice raised by free labor in the United States?

The maple sugar is the only kind that we can ascertain, with any degree of certainty, to be raised in the United States. This is cultivated in considerable quantities in the states of New-York and Ohio, and some in Pennsylvania; but in consequence of the great expense and difficulty of transportation from Ohio, all that has as yet come to this market has been the produce of the other two states. The greatest quantity that we have known being sold in one lot, was 600 barrels, equal to 125,000 pounds. We are unable to say whether this was all made in one season, or was the production of two or more years. We are inclined to the latter opinion. The free cotton of United States growth has come to this market, has hitherto been sent to us by Nathan Hunt, Jr. of North Carolina. The first lot, sent two years since, consisted of nine bales. Last spring he was enabled to increase the quantity to thirty bales, and this spring we have received intelligence that he has procured and intends shipping about the same quantity again. In his letter, written upon the subject, he informs us that in consequence of the drought of the last season, there was not exceeding half a common crop; so that had it not been for this circumstance, the quantity raised would no doubt have been at least fifty or sixty bales. There are large quantities raised in Indiana, Illinois, and Tennessee, and we hope that ere long, arrangements will be made to receive it from those states. Indeed, we have no doubt that as the demand increases, arrangements will be made to this effect. With respect to the article of rice, our information is very limited. We have satisfactorily ascertained that in the aggregate, considerable quantities are raised in the state of

North Carolina, by individuals who are either too poor, or unwilling to employ slaves; but the quantity each one raises is comparatively small, and is considered unworthy the attention of the merchants who buy up the article for the market, and it is consequently disposed of to private families, or to those who mix it with that raised by slave labor. Twenty dollars premium over the market price has been offered for rice from five to ten casks, one half of it by C. Pierce, who is engaged in the sale of free groceries in this city, and the other half by the Colored Free Produce Society, as an inducement for some person to turn his attention towards collecting it from those who raise it by free labor, and keep it separate from the slave rice. We entertain the hope of obtaining it by another season.

Thy second query is—How may the free goods be produced, and what security would a person have that they certainly were raised by free labor?

This is already partly answered in the foregoing observations. We may, however, remark, that as we cannot be eye witnesses to the cultivation of these articles, we must exercise the utmost caution with respect to the channel through which we receive them. We are very liable to imposition, but this can be avoided with care. Having the most implicit confidence in Nathan Hunt, Jr., from whom we have hitherto received our cotton, inasmuch as many persons in this city are personally acquainted with him, and know him, as far as their acquaintance extends, to be a man of honor and probity, we are willing to receive such articles as come through his hands, as of genuine production. With respect to sugar, there is not much danger of our being deceived in the maple, if we are at all acquainted with the article, as it has a peculiar taste, smell and appearance, by which it is easily known. But other sugars have been imposed upon those unacquainted with the article, for maple, which were not of that description, so that even in this article it is necessary the conscientious should trace the channel through which it comes, from the retailer to the cultivator.—We have just been informed that maple sugar is cultivated by slave labor in the state of Maryland, so that in this article more care is required than we at first supposed. As no rice of the United States growth has, as yet, been obtained, it is unnecessary to say any thing further upon that article at present.

Thy third query—Is the supply of such of these articles, as are raised by free labor, greater or less than the demand?

In consequence of the disadvantages under which every new cause labors, while in its infancy, the free goods have not yet been brought into fair competition with the slave. The highest market price has been required for them, and, in some instances, a considerable advance. But as these goods have become more plenty, and the facilities of obtaining them have increased, the prices have necessarily been reduced, so that at present, there is not that great difference which at first existed. But until the prices are the same, we can scarcely expect that the free goods will be generally used; for although there are many who are friendly to the cause, and wish it success, still their zeal is not sufficient to induce them to give an advanced price. But as soon as the price competes with each other, we may expect that every friend to the cause of humanity, will give the free goods the decided preference. In consequence of these disadvantages, we may say, that the demand for the cotton goods has not exceeded the supply. With respect to sugar, the quantity of simple that has come to market, has been trifling, compared to the demand for the article, and we have, therefore, had to look elsewhere for a supply. The East Indies, of course, claimed our attention, and we found that considerable quantities were annually imported from thence. But lately our attention has been turned towards some of the West India Islands, in which, we find that considerable quantities of sugar and molasses, of an excellent quality and free from any unpleasant taste, are made, and can be obtained with considerable facility. C. Pearce, to whom we have before referred, has made arrangements to receive a regular supply from Porto Rico, through such channels as we trust can be depended upon; as

that the supply of sugar from the places we have mentioned, is at present, fully equal to the demand. Of rice, considerable quantities might be sold, could it be obtained. Some has been received from foreign places, but the duty is equal to a prohibition to its importation.

Fourth query.—What means and prospects are there of an increased supply?

