J. T. Hilton, t of 12 years he lather pro-nts to be in ual to any in cannot fail to ted to exam July 6, 1833. ATIONS.
io. 73, Chamio. 73, Chamio. 73, Chamcolonization,
the People of
by Professor
glish edition,
y.—Prejudice
England—A
de 'The Book
the Rev. Geo.
tf.

E LABOR have opened oceries of the on hand Cof-ich they war-of 'slave la-their friends a call at No.

Boy from the years of age, Store, where I for his seruation. Any clease to for ibscriber, stare immediate

BADOES. VIDENCE! wide measuring 94 eeting-street, a Dwelling high in front, buildings atof the most ag a most dethe adjacent occupied by

Martin-street 130 back.— good repair,

ted in Green
n House, two
0 feet back—
feet front by
operty is free
1 sold low—
he subscriber.
PCARTY.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON AND ISAAC KNAPP, PUBLISHERS.

NO. 38.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.]

vol. III.

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

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1838.

THE LIBBRATOR

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

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR. TERMS

Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance-25 at the end of six months—\$2,50 at the expiration

THE THE

The Dollars per annum, payout [1] and the expiration of the year. The property of the payout of the year of the year of the year of the year. They are and communications must be post and. The rule is imperative, in order to shield us had the frequent impositions of our enemies. Those, anders, who wish their letters to be taken out of the year of years of the year of years of the year of years of years of the year of years of yea

AGENTS.

A GENTS.

24 AINS.

Bangor.

ANABAT Winalow.

Porliand.

NEW-HANT-SHIRE.

Rufus E. Culler.

Revorth.

Mijan H. Haddey.

Lancaster.

Harvey Kinsbull.

Carles H. Remond,

Beigimin Colman.

Salem.

Salem.

Salem.

Salem.

Lymn.

Lebrard Johnson.

Lymn.

Lebrard Johnson.

Lymn.

Lebrard Johnson.

Fall River.

Kuller.

Lymn.

Lebrard Johnson.

Fall River.

Kuller.

Lymn.

Lebrard Johnson.

Lymn.

Lebrard Lebrard Lymn.

Lebrard Lymn.

Lymn.

Lymn.

Lymn.

Lebrard Lymn.

Ly

Lynn. New-Bedford

New-Haven.
Hartford.
Norwich.
New-London.
Canterbury. John Wm. Henry Foster, Frederick Olney, William Anderson, William Harris,

Walliam Harris

NEW-TORK.
Pilip A. Bell,
George Hogarth,
George Hogarth,
Mahaniel Blouni,
William P. Griffin,
James W. Jonson,
Elmura.
Elmura.
Elmura.
George Bouley,
George Bowley,
George Bowley,
George Bowley,
George Bowley,
DELAWARK.
Thomas MTherson,
Wilmington. Canteroury.

IX.

New-York City.

Brooklyn.

Poughkeepsie.

Albany.

Elmira.

Rochester.

Buffalo.

Watertown.

Saratoga.

Syracuse.

Geneva,

RE.

George Bo...

Thomas M'Pherson, W....

NEW-JERSEY.*

Newark.

Trenton.

rancis,
PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia. Joseph Cassey,
Joseph Sharpless,
Rebert C. Gordon, jr.
J. B. Vashon,

Rebert C. Gordon, J.
B. Vashon,
George Chester,
Thomas Hambleton,
John Peck,
Thomas Williams,
Edward Roach,
John Williams
Williams
Williams
O Pittsburg.
Harrisburg.
Jennerville.
Carlisle.
Lewistown.
Williamsport.
Valley Mill.
Wilkesbarre. оню

George Cary, James Hambleton, James Leach, William Hill, Elizur Wright, jr. Orsimus D. Canfield Cincinnati. Spruce Vale. Chillicothe. Washington. Hudson. Copley.

ield, Copac, INDIANA. Nettle Creek Jeffersonville Jonathan Shaw, Nathaniel Field,

Malanie Field,
ILLINOIS.
Robertus H. Stephenson, Greenville.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
Benjamin Lundy, Washington City
UPFER CANADA.
Ausin Sieward, Witherforce.
Paola Brown, Colbornesburg.

Assistant Consideration and the substitute of th

about a year since, with a ship load of emancipated blacks. He scarcely went at all into the color of the country, and arrived in July.

His sermon, upon the subject of what he color was given in the presence of blacks as well as whites. A written invitation, to hear in Africa, was announced, in the church after the morning's services. The note of was given in the presence of blacks as well as whites. A written invitation, to hear in a mountaily large assemblage of blacks as well as whites. A good many whites also attended. Rev. Mr. Howe, (of the Theological Seminary) prefaced the gentleman's sermon; in which he act out with a description of the about the beautiful to the following the country that they inhabit; their voices and their wretchedness. The country of the country that they inhabit; their condition; their manners and the Town Council of the town of Colombia, the country that they often subsist.

Passing from these (of which he has een but little) he came to the Monrovia establishment; giving a much longer and more minute account of it. He described its soil, situation, and climate; the adventages that it, and the ment; giving a much longer and more minute, were confirmed, beyond all question, as a distinct, and the fillumes and the country of the country that the pretent of the country that they often subsist.

Passing from these (of which he has een but little) he came to the Monrovia establishment; giving a much longer and more minutely into the circumstances of the colony, he gave other conning by and by, the nucleus of a great nation, and climate; the adventages that it gives the condition of this town of the country of the coun pertucutars, not, percently proper to we possing the processing the property of the property o

Out the loss of a wor.

**Dear Brother:

Please inform the colored people of your church, that Mr. Pinney, a gentleman who has been to Africa and just come back, will be at the Sabbath School, this evening, and title tell them what he has seen in Africa.

(Signed) F. R. GOULDING.

fore it distinct information of his purposes, a number of the most respectable inlabitations of our town joined in writing him the following note:—

"To the Reh. Mr. Pinney:"
Sir,—The undersigned Citizens of Columbia, are /desirous of knowing what are your intentions with regard to the resolutions passed at a public meeting last night, a copy of the property interested in this matter, we shall expect an immediate and specific reply to the above; and also to know what are your intentions as to remaining in this town, or preaching here or elsewhere, upon the matter of the Resolutions sent you.

Signed by T. H. Wade, John J. Chappell, Jos. Black, E. H. Maxey, Ed. W. Johnston, Benj. Johnston, Joseph W. Lessens, James D. Treadwell, James Boatwright, John M. Weston, Nat. Ramsey, W. J. Middleton, T. Harrison, L. McCov, John S. Lot, S. S. McCoulder, and the state of the property of the pro

ATOR

already been productive of serious evil among us, and that this meeting do therefore greyer official notice to Mr. Pinney, that he should leave the town immediately.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in, the Times and Gazette and Telescepe papers.

dree persons be appointed by the Chairman to convey forthwith to Mr. Pinney, the sense of this meeting, and present him with a convey for the foregoing resolutions. Whereupon the Chairman appointed the following named general teme.

JOSEPH LESESNE, E. H. MAKCY, Mr. A. S. JOHNSTON.