Whenever a demand exists for any particular article, it is seldom that any great length of time elapses, before that demand is satisfied. And as the circumstance of there being a market, and a ready sale for any particular kind of goods, is a great inducement to individuals to raise or manufacture that description of goods, and send them to the place where they are wanted; so with regard to the free goods, we have found that as the demand increased, the supply has hitherto increased in the same proportion. The first lot of cotton, consisting of nine bales, having met with a ready sale, at a fair price, Nathan Hunt, Jr. from whom it was received, exerted himself the succeeding year in collecting a larger quantity, and has expressed a willingness to increase his exertions as the demand increases. But it is not to him alone, we shall look for a supply. After the facilities of transportation shall become completed, so that goods can be sent from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Tennessee, almost any quantity can be procured from those states. St. Domingo and Mexican cotton can be imported by paying a duty of three cents per pound, which will be an increase on the price of the manufactured goods of only half a cent cent per yard, which is not worthy of consideration, so that with regard to the cotton goods, the prospect is truly encouraging. If the present struggle in Europe should result, as we most heartily hope it will, in the emancipation of the West India Islands, there will be no difficulty in procuring any quantity of sugar that the demand may require. But should this not be the case, there is no doubt but the quantity of maple sugar raised in the free states will be increased, as also that raised by free labor in the West India Islands. And it seems to us, that the latter is more particularly deserving of encouragement; for as it comes from the very heart of slavery, it may have the effect of causing some of the slaveholders to liberate their slaves, and work their plantations by free labor. Mexico and St. Domingo may also present their claims to our patronage.

Fifth query.—Where any of these free articles are raised, are the laborers black or white? With respect to those raised in the United States, we may answer, they are of both colors. The persons who cultivate the sugar in Porto Rico, are principally the natives of the Island, or the descendants of the Spaniards. Some others are also concerned in it. Of the Haytiens, Mexicans, and East Indians, thy knowledge is, perhaps, superior to our own.

Sixth query.—What varieties of cotton fabrics are manufactured from cotton produced by free labor?

Shirtings of different qualities, Sheetings, Checks of different patterns and qualities, Cotton Shawls, Calicoes of various patterns, Jeans, Table Diaper, Dimity, Bed Ticking, Sewing and Knitting Cotton, Batings for quilts, Wadding, Vigonia Cassimere, Candle Wick.

By the request of one of the members of the Female Association for the Encouragement of Free Cotton, we enclose to thee a specimen of knitting cotton. It is part of a hank sent to the Association last summer, by a friend in Richmond, Indiana, manufactured of cotton raised in Illinois, purchased in Cincinnati, and prepared at the spinning factory of Charles W. Starr, of Richmond, Indiana. For further information respecting the free cotton raised in that quarter, thou canst apply to James Lamb, of Kasaskia, Illinois, or Eli B. Clemson, Lebanon, Illinois.

Seventh query.—Is there any manufactory which is confined to cotton raised by free labor?

We cannot answer with certainty, but our impression is, that the factory conducted by C. W. Starr, of Richmond, Indiana, is devoted exclusively to the free cotton. The persons who manufacture the goods for this market, have also expressed their willingness, that in case sufficient free cotton can be obtained to keep them employed during the whole year, they would not manufacture any other kind; and there is no doubt many others, in different parts of the Union, might be found of like disposition.

We notice, with much gratification, thy observations respecting the prospect of a Society being formed in your city, for the encouragement of free produce, as well as the establishment of a store for the sale of goods of this description. Union of efforts is the surest means of accomplishing any great undertaking, and although this must be an individual work, in which each one must lay his hand to the plough, without regarding the courage paraded by his neighbor, still there is much encouragement afforded and many difficulties are overcome, by mutual co-operation, which individual enterprise would be unable to accomplish. But we cannot too strongly caution those who engage in the work, to beware of imposition; for it has been with surprise and indignation that we have witnessed the extent to which it has been practised in this city. It seems to be

the opinion of too many, that deception in this cause is no crime, and that, so long as our consciences are satisfied, it is all that is necessary, and they will, therefore, either tacitly (which is frequently the case) or otherwise, vend their slave goods for free, when they know they are not of the description required.

We have, with much pleasure, noticed thy exertions on behalf of our oppressed colored brethren, and do, most sincerely, hope they may be crowned with success. Friends to their cause are daily increasing, and although in some parts of our Union laws have been enacted, which are an outrage upon humanity, and a disgrace to the nation, still there seems to be no other alternative than patiently to submit, and bear our testimony against it, until the cap of their iniquity be filled, when shame and disgust may be the means of producing a change for which humanity, reason, and the inherent laws of our nature, have been for so long a time appealed to in vain.

We remain, very respectfully, thy friends.
JAMES L. PEIRCE,
PETER WRIGHT,
JOSEPH PARKER.

For the Liberator.
REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF FORGETFULNESS.

Extract from Mr Webster's speeches recently published.

'In the whole world, sir, there is no such oppression felt as by the Christian Greeks. In various parts of India to be sure the government is bad enough, but then it is the government of barbarians over barbarians, and the feeling of oppression is of course not so keen. There the oppressed are perhaps not better than the oppressors; but in the case of Greece there are millions of Christian men, and without knowledge, not without refinement, not without a strong thirst for all the pleasures of civilized life, trampled into the very earth, century after century, by a pillaging, savage, relentless soldiery. Sir, the case is unique. There exists and has existed nothing like it. The world has no such misery to show; there is no case in which Christian communities can be called on with such emphasis of appeal.'

Surely when he uttered these words, the orator had entirely forgotten two millions of his own countrymen. He had forgotten that there in his own country, two millions of people, 'trampled into the very earth,' by Christian men. He had forgotten it, otherwise he could not have asserted, that 'there is no case in which Christian communities can be called on with such emphasis of appeal.'