J. D. TREADWELL, Sceretary.

A party remained together after the adjournment for the avoved purpose of possessing themselves of the incendiary's personal indicting upon him some token of public indignation, such as might disgrace, without hutting him. It had been understood that he would quit town late that night in the Augusta town, and is said town, but it contained not Mr. Pinney. That pious individual had begun to the second of the properties of the contained not Mr. Pinney. That pious individual had begun to the properties of the contained not Mr. Pinney. That pious individual had begun to provide the properties of the contained not Mr. Pinney. That pious individual had begun to provide the provided the provided that the provided th

and Johnston, and signed by some others.

Being a total stranger in this place and unsequented with the citizens, I was of course ignorant of the character of the authors of the care and the citizens. I was of course in the course of the character of the authors of the course of the

Yet (now we think of it) this mild and liberal gentleman is a stranger in our community. He did not know, certainly, who were present at our town meeting; and had he known their names, how would he so saudently have penetrated into their consciences? Besides, has he not avowed in his subsequent letter, that 'being a total stranger in this place, and unacquainted with the citizens, he was of course ignorant of the character of these gentlemen, when you wish to evade the fact of their high respectability; and the very next moment after, you are as familiar with each man's heart as with your own fingers!

and the very next moment after, you are as familiar with each man's heart as with your own fingers!
Lest, however, we should be accused of imitating the very bad example which the Rev. gentleman has set us, and charging him with more than the words convey, we add his further part. Another passage, still more distinctly conveying the charge, originally existed, in the letter; and though scored over, is still legibly as follows, after the words, 'attempt to christianize Ethiopiani.' 'Surely,' (it says)' none but an Infalel or an Atteist will denounce such efforts.' despending the charge, originally existed, in the letter; and the surely to the forth of the control of the con

[From the Lowell Observer.] SLAVERY.

[From the Lowell Observer.]

It has been frequently said in our presence, that it will not do to free the Slaves to overtune or country and to intermingle colors by marriage, &c. The best answer to such talk is to point to the South, and ask whether there is not, probably, much more comminging of exist if masters had no power over their Slaves to force them into the gratification of their country of the south of the south of the south shrug their shoulders, and cry out against the marriages which would take place between their children and the colored people, if they should become free from the reproach of servitude; but they are not ashamed to live themselves with their Slaves in a state of concubinage. And they are not ashamed to sell their ownewith their Slaves in a state of concubinage. And they are not ashamed to sell their ownewith their slaves in a state of concubinage. And they are not ashamed to sell their ownewith their slaves in a state of concubinage. And they are not ashamed to sell their ownewith their slaves in a state of concubinage. And they are not ashamed to sell their ownewith their slaves in a state of concubinage. And they are not ashamed to sell their ownewith their slaves in a state of concubinage. And they are not ashamed to sell their ownewith their slaves in a state of concubinage. And they are not ashamed to sell their ownewith their slaves are dealth to the North and tell us not to disturb them—to 'let them have their own way!'

But we will not do it. We dare not do it. The echo of their nameless crimes shall be pealed on their cars till they are tired of its reverberations and rejent. The American people are arousing. Even England is pointing at our Constitution and crying, 'shame over its shall be altered; and if, when utilifiers who would nullify the Constitution!' We mean to do no such thidge. But we man to do no such thidge. But we man to do no such thidge. But we made they are the safety of the

majority of this nation, the Southern States seecde, who will be the Aultifers then?

Gall us names, gentlemen, if you please; we will not stop raising the cry of alarm so long as Satan holds 2,000,000 of our own immortal race in chains! We believe, as we have before said, that we must despair of any good influence in regard to the religious instruction of the Slaves which Slaveholders may try to exert. We do not believe that even the beloved Skillman now looks from his place of glory with complacency upon the course he pursued in relation to the Slaves quest, at their entreaty on, but here quest, at their entreaty on, but here are also the same and the same a

(1) We do not pretend to decide how far ann may be left to go in the path of wicked-edness, and yet be a Christian. David com-mitted murder; Solomon loved strange women; Peter donied his Savior; and Newton was engaged in the African slave-trade. These men had no just claim to be called Christians, while perpetrating their crimes; neither have slave-holders any just ground for such a claim, while they are constantly violating the command, 'Thou shalt not steal.' Whether they are

Christians, is known only to God; we can only judge them by their fruits.

(2) We think 'more than half of the people of New-England' would be 'Anti-Slavery

a, if they understood the subject.

B) Will not Mr. Southmayd tell us frankly to what he alludes?

rFrom the Portland Courier.] COLONIZATION IN 1824.

COLONIZATION IN 1824.*

M. Surra.—Many people erroneously suppess that all these who oppose the American Colonization Society have been induced to do it by the influence of Wm. Lloyd Garsion. I admit that he has done much, very much, to enlighten the public mind on this subject. He has convinced many that it has no tendency to abolish slavery or to enlighten the free blacks in this country, and induced them to seek for some direct and efficient measures to accomplish the great work. Many exposed the Society while he was its Portsmouth Journal of 1824. Please insert it in the Courier and oblige a subscriper who has no 'lurking suspicion', but a positive belief founded on an examination of the Society's own documents and several years reflection that 'all is not right.'

'There is in truth something about the

'There is in truth something about the American Colonization Society which we cannot understand. As defended by the able writer of the North American Review, its decannot understand. As defended by the able writer of the North American Review, its design appears not only praiseworthy but practicable. But when we find advocates for slavery in Missouri among its most zealous friends—when we find it encouraged and patronized by South Carolina, a State that has passed a law to seize and sell free negrobs for slaves; and in Charleston, a city that has made it penal to teach a slave to read or write; and now when the members of the Society think it necessary to dismiss an agent Society think it necessary to dismiss an agent grownment of Hayti—we cannot provent a lurking suspicion that all is not right.\(^1\)

THE NEW SYSTEM OF COLONIZATION

THE NEW SYSTEM OF COLONIZATION.

I have lately heard a development by Mr.

Latrobe, Corresponding Secretary of the Maryland State Colonization Society, and member of the Board of Managers of the American Col. Society, of a new plan of operations to effect the removal of the colored ppulation to Africa. I am disposed to send you a brief account of his remarks, which occupied an hour and a half, that the friends of 'immediate abolition may see that their opposition is producing more effective operation on the part of these men to complete, as some of them suppose, the removal of slavery—that many of our allegations against the national society are substantiated by one of their managers,—and that we may be early prepared to discuss the subject under its new aspect. I have not given every thing in the same order in which it was delivered, but will vouch for my general correctness.

the course he pursued in relation to the Slaves he held. He bought then, truly, at their request, at their entreaty even, but he held them as Starcs, when he ought to have did hem only as his reluntary and hired servants. His example, doubtless, gave still greater the limited of those who possessed no religious principle. But we trust the recording angel has blotted out this sin forever? 'The religious principle, But we trust the recording angel has blotted out this sin forever? 'The right was delivered, but will vouch for my general has blotted out this sin forever? 'The right was not difficient for the best scheme of colonization, and only the properties of the proper

rors of the Canterbury Inquisition or of Editorial misropresentation.