For if in consequence of oppression these his countrymen are without knowledge, without refinement, without any thirst for the pleasures of civilized life, if they are thus degraded, and from this cause do the less bitterly feel oppression, surely thy degradation, is a call upon Christian communities with the strongest possible emphasis of appeal. But they were forgotten.

'If not so frequent, would not this be strange? That 'is so frequent, this is stranger still! That these forgotten ones had a Webster to plead their cause, and bring them to remembrance with the Christian community among whom they dwell.'

S. T. U.
INCONSISTENCY.

To the Editor of the Liberator.

SIR—When I am perusing the Declaration of Independence of the United States, I observe that the American people consider 'all men born free and equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, and among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.' And can all this be true? Do they acknowledge all men free and equal? I answer, no! When I turn to those parts of the Union where I behold thousands of their fellow men held in that curse of all nations, (who participate in it) slavery. I look and am wonder that a people, the greater part of whom are professors of christianity, can acknowledge such barefaced hypocrisy. Oh ye people! ye that have dragged our forefathers from their peaceful homes—separated husbands from their wives and children from their parents, and doomed them to endless servitude—do you not think that God will ask retribution at your hands in that great and awful day?

It has been asserted by some that we should never think of becoming a free people. I would in the language of Cowper, ask—

'Still in thought as free as ever,
What are Columbia's rights I ask;
Me from my delights to sever,
Me to torture, me to task?'

Ye style us brutes, and say that we are 'void of feeling.' 'If ye prick us, do we not bleed?' If ye wrong us, are not our feelings the same as yours? And when ye deprive us of our liberty, (which you have done to thousands,) have we not a right to endeavor to regain it? Yes, let me tell you, the time is not far distant, when 'Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hand,' and cause ye all to own us as freemen. Therefore—

'Deem our nation brutes no longer,
Till some reason ye shall find
Worthier of regard, and stronger
Than the color of our kind.'

Philadelphia. JUNIV.

SLAVERY RECORD.

From Walsh's Notes on Brazil.

'The circumstance that particularly struck me in Brazil, was the interminable period to which the offspring of a slave is doomed to bondage, from generation to generation. It is a stain in the blood, which no length of time, no change of relationship, no alteration of color can obliterate. Hence it is that you see people of all hues in a state of bondage, from jet black to pure white. On the ecclesiastical estates, every precaution is taken to preserve the original color; and when it is from an intermixture of the white blood, the complexion of the children is become too light, they endeavor to restore its darkness, by obliging the fair slaves to intermarry with those who are blacker than themselves!!! the good fathers being alarmed at the prospect of keeping, in a state of slavery, human faces as fair as their own!'

'One day stopped, with a friend, at the house of a man on the road to Tijuca, to obtain some refreshment. In the garden, at the back of his residence, we saw some negroes playing about, and among the rest, a very pretty white boy. He had a soft fair face, light curling hair, blue eyes, and a skin as light as that of a European. Attracted by this very engaging little fellow, I creased him, and inquired of the man of the house, if he was his son. He said no; but that he was the son of an Englishman, and his slave, and he mentioned the name of his father. Shocked and incredulous, I denied the possibility of his father's knowing that the child was in bondage; but I was then informed, that the father had only been in this instance, but that in other cases, he was known to sell his own white child along with his mother! Oh, my friend; here is a picture of slavery! Here is the story of Mr Thomas Ingle actually revived, and a European in the nineteenth century, selling a mother with whom he had lived as with a wife, and enhancing her value, by selling his own son along with her.'

If then we put out of the question the injury inflicted on others, and merely consider the deterioration which is being wrought upon the individual himself, ought it not to be sufficient, and indeed, unanswerable argument, against the permission of Slavery?'

'The dreadful practice of poisoning is but too frequent among the slaves—the island abounds in poisonous plants, and their fatal properties are well known to the negroes, who make use of that knowledge as vengeance prompts. The draught of death is often administered by the waiting maid to her mistress, or by the valet to his master, and sometimes the most indulged and trusted servants are the ministers of the revenge of others, and at their instigation mix poison in the food of their owners, who take, unsuspecting, from their hands, what, perhaps, they would fear to take from others.'

[Travels in the Mauritius.]

'Escape.—Thomas Hand, of Cape-May, was killed on Wednesday last by a shot from a party of runaway Virginia negroes. This with another negro came over from Cape-Henlopen, on Wednesday morning, and cruized off Cape-Island in search of them, who were supposed to be in an open boat. Between two and three o'clock the blacks were discovered by the inhabitants on shore, some eight or ten of whom immediately gave chase in a whole boat. On nearing the blacks a gun was fired from the whole boat with a view to frighten them, and render their apprehension the more easy, but which was returned with a volley from the negroes, and Mr Hand received a ball in his forehead which caused immediate death; another of the party had his hat brim pierced by a ball. The negroes when last seen, were shaping their course for New-York. They were 11 or 12 in number, two of whom were women.—Observer.'

'Trial for Kidnapping.—The two persons that were charged with attempting to kidnap the colored man who made his escape from the garret window of this city, a short time since, were prosecuted, and lately acquitted, simply because he was over the age of 45 years when emancipated, and of course, his liberation was illegal!!! The Court, however, held one of them to bail, and remanded the other to prison, (as he could not obtain it), to take their trial for an assault and breach of the peace. This suit is yet pending.—Genius of Universal Emancipation.'