In order to cnist the sympathies of the good against us, inferences are drawn illogically form our remarks, which makes us oppose some of the greatest and best men who have lived in our country. We would only say those who come within the influence of accherges the country of the state of the Saiety I was voted that the representations, read what ree write and the way your ours inferences. We cannot, we self-act of clearly the state of the Saiety I have seen the saiety of the Saiety I was voted that the way your ours inferences. We cannot, we self-act of the Saiety I have seen only the saiety of the Saiety I have seen only the majority lest there should have took with the majority lest there should have been an explosion. The new managers, his own work and bring it to its accomplishment! North who wanted to have a distinct around of our design to remove abovery, to pacify them we are obliged to put some smooth resolution into their fannels and request them to make a speech at the annual meeting. At the last meeting of the Society, it was voted thatthe new managers, chiefly friends of emancipation, should be requested to resign, by I believe 69 to 65. But abolitionists were obliged to the bed of the should be requested to resign, by I believe 69 to 65. But abolitionists were obliged to the bed of the should be an around a should be removed to the should have been anyound a shade, there would have been an around a shade and the shade of the shad

when a question which involved the subject of such an avowal came up in the Board, even with their new strength, the vote stood six to seven. Gentlemen at the South I know acceptance of the subject of

land is herself a slave State—it has an empo rium of commerce, and Baltimoro is the mos convenient port for Virginia, North Carolin and E. Tennessee to send their emigrants Here then should be the centre of coloniza-tion operations. We once wanted to have the general Society removed to Baltimore; bu are now convinced that if it should be removed, it would injure us and retard our meas ures. We would operate alone, so that ther may be no jealousy of our doings.

SLAVERY RECORD.

The scores of advertisements like the following, which may be found in southern newspapers, show how well the poor slaves are contented with their lot, and how desirous slaveholders are to emancipate! They are really sick of slavery—would be glad to emancipate, if they could!—and yet when the slaves run away, they offer rewards for their apprehension!!! How well the slaves are treated, may be inferred from the scars by which the kidnappers identify them.

30 DOLLARS REWARD. ANAWAY on the 22d instant; from the subscriber, living near Natchez, Missis-

THREE NEGRO MEN.

sisph. THREE NEGRO MEN.

HARRY, ared about 24 years, five feet 8 or 9 inches ling by your complexion, likely and sprightly, no consider the sisph of the sisph of

May 11—6w. Natchez Courier.

\$50 REWARD.

ANAWAY from the subscriber in Lourier, issille, on Sunday the 17th day of February, 1839, my negro boy named CHARLES, a mulatto, straight and erect in his person, very intelligent, and much disposed to talking, about 12 or 13 years of age—His apparel not recollected. The probability is, he is still in Louisville or its neighborhood, or has made his way to Natchez or St. Louis on a steam boat. Any person apprehending said boy and lodging him in jail so that I get him, shall be paid the above reward.

GEORGE WOOLFOLK.

Louisville, April 1, 1833.

A Gem for African Menstealers.— The following affecting story from the Jour-nal of the Landers, in their travels through Africa, is copied from the Commercial Adver-tiser. What a bitter reproach does it admin-

ister to all who are engaged in negro-thieving, and to slaveholder, by whom the taffic in flesh and blodder, and will be read with several table the several table to the several table table to the several table ta

COMMUNICATIONS

[For the Liberator.] UNCLE SIMON'S EASY CHAIR. NO. IX.

Night visions may befriend; ar waking dreams are tatal.

MR. EDITOR.

In my last number, I introduced the Gen ral Agent of the Colonization Society for New-York and New-England to the notice of my readers. Whilst said Agent is indulging his imagination with the glorious vision of regenerated Africa, and musing on the 'expe-diency' of lending his powerful aid in hasten-ing the accomplishment of so noble an object let us notice a few facts respecting the character and probable motives of the Managers of the Colonization Society, and their descripof the Colonization Society, and their descrip-tion of the character and qualifications of the instruments, by which Africa is so speedily to be enlightened. The first idea of colonizing the colored people of this country, of which I have seen any legislative notice, originated in the Virginia Legislature, in the winter of 1800. The following is the Resolution.

Pic. 31, 1800
Resolved, That the Governor be requested to correspond with the President of the United States on the subject of purchasing lands without the limits of the State, whither persons obnoxious to the laws, or dangerous to the peace of Society, may be removed.

the peace of Society, may be removed.

'This Resolution,' (says Gov. Monroe to President Jefferson,) 'was produced by the conspiracy of the slaves, which took place in this city and, neighborhood last year, and is applicable to that description only. The idea of such an acquisition was suggested. applicable to that description only. The idet of such an acquisition was suggested by mo-tives of humanity, it being intended by mean thereof to provide an alternate mode of pun ishment for those described by the resolution who, under the existing law, might be doomed to suffer death. It was deemed morp humane and it is hoped, would be found in practice no less expedient, to transport such offenders be yould the limits of the State.

Again in the same letter, he says,

Again in the same letter, he says,

'Whether the Legislature intended to give it a more extensive import, or rather, whether it contemplated removing from the country any but culprits condemned to suffer death, I will not pretend to decide. But if the more enlarged construction of the resolution is deemed the true one, it furnishes, in my opinion, a strong additional motive why the Legislature, in disposing of this great concern, should command an alternative of places. As soon as the mind emerges in contemplating the subject, beyond the contracted scale of providing a mode of punishment for offenders, we are all the subject to the condition of those people, the condition of the people of the condition of the people of the condition of the people of th

datory descents on our coasts, and facilitate concert with their brethren re concert with their brethren remaining here, is overweighed by the humanity of the measures proposed and the advantages of disembarren proposed and the davantages of disembar sing ourselves of such dangerous charact Africa would offer a last and undoubted re-if all others more desirable should fail us.

own pop timation counter

great m the gene the nece der to se

ence to under the therefore leaders w

ti-slavery ciple, it generally thereby a rid of a p undoubte holding it bonds' a

States. [8 retary of

From where I a gational meeting hable citize

ed their s

whom we Raptist m

the amou

ettended irely fill

mongst of person

Springs. very freel

ject with a

in that cou dresses; b on the sub

butions, or requested ine the su I am alwa

I have

engageme the 4th I

week. I

gymen, w have been am persua

gious port n the sul they will gon this su

men in fav

only lever,

be remove the religio

ions whic pet in Zic

gressions, and to call

and let the

In my

slavery in meeting h publishing

New-Bedf With mu

Here then we perceive the germ of the Colonization Society, the motives, which induced the Legislature to pass the resolution, and the object, for which a place without the and the object, for which a piace without the limits of the State was sought, viz. a sort of Botany Bay, to which the colored people, who would otherwise be liable to the penalty of would otherwise be liable to the penalty of death, might be transported as a commission of their punishment. The plan, however, did not succeed. After laboring in vain for intent years in secret season, it was abandoned and a meeting was called in Washington, for the purpose of forming a Colonization Seciety. All its formation every one, who spake on the occasion was a slaveholder. For the processing was a slaveholder. fact we have the authority of the African Re-pository. From that time to the present, the whole management of the Society has been in the hands of slaveholders. Its first President Bushrod Washington, was a slaveholder all his life, and during his continuance in offic, sold nearly sixty human beings, who were driven off in chains to Missouri. Charles driven off in chains to Missouri. Chatles Carroll, its second President, who signed the Declaration that 'alk men ere born free aid equal,' died owning nearly 1000 slave. In third and last President, James Madson, it is well known, is a slaveholder, but, as it a 'deacate' business to say a word concerning lining 'tamobalders, and rather entilises to which the carde 'business to say a word concerning lining.' slaveholders, and rather perilous to whisper a syllable against the conduct of these, who have gone to that bourne from which as who nave gope to that bourne from which as traveller returns, especially if they have been Presidents of the United States, I shall sy no more about them for fear of being 'our-whelmed with public indignation,' as a Col-nization paper remarks. With many people the inquiry is, not tendar are the principles, but who hold them, before they can decide whethand note them, before they can decide whether they are right or wrong. The great and good Washington was a slaveholder, erg, slaveholding cannot be so very bad. 'We are confident,' says Mr. Gurley, that the people of the United States, will not decide that an object, which such men approve, (viz. Madison and Marshall,) either wrong as a principle, or inexpedient as an end, until some better eri dence is produced than bold assertion, and pitiful insinuation and abuse. When any st-tack is made upon the principles of the Society, a very common reply is, the character of the founders, officers, and managers of the Society. Now as a large majority of the managers of the Society are slaveholders and determined to continue slaveholders, it is udeniably evident that they are neither oppo-sed in principle to slavery, nor desirous to to any thing that will hasten the emancipation of the slaves in the United States. All the of the slaves in the United States. All the official acts of the Society from first to ke prove this. If the drunkards of this cit, should form a Temperance Society, should choose their officers, and appoint their gets, who should traverse the country and deckin most vehemently against the erits of interperance, what would, what ought, any raise-perance, what would, what ought, any raise-perance, what would, what ought, any raiseal man to think of their motives and obje al man to think of their motives and object.

Not the suppression of intemperance surfly,
but the hope that they should be able to riduce the price of ordent spirits. So medie the character of the officers of the Coloniation Society. Their principles and problet
motives can be casily estimated. It is by
their fruits, not by their professions, that was
re to judges. Let us now look at the qualications of the 'missionaries' as Mr. Gir
calls them, who are to evangelize Affect. If one thousandth part of what is said contejury them in the official publications of the Society. ing them in the official publications of the So ciety be true, they are the most ignorant, of praved, corrupt, abandoned race of beings that praved, corrupt, abandoned race very polluted the earth. Fine missionres, truly. But whatever their character, is stideniable that they are totally unfit to critis Africa. This the General Agent well zow, or ought to know, as he has lived in sist State. His 'operations' will be noticed in my next.

[For the Liberator.] To the Corresponding Secretary of the New England Anti-Slavery Society.

ALBANY, 9th mo. 6, 1833. My last communication informed you of oncouraging reception I met with at Ambert College. I then went to Northampton, when I made an application for, and obtained to unanimous consent of the Committee, to it dress the public its. Son unanimous consent of the Committee, use present degree; and we acknowledge the acknowledge the present degree; and we acknowledge the acknowle dress the public in a meeting ho

OPPRESS MR EDI

it seems to ed upon pu ner in which igrate to and I have there are this fact, as indefinite believe it. faith in the tionists, sa no occasion from the tionists. ion Societ say they, individual it right to i

Americans
ply at once
not insist o
such as are
all the assi very speci those who
I suppose
the real fa
ed by all, t
to myself, t
not perceiv
from Profe
as to suit great men are 100king for promotion under the general government; they, of course, see the necessity of conciliating the South, in or-der to secure southern votes or southern influer to help them even to the lowest office see to help them even to the lowest office under the national administration. It is not, purefere, to be expected that our political laders will give any countenance to the an-issarry movements; and on the same prin-ciple, it is purfectly obvious that they will gently favor the Colonization scheme; grantly favor the Colonization scheme; thereby assisting the slaveholders in getting ride sportion of our population, which are admintedly most detrimental to the slave-ability interest, viz. the free colored vaga-basis and 'paupers' of the slaveholding State (See Gov. Mechlin's letter to the Sec-ter the Colonization Society (1997). party of the Colonization Society, published in the African Repository for December,

acilitate

here, is neasures ibarrasracters. d resort, us.'

of the nich in-solution, nout the

sort of ole, who nalty of nutation ver, did for six-undoned

o spoke

an Re-

esident,

o were Charles

ned the

ee and

g living

whisper those, hich no re been all say 'over-a Colo-

people oles, but wheth

, ergè, We are

iple, or er evi-on, and any at-he So-

aracter

of the of the ers and

t is un-

ipation All the

agents, leclaim

intem-ration-object?

surely, to re-uch for oloniza-robable

is by hat we qualifi-. Clay ica. If oncernthe So-

nt, de-igs that onaries, t is un-civilize

knows a slave

1822

where ned the to ad-

was as

among in Gen-seems n were allow-

be dis-Where-ind de-use. I

Northampton I went to Pittsfield. From Northampoor Vertical Congre-sional Lecture Room, and in the Baptist meeting house. Several of the most respectrons of this pleasant village expressed their approbation and concurrence, among Badds minister. I received contributions to the amount of \$12,73. My last address at Passield, being on a Sabbath evening, was attended by a large concourse of people, entheneed by a large concentration of people, en-trely filling the house above and below, amongst whom were a considerable number of persons from the South, who happened to there at the time on their way from the to there at the time out earl way from the Springs. They listened with attention, and very freely and pleasantly discussed the sub-jet with me afterwards at the hotel. From Enseld I went to several of the smaller towns ratshed I went to several of the smaller towns in that county; in all of which I delivered addresses; but as their minds were not made up as the subject, I did not ask them for contrisubstitute the subject; at Stockbridge, where they opposed a little time to consider and examethe subject; indicating a disposition which

It malways very glad to find.

I have been here four days, and have an appearant to deliver a public discourse in the 4th Prestyterian meeting house next wek. I have visited a number of the clermen, with whose liberality and candor I ime been universally pleased. The day, I mpersuaded, is near at hand, when the relirious portion of the community will come out subject of the abolition of slavery they will give the direction to public opinion on this subject; and public opinion will dea ms suject; and point opinion will acdet the character of our leading political
majn favor of universal justice, which is uniunal freedom. Religious principle is the
wifever, and public opinion the fulcrum by
thich the great mountain of oppression is to
be moved. We must address ourselves to we must address ourselves to the religious sentiment and feeling of the spele; and particularly press upon the pasters of the churches the indispensible obligatins which rest upon them to blow the trum-pet in Zion and sound an alarm in the holy in, to show unto Israel their trans reasions, and the men of Judah their sins; and to call upon them to 'break every yoke, and leache oppressed go free.'

In my letter from Fall tweet, a second discourse on distry in that place, in the Christian Union meeting house, and took up a collection. In publishing the letter in the Liberator, it was Froncously made to read that this was at

With much respect, I remain your fellow-laborer, ARNOLD BUFFUM.

[For the Liberator.] OPPRESSIVE INFLUENCE OF COLO-NIZATION.