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.—NO. 8.

'It can never be right to inquire into the expediency of doing a great and acknowledged wrong.—Mr Hayne of S. C.'

'He who upholds oppression, shares the crime.'

'I should think father,' said Lucy, 'that all the slaves who could get a chance would run away quite out of the slave states, and come here where people think it is wicked to keep slaves.'

'It is very natural you should suppose so, my dear,' said her father, 'and it is very mortifying to me as a republican, and painful as a friend of justice and humanity, to say that the poor slave even if he makes out to escape from the tyranny of his master, cannot find liberty among us. No longer ago than last summer, a poor man and woman made their escape from New-Orleans and concealed themselves aboard a vessel coming to Boston, but when they got here, they were put into a cellar, as I heard the account, and confined till the vessel returned, when they were sent back again. The poor woman was so much terrified at the thoughts of being carried back, that she tried to throw herself overboard. 'Poor people!' said Lucy.

'How abominable is that!' said her father, 'because cases of slaves escaping to this part of the country so seldom occur, that the subject is not often brought before us; and yet, it is a fact, that however distressing any one might be to protect one of

creatures had once got away from their tyrants, anybody here to be willing to assist in sending them back to slavery again.'

'Were not the people who sent them back punished for it?' said Helen.

'Not that I ever heard of,' said her father. 'You know I told you that the slaveholders were allowed to send into any of the free states, and take up new away slaves, and our people are allowed to name them.'

'But why do the free states allow this?' said Lucy. 'As they think it is wicked to keep people in slavery, I should think there would be some law to punish any of their own people that had anything to do with it.'

'I will try and explain this to you,' said her father. 'You know, children, that though each of the states has a government of its own, yet that for some purposes they are all united in one action, and that what is called the Federal Government.'

'Yes sir,' said Lucy, 'I believe I understand.'

'Well, my dear, at the time the Federal Government was formed, the free states entered into an agreement to allow the slaveholders to send into any of the free states and take up any slaves who might make their escape into them.'

'Why, then, father,' said George, 'I do not see but the free states help to keep the poor blacks in slavery, for if they had not made this agreement they would have been free as soon as they had got out of the slave states.'

'Oh why,' said his mother, 'is not our country as free as England?'

'I know mother,' said George, 'what you are thinking of—Copper's lines which followed what Lucy learned some time ago,

'Slaves cannot breathe in England, if their lungs Receive our air, that moment they are free; They touch our country, and their shackles fall.'

'I think,' said his mother, 'when there is not a city of refuge in our whole country to which a wretched fugitive can escape from the most cruel oppression that ever afflicted humanity, it is no monstrous absurdity to boast of this as a land of freedom.'

'There is not then one spot in the whole United States,' said George, 'where the poor slave is not a prisoner, let him go where he will, he is still a slave, till he can escape from this land of freedom.'

'Oh! father,' said Lucy, 'why did the free states enter into such a wicked agreement? It was wicked, father, was it not?'

'My dear,' said her father, 'there were advantages, both to the free and slave states, in being united, which made both sides think it best to give up some things which they did not quite like to; and people who ought to know better than little girls, and certainly as well as your father, think, that upon the whole, the free states made the best bargain they could.'

'But,' said George, 'they had no right to make a bargain to injure other people, if they were to gain ever so much advantage from it.'

'Ah! father,' said Lucy, 'the poor slaves can't think it was the best bargain for them, and I do not think it was right not to take more care for their liberty, just at the very time too, when they were thinking so much of their own.'

'No, my dear,' said her mother, 'neither do you your father, think it was right; and then turning to her husband, she added, 'you recollect Miss Edgeworth says "children are excellent casuists".'

'What is a casuist, mother? and what did Miss Edgeworth mean?' said Lucy.

'A casuist, my dear,' said her mother, 'is one who reasons upon the right and wrong of actions, and Miss Edgeworth thought that where children can understand all the circumstances, they can judge of right and wrong as well as grown people; and they sometimes judge more correctly, because they are not so likely to puzzle themselves by thinking of other things connected with the subject, but which have nothing to do with the plain right or wrong of the case.'

'In the present instance,' said her father, 'you decided, I think, very correctly, that it was not right to enter into such an agreement as the free states did, and I wish every child in the country could have the case fairly presented to him that he might be able to decide impartially, before he had learned to take it for granted as too many grown people do, that whatever is sanctioned by law must be right and proper. I willingly tell you I think it was very unjustifiable for the free states to enter into an agreement which deprived them of the power of affording shelter to any of their afflicted fellow creatures, and involved them in the guilt of slaveholding.'

'I believe,' said their mother, 'that there are many people who do not know that such an agreement was ever made, and cannot understand how it is, that this part of the country has anything to do with slaveholding.'

'I have no doubt it is so,' said their father, 'because cases of slaves escaping to this part of the country so seldom occur, that the subject is not often brought before us; and yet, it is a fact, that however distressing any one might be to protect one of

these poor creatures, the e is not a house in the country but may be entered, and the owner compelled to give up to slavery a man whom he believes to have as good a right to freedom as himself.

'Father,' said George, 'if you could help any of the slaves to escape would you do it? I would.'