MR EDITOR-There is one subject which, it seems to me, cannot be too frequently urg-ed upon public attention; I refer to the man-mar in which colored people are forced to em-grate to Liberia. This is no new subject, and I have nothing new to offer upon it; but there are many persons who do not believe this fact, and it must be presented to them an

the American people, at the expense of their repopularity. Political intrigue is, in my estimation, it this cause. Some, at least, of our peta size are looking for promotion under peta size are looking for promotion under peta size are looking for promotion under size a What is the cause of this reluctance? Why, they never have a moment's peace or enjoyment while they are upon the school house premises. This we all know is not an imaginary case; and it often happens to those who merit a very different sort of treatment. Suppose that the parents should at last complain at the instructor, and suppose that he haves pose that the parents should at last complain to the instructer—and suppose that he were to reply, that he finds existing in his scholaris a very strong propensity to insult and abuse these children at overy opportunity. He knows not how to account for it; he regrets it exceedingly, but he fighs unable to remedy the evil, and he therefore would suggest the expediency of removing the children from the school! Is there any person who would wil-lingly endure such an insult? I am inclined to think that such a man would have permis-sion, to retire, and some person would be sought who could make every boy and girl understand that the suffering children had a most undoubted right to a privilege in the most undoubted right to a privilege in the school, and if any were so base as to abuse them, they would be punished as they deser-

them, they would be punished as they deserved.

Now I wish to put the question to such—
and such only—as are willing to consider colored men as fellow men; are they not in precisely the situation of the supposed children?
And is not the Colonization Society, like the
instructer, advising them to abandon their
rightful privileges here, in order to get rid of
onnression? Judær ve.

oppression? Judge ye.

But the Society does much more than merely advise under such circumstances. If it regards its own existence, its true policy is it regards its own existence, its true policy is to foster and strengthen the prejudice against to foster and strengthen the prejudice against colored people, without which it could not exist one hour. Why do we carry the blacks to Liberia? Because we hate them with so perfect a hatred that they can have no peace so long as they remain in this land. Of course this hatred, or this prejudice, or whatever you may please to term it, must be our main argument whenever we solicit donations; and should any one be disposed to doubt whether such a feeling exists, we must spare no pains to prove its existence beyond the possibility of doubt. Is not this the course pursued by colonizationists in their publications and their addresses? How far is this, pray, from actually insisting on their removal? ally insisting on their removal?

Such a course is vastly worse than the supposed pedagogue. It is as if he himself should conceive a dislike for certain scholars, should conceive a dislike for certain scholars, and should set about some means of effecting their removal. After he has practised every possible unkindness upon them, and brought his, scholars to believe that they must unavoidably do the same, till at length the situation of the obnoxious children has become intolerable; he very kindly tells them, if they have a limit toterable has been been all lengths. have a mind to leave his school, he will provide a place for them somewhere else!

I might pursue this subject ad infinitum— but I forbear. I intended to speak only to wise men, and a word to such is sufficient

Boszoz,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1833.

STORM IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

We have placed upon our first page this week a history of a great storm which recent-ly occurred in Columbia, S. C., in conse-quence of a sermon preached there by the quence of a sermon preached there by the Rev. Mr Pinney, who recently returned from Liberia, It seems that the people of Columbia supposed that Mr Pinney was an agent of the Colonization Society, and in consequence the Colonization Society, and in consequence of this the Colonization presses of the North have raised a shout, as if it were no longer to be doubted that that Society is really an emancipation Society. Their boasting was premature: Mr Pinney, in his reply to the resolutions passed at the public meeting, denies' the existence of any connection between kinself and the Colonization Society! He fought under another banner, and if he preached any sentiments obnoxious to slavery, that association deserves no credit for it. Mr Pinney was sent to Liberia by the Foreign Missionary Society Of Pittsburgh, Pa. it. Mr Pinney was sent to Liberia by the Foreign Missionary Society of Pittsburgh, Pa. and he has made some statements concerning the condition of the Colony, not altogether so favorable as the Board of Managers could desire. His conduct amidst the great excitement at Columbia was highly creditable to his character, and leads us to believe that he is a man of yncommon firmness and decision.

AN INCENDIARY ARTICLE.

AN INCENDIARY ARTICLE.

The Editor of the Columbia, S. C. Telescope gives vent to his wrath in the following style. It is certainly very amusing to hear the South talk of the country's 'growing fat upon the labor of southern slaves' and boasting of her 'noble line of ancestry' and of living 'in an age of enlightened freedom', while 2,000,000 of human beings are held in bondage in her very midst. We venture to assert, that no article has ever appeared in the Liberator, partaking so much of an incendiary character as the following.

partaking so much of an incendury characters as the following.

We do not intend to have our property wrested from us by any power on earth—we have slaves, and, we intend to lead the surface of the sur

IS THERE NO HELP FOR ELLIOTT

CRESSON?

Elliott Cresson is in great trouble, as will be seen by the following extract of a letter recently received from him, and published in the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. Poor man, we pity him.

we pity him.

'I have only time by this packet to tell thee that Garrison and the Anti-Slavery Society are fully employed in endeavoring to crush me, hunt the Colonization Society out of the Colonization Society of the Colonization of Colonization of the Colonization of the Colonization of Colonizatio of Colonization of Colonization of Colonization of Colonization

contributed of this description whether he thinks is character, and leads us to believe that he believe that he is a man of pincommon firmness and decision. The people of South Carolina appear to differ from most of their southern neighbors when are willing to go, we will render you did assist on the removal. It merely says to dish as are willing to go, we will render you did assist on the removal. It merely says to dish as are willing to go, we will render you did assist on the removal. It merely says to dish as are willing to go, we will render you did assist on the removal. It merely says to the assistance in our power. This plea is warment advocates of the Society, as by law are merely, not its enemies. I explose it is somewhat difficult to present iteral facility, it is somewhat difficult is present iteral facility. It is somewhat the solid present it is somewhat difficult is present iteral facility is somewhat the solid present it is somewhat difficult is present iteral facility. It is somewhat the solid present it is somewhat difficult is present iteral facility is somewhat the solid present it is somewhat difficult is present iteral facility. It is somewhat the solid present it is somewhat difficult is present it is somewhat the solid present it is somewhat the solid present it is somewhat the solid present it is somewhat difficult is present it is somewhat difficult is present it is somewhat difficulty is somewhat the solid present it is somewhat the solid pressent it is somewhat the solid present it is somewhat the solid p

WESTERN RESERVE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

SOCIETY.

On the day succeeding the late commencement of the Western Reserve College, at Hudson, Ohio, a meeting was held, at which an Anti-Slavery Society was formed on the principle of total and immediate emancipation. The firends of colonization having been apprised of the movement beforehand, attended the meeting, and proposed the formation of an association to be called "The Western Reserve Anti-Slavery and Colonization Society." After an animated discussion of three hours' consinuance, the colonizationists, falling to accomplish their object, withdrew. The real firends of abolition then adopted a constitution, and elected the following officers:

Elizar Wright, Exq. President.

ion, and elected the following officers:
Elizur Weight, Edg. Presidents
Dr. Orestia K. Hawley, Vice-Preside
Rev. Henry Owles, Cor. Secretary,
R. M. Walker, Recording Secretary,
Owen Brown, Eq. Treasurer.
Rev. Jacob Baily,
Rev. Daniel Miller,
Rev. Daniel Miller,
Rev. Nathaniel Cobb,
Dr. Wni. N. Huddon,
John M. Sterling, Esq.
Lauereius Bises,
Lauereius Bises,
Riverius Bidwell, Esq.
Riverius Bidwell, Esq.

The following resolutions, am

Lacreius Bissell,
Rev. John Montien,
Rev. John Montien,
The Montien,
T

O! SHAME! SHAME!!

(F) The following paragraph is extracted from the Unionist of last week:

from the Unionist of last week:

'The landable efflyts of the Canterbury worthies to drive Miss Crandall from her purces, by withholding from her the necessaries refile, will have the effect to perpetuate their own well exacted anne, if not to attain its primary object. The latest measure which we have been a supported to the state of the st

ANOTHER PAMPHLET.

ANOTHER PAMPHLET:
We have received from the Abolition Society of
Paint Valley, (Ohio), a pamphlet entitled 'Strictures
on Slavery. "By SAMULL GOATREMS." The object
of the writer is to show—'That African Slavery was
introduced into the Church by the Pope; that its most
able advocates have failed in their appeals to the
Scripture; that our Churches are polluted with this
Scripture; that our Churches are polluted with this
ruin; that the argument drawn and that the place that
Abraham was a slavebolder, is fabe and slanderous.'

WHAT 'S A NAME?

WHAT 'S A NAME?

A gentleman in New-Hampshire, anxious that some one of his descendants should be the President's annessake, was added by disappointed during the six first years all of the son's administration by the bight of nothing but daughters. At length he swore in the colence of his patriotism that his next child should be called Thomas Jefferson, at all events. His next child was—another daughter! But faithful to his oath he called her Thomas Jefferson—and Miss Thomas Jefferson Bame and her patriotic father are still living in New-Hampshire. For the truth of this we can vouch—Lowell Times.

this we can wouch.—Lowell Times.

(F) We know a lady in Vermont who was named Thomas Jefterson under precisely the same circumstances as those mentioned above. She is now married to a gentleman 'whom the town delights to honor,' and is probably just as happy as she would be with any other cognomen. She was naulty called Jefterina by her friends for the sake of convenience.

The Anti-Masonic perty have nominated the Hon.
John Quincy Adams as their candidate for Governor.
The Hon. Marcus Morton, has been nominated by the
Jackson party as a candidate for the same office.

O'CONNELL

OCONNELL.
The following resolution was passed ocenil Philadeldhia by 'the friends of Ireland'. Recolved, That in the opinion of the associate the litheral remarks on America of the associate by Daniel O'Connell. at a meeting in England by Daniel O'Connell. A meeting in England Box of the Connell of the Co

IT Cannot the senior Editor of the Vermont Chronicle find time to write an editorial article occasionally for the Boston Recorder? It would be a Protherty act, and might relieve the readers of the Recorder from the accessity of being served with so much 'from the Vermont Chronicle.' Besides, the Editor of the Recorder would not be so elone obliged to offend against his modesty by inditing puffe.'

DEATH OF PRESIDENT STORRS.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT STORRS.

It is our painful duty to record the demise of the Rev. Charles B. Sroras, President of the Western Reserve College. He died last Sabbath morning at the house of his brother, the Rev. R. S. Storrs, of Braintree. But a few weeks ago, he left the Western Reserve and came to New-England, with the hope of regaining his health, so as to be able to resume his official duties. That insidious disease, consumption, had fastened upon his frame, and now death has done its work. He has some, we trust, to a better world.

ease, consumption, had fastened upon his frame, and now death has done its work. He has gone, we trust, to a better world.

President Storrs was a man of strong mind and amiable disposition. For a considerable time previous to his death, his sympathies were warmly enlisted in behalf of his oppressed colored brethren; and it is to be feared that his death was hastened by his assidoous devotion to the Anti-Slavery cause. He had been addressing public audiences, for two hours at a time, with overflowing feeling, and fairly exhausted himself with his labors. During his sickness he maintained, till the hat, his interest in our great cause, even when he could collect his mind to nothing else. As an evidence of this we might mention the fact, that less than a weck before his death, he rethat less than a week before his death, he requested that the late numbers of the Liberator might be sent to him.

Not many days before his death, he made

an attempt to sign his name to an explicit declaration of his sentiments on the subject of slavery; but being too weak for the task, his name was written by another person at his request. The instrument to which his name was affixed will appear in connection with Mr. Phelps' lectures, which are now in press.

OBITUARY.

Our affection for those we love ceases not with life. The death of friends at any age, is solemn and affecting, for they are gone to return no more. Like a beautiful flower, when its days of bloom are past, and its sweetness has perished, is cast from the stem to waste away and be forgotten.

waste away and be forgotten.

While the control of the contro

A meeting of the Young Men's Anti-Slavery Association will be holden at the Supreme Court Room, Court Square, on Thursday evening, Sept. 26th, at 7.1-2 o'clock. Question for discussion, 'Can the Anti-Slavery and Colonization Societies act in unison?' A punctual attendance is requested. punctual attendance is requested.
THOMAS P. RYDER,
Sept. 20, 1833. Secretary, pro.

A Revolutionary soldier, who drew his pension amounting to \$160, in New York, on Wednesday was robbed of it by a pickpocket, who undertook to show him the way to a bank.

Cholera.—During the week ending the 6th inst. there were 90 deaths in Columbus, Ohio, about one half of which were by Cholera.

The Pope of Rome has declined sanctioning the ap-pointment of the Mr. Turgeon as a coadjutor of the Bishop of Quebec.

Bishop of Quebec.

Migstay of the Lass.—Colonel John Milton, who recently murdered Major George T. Camp, of Columbus, Georgia, in the most savgae and cowardly manner,
and acquitted. The secret of his acquise to the
food in the fact that he moved in the higher circles of
society, for which laws, prisons, and, gibbets were not
made. He was a candidate for Congress at the last

election.

'The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser gives an accouof a marriage recently colebrated in that city between an accomplished up in the colebrated in the city between an accomplished up in the colebrated in England, and who is now employ as a Missionary among his countrymen of the Lakes

Large Sale of Coal Lands.—The tract of Coal Land known as late the property of Jacob W. Setzinger, Esq. in the vicinity of Pottsville, containing 632 acres was sold at Philadelphia on Wednesday evening, at the Merchants Coffee House, at \$23,500 cash.

WANTED.

A SMART, active Colored Boy from the Country, from ten to fifteen years of age, of good character, in a Clothing Store, where he will be liberally compensated for his services, and find a permanent situation. Any person having such a boy, will please to forward a line, post paid, to the subscriber, stating his terms, which will receive immediate attention, (No. 25, braile-street). JAMES G. BARBADOES.

WANTED. TWO first rate Journeymen Tailors.

Apply to WILLIAM SAUNDERS.

Hartford, June 18, 1833.

LITERARY. From the Cabinet of Natural History. STANZAS TO THE MOCKING BIRD

BY CHARLES WEST THOMSON BY CHARLES WEST THOMSON.

Beautiful charming! bird of many voices!

Most sweet magician of the choral throng!

How Nature in her woodland haunt rejoices,

When thou hast filled the summer winds with

Well may the grove be envious of thy powers When thou canst rival every warbler's tone,
Pouring the richest melody in showers,
That prove the gifts of all the rest thine own

Not unto thee has bounteous Nature given
The bright cerulean plumage of the jay,
Not the swan's vesture, like the snow from heaven,
Nor the woodpecker's fanciful array.