'And so would I,' said Lucy.

'And so would I,' said little Helen; 'say, father, would not you?'

'I think,' said their father, 'I should be very apt to do all I could, and should think I was very wicked to do all in my way in restoring them to their masters.'

The children clapped their hands and said 'Then we were all right.'

'Yes, my dear children, you were right, and whatever may be the law of the land, I think no just and humane man, unless he is strangely deluded, will have any concern in helping to force a fellow creature into bondage. I am glad, my dear children, you feel so much interest for the poor slaves.'

'Oh,' said George, 'I never meet a black man now, but I think of the slaves, and how badly he must feel when he thinks of so many of his own people so wickedly held in slavery, and it makes me feel as if I wanted to do something kind to every black person I see.'

'I think,' said his mother, 'everybody ought to try and do all in their power for people who are so much to be pitied, instead of feeling the foolish dislike to them which some weak people do.'

'Do you mean, mother,' said Lucy, 'that anybody would dislike a person, without knowing whether he was a good or bad man, or anything about him except that he was black? I never heard anything so silly.'

'Why that,' said little Helen, 'is as silly as Rosamond's disliking good Mrs Egerton, because she had an ugly bonnet.'

Helen had just been reading this part of Miss Edgeworth's Rosamond.

'I think,' said George, 'it is wicked, and that is worse than silly. I am sure there is some reason to dislike white people, for they always seem to have treated the blacks worse than I ever heard that the black people treated them.'

'True, indeed,' said his father, 'and it is quite time that the whites should endeavor to make up for past injustice by treating the colored people we have among us in a more christian-like manner.'

'Oh, father,' said the children, 'I wish there was anything we could do for any of these poor people.'

'Continue to feel thus, dear children,' said their father; 'be always ready and inclined to do them good, and I doubt not the time will come, when you will have opportunity.'

U. I. E.

BOSTON,

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1831.

The Letter of the Hon. Richard Rush, on Freemasonry, is one of the heaviest blows which the institution has received. It is written with great perspicuity, strength and cogency, and copies will doubtless be multiplied many millions of times. Messrs Kimball and Johnson, of this city, have published a very elegant stereotyped edition, in the octavo form. Price 8 cts. single; 75 cts. per dozen; or \$5.00 per hundred. We shall endeavor to make some extracts in subsequent numbers. As might have been expected, Mr Rush has been assailed, from a certain quarter, with great virulence and unmeasured abuse.

A proposition is now on foot in New-York for effecting the entire abolition of masonry in that state, by dissolving the Grand Chapter and Lodge, and by closing all the Lodges and burning their charters, without reserve. We concur with Col. Stone in the opinion, that the members of the masonic order, not only in New-York, but throughout the Union, would act wisely to disband themselves—not only for a season, but forever.

According to a communication in the Patriot, Col. JAMES SWAN, who suffered so long an imprisonment for debt in France and whose death is announced, was among the first persons who took an active and decided part towards obtaining the freedom of the slaves in this country; and a pamphlet written by him, entitled the *Dissuasion from the Slave Trade*, did much good in accomplishing its abolition. He was also one of the number who assisted in the destruction of the Tea in Boston harbor, and was by the side of Gen. Warren when he fell on Bunker Hill.

Our valiant coadjutor, friend Lundy, in describing the vignette of this paper, says:

'The whole tort ensemble is but too faithful a delineation of the actual state of things. The principal fault is, the whipping machine is in the wrong place. That ornament of a civilized nation, the Prudent monument of legal justice, erected by human hands, in the District of Columbia, has recently been removed to the door of the Washington Jail. There are sundry marks, also, around this standing emblem of mercy—pretty DEEP FORTRESSES, in fact—that should not have been forgotten; as they must have saved a portion of the terrors designed for many a wretched sufferer.'

Several proposals for amending the constitution of Massachusetts, so as to reduce the number of the House of Representatives, have been brought forward at the present session of the legislature. One of these for dividing the state into districts for the choice of members, was rejected in the House by a large majority.

Attempted murder and Suicide! We hear from Exeter, (N. H.) that a young white woman named Sarah Moore, was shot on Sunday night last, by a black man named Charles Tash. The particulars, as we have heard them related, are that Tash had been in the habit of visiting the young woman, and that on Sunday night he tarried till about eleven o'clock, when her mother desired her to go to bed. Just as she was ascending the chamber stairs, Tash spoke to her, and on her turning round he discharged a horse pistol at her loaded with two balls; one ball passed through her side above the hip, the other into her abdomen. He then attempted to shoot himself, with another pistol, by putting the muzzle to his breast, but it took a different direction, the ball grazing across his breast, through the left arm. Mrs Moore gave the alarm of murder, when the neighbors assembled and found Sarah, supported by her mother, in the agonies of death, and Tash on the floor, weltering in his blood. On being questioned as to this horrid act he said his intention was to have killed both Sarah and himself, and was only sorry that he had not effected his purpose. He was immediately secured, and was to have undergone an examination, before a magistrate, yesterday forenoon. The young woman was living when our informant left, but the physician had pronounced her wounds mortal.

Tash had always maintained a reputable character. He was brought up in the family of Col. N. Gilman, and had accumulated a handsome property. He was engaged as steward of one of our public ships, and was to have gone to Boston yesterday, there to embark for the South Seas.