Not the woodpecker's lancing array.

"be parrot's coat is far more rich and glowing;
The zed bird much outshines thee on the wing
and when the peacock his gay train is showing,
Thou seem'st a mean and unregarded thing.

But what is all the dazzled eye discovers In the gay dresses that to these belong,
To the more glorious charm that round thee he
When thou hast lifted up thy voice in song 1

Enchanter of the woods! the richest treasures
Of native melody in thee we find;
Each other songster trills his simple measures,
But all the forest is in thee combined.

Thy imitative art is ever waking
To catch the varied notes that round thee ring,
And each now manner with strange aptness taking
Thou teachest others how, improved, to sing.

The softest tones the gentle cat bird utters,
Or the loud clamor of the noisy crow,
The lark's sweet glee, or what the harsh owl mi
With equal truth thy magic voice can show.

Then come—a host thyself—with no adorning
But the plain garb that Nature bids thee wear;
The gaudy show of weaker songsters scorning,
Come, and with melody invest the air.

O, ever welcome! how the grove rejoices,
Listening thy harmony, so sweet and strong!
Beautiful charmer? bird of many voices!
Come and delight our weary souls with songs!

From the National Jo EMBLEM OF LIFE.

The Moon o'er the Mountain The Moon o'er the Mountain
Is shining afar;
Her path, like a fountain,
Flows lovely and clear,
The sky is unclouded,
Not a shadow is sailing
Where the moon walks unshrouded,
Her beauty revealing.

See—the clouds guther round her— The lightning is flashing; Loud rears the hoarse thunder— The wild storm is dashing,— Oh, a moment has banished The beautiful scene ! Like a dream it has vanished, The storm-clouds between.

The storm-clouds between.
Thus life in its morning
Of May is serene;
Bope's sweet smiles adorning,
In softness are seen,
And the glass that we look through
Is clear and unstained,
And the secress that we look to,
Young fancy has trained.

Young tancy has trained.
Joy dauces before us—
Not a cloud intervenes—
A blue sky is o'er us,
Hope flushes our veins.
But the dream is soon over,
Like the scene which has faded;
Realities hover— The picture is shaded

The storm whirls each feature
Of splendor away,
But the Moot o'er glad Nature
Will again east her ray.
But when reason has blighted
Young fancy's bright bloom,
The path she once lighted

e can never relume

THE GRAVE OF THE DUELLIST Who sleeps beneath this dreary mound?

Whose ashes here repose?

Say not, 't is holy, hallowed ground—

There 's blood upon the rose!

Does there a hero sleep beneath, Some chief of spotless fame? The flowerets here no fragrance breath No marble speaks his name!

Is it the lover's withered form,
That lies so dark and low?
I hear no requiem but the storm
No mournful sound of wo!

Is it Religion's humble child, That sleeps in silence here?
Around this spot, so dread and wild,
I view no friendly tear.

No—he whose dust is here enshrined,*
Possessed a ruffian's hear!—
No wreath, by Beauty's hand entwined,
Did fame to him impart,

Religion wept not o'er his grave,
No friend his loss did mourn;
He lived, of HONOR false, the SEAVE—
He died his COUNTRY'S SCORN.

WHAT IS A PEER?

WHAT IS A FLEAT
What is a Peer 3—A useless thing—
A costly toy to please a king—
A bauble near the throne;
A lump of animated clay—
A gaudy pageant of the day—
An incubus—a drone.

What is a peer? A nation's curss
A pumper on the public purso—
Corruption's own Jackal;
A haughty dominering blade—
A cuckold at a masquerade—
A dandy at a ball.

Ye butterflies whom kings create Ye catterpillars of the state— Know that your time is near; lightened France will lead the van o overthrow your worthless clan:
his moral learn—that God made MAN,
But never made a Peer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. WIL-BERFORCE.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. WILBERFORCE.

The funeral of that most excellent man, Mr. Wilberforce, eminent through the course of his long life for his public and private virtues, for his sterling patrolism, his Christian piety, and his universal feeling of philanthropy, took place on Saturday. It was at first intended, in conformity to the wish of the deceased, to conduct his inneral with the utmost privacy, and to inter his remains in Newington church yard; but a very considerable number of the most distinguished Members of the How let the conduct his repeat to the memory of a man who through a long series of years, had been so honorably distinguished in the British Senate, prevailed on his sons and immediate friends to allow the funeral to be a public one, and the place of interment to be Westminster Abbey, that solemn habitation of 'the departed great;' thus conferring the lighest possible honor on the memory of Mr. Wilberforce, and giving to the world (for was not the procepty of a nock, but of the world) an explicit of the control of the country, and of the friendship which his rail demaners and noble qualities had won him.

which his mild manners and noble quanties had won him.

At about half past twelve o'clock, the Order of the Procession having been arranged, the of the Procession having been arranged, the coffin containing the remains of the deceased was placed in the hearse, and the procession began to move in the following order:—

men, two and two abreast, wearing black ves and hat bands, and preceded by Mr. Birch, the Family Undertaker.

Two Mutes abreast.

Two Mutes Abreast.

Two Mutes Abreast.

Two Mutes abreast.

Id's, Horsemen, two and two abreast. Atte
Heave (bearing the Coffin,)
Richly autoded with black plumers, and
Drawn by six jet Horses, richly
Caparisoned, with black velvet trappings,
And adorned with nodding plumes.
Eight(Mouring) Conchest,
Eight(Mouring) Conches,
The first bearing the Deceased Sons,
The other condenses of the Mouriers.
Noblemers condenses the Sourcest.
Noblemers and the Sourcest.
Noblemers and the Sourcest.
Noblemers and the Sourcest.
Noblemers and the Sourcest. Pall

number of nearly Fifty, being chiefly those of ne Members of both Houses of Parliament.

the Members of both Houses of Parliament.

In this manner the Procession moved slowly from Cadogan place towards Westminster
Abbey, forming a very lengthened train, accompanied by immense crowds of people, who
flanked it in moving columns, on either side;
and at a little after one o'clock; the signal that
it was approaching the Abbey was given by
Mr. Lee, the High Constable of Westminster,
to the control of the Constable of Westminster,
the purpose of following the body in procession through the aisless of the Abbey, the
Cash of the Constable of Westminster,
all dressed in deep black, having put on scarves
and hat bands, proceeded from the Jerusalem
Chamber of the House of Commons, numbering
between one and two hundred in full mourinig, proceeded two abreast to the west door of
the Abbey, by which they entered.
The coffin, at this period, having arrived at
the western door, was moved from the hearse
all of rich black velvet with a face p border
of white satin, having been thrown over it.
When inside the door the bearers were ordered to halt; it was here a proud sight to see
Reyalty, the high station, rank and great-In this manner the Procession moved slow

When inside the door the bearers were ordered to halt; it was here a proud sight to see
the Royalty, the high station, rank and greatset talent of the country, become the pall
bearers of a virtuous citizen, which was at
once a compliment to the memory of the man,
a credit to their own hearts and understandings, and an honor of which the people of this
great country may proufly boast to other nations.

great country may proully boast to other nations.