The cause assigned for this dreadful deed was his having been forbidden by the mother, to visit her daughter. It is added, that Tash had several times before attempted to destroy himself.

Tash was examined on Monday before Justice Chadwick, and held to bail in the sum of \$5,000, and two sureties to the amount of \$2,500 each, and for want thereof, was committed to prison. He had long been attached to the young woman, and his color seemed to be the only obstacle to their marriage; but it was an insuperable one. He had been heard to say, more than once, that he would commit suicide; which observation was disregarded as an idle threat. At length he was induced to enter into engagements to quit that part of the country, and made preparations to be absent for several years and it was on the eve of intended departure, that he perpetrated this horrid act.—*Newburyport Her.*

GREAT FIRE AT FAYETTEVILLE.

Extract of a letter to the editors of the Philadelphia Gazette, Dated

Fayetteville, N. C.,

Sunday evening, 7 o'clock, May 29, 1821.

I am sorry to inform you that we are all burnt out. The town is now a heap of smoking ruins. The fire commenced in Mr. Kyle's kitchen, and extended up Hay street as far as Mr. Cane's, on the north side, and up as far as the wagon yard on the south, burning every thing in its way. The Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches are also gone, and all the intermediate houses—we are all homeless and homeless. There are about two thousand persons who have no place to lay their heads. The loss is above one million dollars. The United States Bank and Cape Fear Bank are also gone; the La Fayette Hotel likewise. I believe no lives are lost.

Another letter of the same date says:—We had not left the church half an hour before the fire broke out. All the notes and books of any value belonging to the Banks were saved, but it was found impossible to get at the specie. Hopes are entertained, however, that it will all be lost. The Branch Bank of the United States is to be moved to my mother's residence. She has given up to the officers of that Institution the drawing room, for the transaction of their business. The State House, the Hotel, both Churches, the Cape Fear Bank, and all the other principal buildings are burnt.

Mungo Park.—By the Brig Virginia, lately arrived at Baltimore, from Rio de Janeiro, accounts have been received to the 14th April.

The English ship Carnarvon, which arrived at Rio Janeiro early in April, from Fernando Po. an island in the mouth of the river Cameroons in the Gulf of Guinea, brought as passengers, Richard Lander, the well known companion of Clapperton, and his brother John Lander. These young men have been absent seventeen months, in the employ of the British government, in prosecuting the search after the course of the Niger. Having reached the point (mentioned in Clapperton's book) where Park was murdered, they succeeded in recovering his books, letters, manuscripts, and a double barreled gun, which was his property.

A still born infant was carried to M. Portal of Paris, for dissection, who conceived the idea of inflating his lungs. The experiment was tried for five days, but the air returned warm, the blood began to coagulate, and the child was sent back alive to Lyons. A surgeon at Lyons recently made a similar experiment with complete success.

ITEMS.

Green peas have fallen in this market in one week from \$8 to \$1 per bushel.

A man in Wolfboro' N. H. bargained with another 50 years old, to give him a pint of rum if he would drink another pint. He drank it, laid down in a stable, and never rose again.

A reporter asked an officer for the particulars of a culprit's case, who was charged with stealing bank notes. 'O, he has only done what you frequently do, taken notes in an improper manner,' replied the officer.

A witness having stated that he went to Chester with an intention to buy asses, Mr C. facetiously observed, that the jury could not put any reliance on such testimony, as the witness evidently had a bias on his mind.

The Newburyport Herald says, a new vessel lately off the stocks, was sold at an advance of upwards of \$4,000.

Cautionary Hint.—Lord Chancellor Brougham lately complained of a noise in his court, and told the door-keeper that it seemed of no use to speak to him, but if the noise continued, he should speak to his successor.

Death of Mr Abernethy.—A Dublin paper, of the 21st April, says, this celebrated surgeon, who had been long seriously indisposed, died at his seat at Enfield, at half past four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon.

Adeu.—This is an expression of farewell, familiarly used by all classes of people; but its derivation is a beautiful one, in fact, perhaps, generally known. It comes from the French words *adieu*—to God—implying, I depart from you, but leave you to the protection of Heaven.

Near Casleide, Pa. a violent gale lately passed over the farm of J. Gresson, Esq. and demolished his barn, killing six or seven horses. Several persons were at work in the barn, among whom were two sons of Mr. G. who were much hurt; two others were carried some distance, and fragments of the barn were borne two miles.

A horse backed a gig out of a ferry-boat at Philadelphia on Sunday, and a lady, sitting in the gig was drowned; the gig was found, and the horse dead—but the lady's body has not been seen.

Who shall decide when doctors disagree? Hiscain calculated the force at which the heart contracts, in order to ensure the due circulation of the blood to be equal to 117,088 lbs. at each contraction; and Borelli, at 189,000 lbs.; whereas Monro calculates it at not more than five ounces.

The Wyoming Herald relates, that near the Nanticoke dam, last year, the child of an idiot young woman, about 25 years old, was taken from her to be given to a nurse. It was sent to the other side of the river to the baby.

The London Mining Company have offered \$150,000 for the interest of one half a gold mining tract in Spottsylvania, Virginia, or \$273,000 for the whole.

Mr John Willis, Oxford, Md. has a grape vine, the stem of which is from nine to ten inches round, and on which his neighbors counted 25,000 bunches one third of which were double.

It appears from a report recently made by the Director of the Connecticut State Prison, that, out of 182, the whole number of convicts, 76 were unable to write, 30 unable to read, and no one had received a liberal education.

The directors of the Boston Atheneum have purchased from the family of the late Mr Stuart, the unrivaled portrait painter, the original heads of Washington, and Mrs Washington, for fifteen hundred dollars.

There is now living in Spalding, an old widow lady, upwards of eighty years of age, who declares she never shed a tear these fifty years, during which time she has buried three loving husbands.

\$200 reward is offered by I. H. Ellis & Co. Castagnolarie, N. Y. for the arrest of Charles A. Jones, a gipsy, by name, formerly of Utica, who broke open a letter entrusted to his charge, cashed some checks, &c. and absconded with \$1,000 in all. He is about 28 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, has a red face, black hair, hooked nose and chin, turns in his toes, and lips.

A young man lately died in Cincinnati, of hydrophobia, who had not been bitten. He was a tanner, and it is conjectured that as several animals had died of hydrophobia, during the past winter, and it is believed he had some of the hides to tan, that some of the saliva had been imbibed into his system through a sore on his finger.

DIED.—At St. Louis, on the 24th April, WILLIAM SMITH, a colored man, and worthy member, and licensed preacher of the African Baptist church. William was born a slave in Virginia, on the plantation of Mr Lewis, when William and several of his fellow servants became members of the baptist church. He was about 54 years of age when he died, and had been a member of religious society for about 24 years; and much of the time a useful exhorter and religious instructor of his own color. His pious example, prudent conduct, and great usefulness amongst that class of people, gained the esteem and confidence of all who knew him.

His industry and fidelity were such that several years since his master permitted him to become free, upon paying a debt of about \$200, then due from his family. Since that time, by unremitting industry, and good economy, he had purchased his wife and two of his children. William displayed a mind for discretion and sound judgment of no ordinary cast. His sickness was short, and his death that of the firm, and consistent christian. His funeral was attended on the 25th by a vast concourse of colored people, who all loved, respected and honored him.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE GENIUS OF UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION.

Vol. XII.

THE object and character of this work are well known. It has been published nearly ten years, and circulated in all the states of the Union, in Canada, the West Indies, Europe, and Africa. It is exclusively devoted to the subject of the Abolition of Slavery, on the American Continent and Islands.

Within a few years, the proprietor has travelled much, and had to depend somewhat upon the assistance of others to conduct the work. He pledges himself, however, that the publication shall not cease, but with the cessation of his natural life, provided, the public patronage, or the labor of his own hands, will furnish the means of issuing a single sheet per annum. He farther pledges himself, that the great fundamental principles, hitherto addressed in this work, shall be steadily maintained. The course to be pursued, hereafter, will not materially vary from that which he marked out in the beginning. The corrupt sources of the horrible evil of slavery shall be traced; its fatal gangrene upon the body politic shall be probed; and the healing balm will be applied when the putrid mass is removed. Every possible investigation will be made as to the state of the slave-system, and what is doing relative to its perpetuation or abolition, particularly in the various parts of the United States and the West India. Every exertion will also be made to show what can be done, with propriety and safety, towards eradicating this enormous and increasing evil from the American soil.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The work will henceforth, be issued monthly. It will be neatly printed, on fine paper, and folded in the octavo form, each number making sixteen large pages.

The price of subscription will be One Dollar per annum, always to be paid in advance.

Subscribers who do not particularly specify the time they wish to receive the work, or notify the editor of a desire to discontinue it, before the expiration of each current year, will be considered as engaged for the next succeeding one, and their bills will be forwarded accordingly.

Agents will be entitled to six copies for every \$5 remitted to the editor, in current money of the United States.

All letters and communications, intended for this office, must be addressed (free of expense) to BENJAMIN LUNDY, Washington, D. C. May, 1831.

PEIRCE'S

FREE GROCERY STORE, South-East corner of 3d & Noble Sts. PHILADELPHIA.

C. PEIRCE, grateful for the encouragement heretofore received, in the sale of Groceries raised by Free Labor, respectfully informs those who give a preference to goods of this description, that he has lately received an extensive assortment of them, of an excellent quality, which he is enabled to sell at prices much lower than any heretofore obtained.

Having made arrangements to import the goods in large quantities, direct from the places where they are manufactured, C. P. would respectfully invite the attention of the country as well as the city store keepers, who wish to keep them, either from conscientious motives, or for the accommodation of those who are desirous of bearing their testimony against Slavery, trusting that he will be able to supply them on equally favorable terms with any other individual in the United States.

Among the articles for sale, the following may be enumerated, viz:

SUGARS.—West India received from Porto Rico; retailing price from 8 to 124 cents per lb.—Cascata and Canton, White; retailing price from 11 to 14 cents per lb.—Lump and Loaf, manufactured from East India and Maple Sugar; retailing price from 16 to 18 cents per lb.

COFFEES.—St Domingo and Java; retailing price from 11 to 16 cents per lb.

CHOCOLATE.—Manufactured from St Domingo Cocoa; retailing price 20 cents per lb. MOLASSES.—West India; received from Porto Rico; retailing price 40 cents per gallon.—Sugar House; manufactured from the East India and Maple Sugar; retailing price 50 cents per gallon.

COTTON LAPS.—For Quilting, manufactured from North Carolina Cotton; retailing price 18 cts per lb.

LAMP WICK.—manufactured from the same; retailing price 25 cents per lb.

SPANISH, HALF-SPANISH & COMMON SEALS & SMOKING & CHEWING TOBACCO.—manufactured from St Domingo, Ohio, Connecticut and Kentucky Tobacco.

Indigo, Sweet Oil, Salt, Salt-petre, Alum, Capers, Blacking, Spices of various kinds, with a general assortment of all articles pertaining to a Grocery Store, including TEAS of a superior quality, Spermaceti and Common Oil, Wine, &c. of various qualities,—for sale, wholesale and retail.

May, 1831. Orders will be gladly received at the office of the Liberator, the goods immediately prepared, and no extra charges made.

JOHN B. PERO, NO. 2 & 3,

In rear of Dock Square, near the City Tavern, BOSTON,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, SUCH AS: COLOGNE and Lavender Water, &c. and all dry, wholesale and retail.

LITERARY.

THE ARCTIC DOVE.

BY BOWLES.

Ride on!—the ark, majestic and alone
On the wide-waite of the careering deep,

Go beautiful and gentle dove,

But whither wilt thou go?

For though the clouds rise high above,

The life of Shem, a moment to her breast

Hold the poor bird, and kiss'd it. Many a night
When she was listening to the hollow wind,

The dove flies on! In lonely flight

She flies from dawn till dark;

And now, amid the gloom of night,

Comes weary to the ark.

Oh! let me in, she seems to say,

For long and lone hath been my way;

Oh! once more, gentle mistress, let me rest,

And dry my dripping plumage on thy breast.

So the bird flew to her cherish'd it,
She sent it forth again out of the ark;—
Again it came at evening fall, and lo,

Go beautiful and gentle dove,

And greet the morning ray;

For lo! the sun shines bright above,

And night and storms are passed away.

No longer drooping here confined,

In this cold prison dwell;

Go, for to sunshine and to wind,

Sweet bird, go forth and fare thee well.

PARADISE.

We receive but what we give,
And in our life alone does nature live;
Ours is her wedding-garment, ours her shroud!

MERCY.

Though care the withering brow may trace,
And Toil the limping smile efface,

SERENADE.

The night was warm, the pool was still,
No sound was heard from lake or hill,

MORAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A young man who taught school in Palmyra,
Wayne Co. N. Y. was lately hoaxed by a traveller

Curious Syllogism.—The Grecian Logicans
had a curious syllogism which they thought unanswerable.

Sugar.—A new mode of making sugar has been
introduced at Cuba and Porto Rico, by Mr Archibald

A Blind Legislator.—M. A. Rodenbach, a member
of the National Congress of Belgium, is completely blind.

A New Jury.—The following lines are said to
have been handed in court, to a beautiful young lady

When Diebitz arrived at Plock, he went to
church in his mud boots, and heard a sermon from a

The late Lord Cloumel, who never thought of
demanding more than a shilling for an affidavit, used to be

Manufacture of Ship Biscuit by Steam.—A
steam engine has been put in operation at Portsmouth,

In De Kalb county, Ga. William Crowder was
recently sentenced to death for the murder of his wife

The veteran editor of the New-York Gazette,
(Mr LANE) in some remarks on the growing prosperity

A new liquid has been discovered by Mr Isaiah
Jennings of New-York, which he uses as a substitute for

The substance of the great wall of China, which
extends along a space of 1500 miles, from the shores of

In the British House of Commons, last month,
attempts were made to cough down Mr Hunt; and merely

MORAL.

'Whene'er I see the garish sun
Rejoicing from the East to rise,

Whene'er I view the stars display,
To deck the sky, their silver ray,

He day by day supplies the streams
Of the exhaustless sun's bright beams;

'T is God, whose skill and bounty dress
The Spring in all its loveliness;

The sailor sees Him on the deep,
The huntsman on the mountain steep;

He's seen by him who fills his quiver
To hunt for prey at Congo's river,

Yes! off our souls shall think of thee,
O God! who show'st thy majesty

Where'er we dwell, where'er we go,
On hill above, in vale below,

PROSPERITY
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PHILANTHROPIST;

MONTHLY TEMPERANCE REPORTER.
THE great success that has attended the efforts
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receive thirteen copies, and in the same proportion to any larger number.

But while the friends of temperance have before
them so flattering a prospect, they must not forget that
continued and energetic efforts are necessary to

thinned by 'competition'; it requires something
more than theory, however plausible, to reform a
nation; and render ascendant and permanent the principles

The form of a newspaper, for various reasons,
is yet bleeding every pore—the monster Intemperance is yet grasping
upon its vitals; no avenue of its power is effectually

The truth of these views will approve itself to the
minds of all. For the purpose of aiding in their advancement,

The undersigned was engaged, in the year 1833
and 27, in connexion with his father, Rev. WILLIAM

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4. The postage on letters from subscribers need
in all cases be paid by them; and no subscription will
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5. A gratuitous addition of eight pages will be
made to the first number, in order to furnish scope for
developing the character of the work; and as soon as

Subscriptions will be received at the counting
house of Mr John Putnam publisher, No. 5, Cornhill

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