The following are the names of the distinguished individuals who supported the pall:—
The Lord Chancellor, Speaker of the House of Commons, Lord Besley, and the Marquess of Westminster, on the one side; the Right Honorable Charles Grant, Sir. Robert Inglis, Mr. W-Smith (as we are informed.) and his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, on the other. His Royal Highness was the last on the extreme right, it being a rule, according to the ctiquette of such occasions, for Royalty to be last amongst the pall bearers—the Lord Chancellor was first on the extreme left.

the Rev. Dr. Holcombe, the Choristers, King's Boys, &c. chaunting in occasionally, with the accompaniment of the organ. During this

most solemn part of the service, their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Sussex and Glou-cester, the Duke of Wellington, the Archbish-op of Canterbury, the Bishop of Chichester, and the various other Bishops, the Lord Chan-cellor, the Speaker of the H. and Chan-cellor, the Speaker of the H. and Marquess of and the other Parksign, Lord Althorp, Lord Jarockind, &c. formed a circle around the grave.

Auckiand, &c. formed a circle around the grave.

Amongst the distinguished, Commoners present, besides those already mentioned, we observed Sir James Graham, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Morpeth, Mr. Fowel Buxton, Dr. Lushington, Mr. Stanley, Mr. Lyttleton, Sir Robert Grant, Mr. Spring Rice, the Messrs. Attwood, Messrs, James and Henry Grattan, Mr. Tynte, Mr. Carew O'Dwyer, &c. &c.

Besides the above, the Abbey was crowded by persons of distinction, amongst whom were many ladies.

Abertic Grane Service was over, the nu-

any ladies.

After the funeral service was over, the nu-After the funeral service was over, and merous persons present pressed eagerly to wards the grave, to get a sight of the coffinition which was covered with rich black velvet, and the moulding, heading, because the service with the moulding, heading, because the service was over. which was covered with rich black vertex, ornamented with gilt moulding, heading, In the centre of the lid was a splendid b plate, of considerable dimensions, with the lowing simple inscription:—

'WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, Esq. Born 24th of August, 1759 Died 29th of July, 1833.

Died 22th of July, 1695.

Thus terminated the mortal career of as pure and virtuous a public man as ever lived —of a man whom (in the words of Ben Johnson) no sordid hope of gain, or frosty appresension of danger, could make a_parasite to lime, or place, or opinion.

Mr. Witherforce's public life forms one of Mr. Witherforce's public life forms one of

time, or place, or opinion.

Mr. Wilberforce's public life forms one of the brightest pages in the annals of this country, so long renowned amongst the nations of the carth. By his exertions in the Senate, the cheart of the nation was first impressed with the horror and degradation of its long-cherished traffic in human beings. His glowing eloquence inspired in others the feelings of humanity in which it had its source, and he had the glory of winnessing the strumph of that holy cause to which he had devoted all the control of the control o

The funeral ceremony did not terminate be fore three o'clock. We may here mention that we saw two gentlemen of color in the procession, who appeared to feel a deep in terest in the solemnity of the passing scene.

A COUPLE OF STRAY-LEAVES. 'Es uno di

LEAF THE FIRST—SIX MONTHS AFTER MARRIAGE 'Well, my dear, will you go to the party to-night? you know we have a very polite in-

to-night." you know we have a very polite invisition."

'Why, my love, just as you please, you
know I always wish it consult your pleasure.'

'Well then, Harriet, suppose we got that
is, if you are perfectly willing; now contest
yes, because I do, for you know that where
you are, there I am perfectly happy.

'Why, my love, you would enjoy yourself
there I am sure, and whenever you are happy
I shall be, of course. 'What dress shall I-wear,
William '—ny white satin with blonde, or my
ashes of roses, or my levantine, or my white
lace; you always know better than I, about
such things.'

'Harriet, dearest, you look beautiful in any
thing, now take your own choice to night—
but I think you look very well in the white
satin.'

'Thode William, dear I knew you would

satin.' There, William, dear, I knew you would think jbst as I did—oh! how happy we shall be there to night, and you must promise not to leave me for a moment for I shall be so sad if you do.'

Leave thee, dearest, leave thee, No; by youder star I swear.'

'Oh! William, dear William, how beautiful that is, you are always learning poetry to make

On! William, dear William, how beautiful that is, you are always learning poetry to make me happy?

'And, Harriet, my own prized Harriet, would I not do any thing in the world to give you one moment's happiness? Oh, you are so very my consider to me, it seems at times almost 'Oh, do not say so, dear William, it will last —and we shall see many years' even happier than this, for will not our love be stronger and deeper every year; and now, dearest, I will be back in one moment, and then we will go!

'There she has gone, bright and beaufiful should be without her! She has indeed cast a strong spell around my heart, and one that never, no never, can be broken; she is the only star of my existence, guiding on to virtue and happiness, and can I ever love her less than now?—can I ever desert her? can I ever speak of her in less than terms of praise; of, ne; it is impossible—she is too good, too pure; happy, happy man that I am.

LEAF THE SECOND—SIX YEARS AFTER MARRIAGE.

Pa, Thomas is tearing your newspaper all

'Pa, Thomas is tearing your newspaper all up.'

'Thomas, come here—how dare you abuse my paper—I'll teach you to tear it again—there, sir, how does that feel—now go to bed.'

'Mr. Snooks, you horrid wretch—how can you strike a child of mine in that way? Come here, Thomas, poor fellow—did he get hurt—never mind—here's a lump of sugar; there, that's a good boy.'

'Mr.S. Rooks, let me tell you, you will spoil the children; you know I never interfere when you see fit to punish a child—it's strange that a woman can never do any thing right. Find on any thing right? fith, Mr. Snooks, if nohody did any thing right in this house but yourself, I wonder what would below the sum of sum o

LONDON OMNIBUSES. The Police of London were much amused on a recent occasion, on a complaint to the Lord Mayor, by a gentleman who called himself Doctor Cole, whose weight was 330 pounds. He required assistance of his worship, in a case of grievance, in being réfused a seat in the Omnibuses of that city, on account of his unwieldy size. The story is as follows:

'I am come, my Lord, to complain to you of the very unreasonable conduct of the omnibus conductor and driver,' said the doctor. 'I live in the Edgeware Road, and find it necessary to get into an omnibus to come to and return to get into an omnibus to come to and return

in the Edgeware Koad, and find it necessary to get into an omnibus to come to and return. from town. Of late, however, the coachmen and conductors, the moment I hail them, shake their heads and drive on, saying 'No, no, you wont do for me.' (Great laughter.) They object to my size, I suppose, but I am not in a condition to remedy that, and therefore if they have me at all they must have me as I am.' (Laughter.) nghter.)
The Lord Mayor. I'm afraid, Doctor, that

The Lord Mayor. I'm afraid, Doctor, that I can't compel them to have you; and, to say the truth, I think their objection is a very reasonable one. Put the matter in this way: An omnibus is licensed to carry 14 persons inside. Now suppose 14 men of your size were to demand admission, would you like to be a pas-

Senger?
Doctor Cole. Not by any means, I assure you, for I am convinced that we could not be at all comfortable in such weather as this They proposed to me to pay double price, but I am only one person, and I thought the ac

I am only one person, and I thought the act of parliament protected me.

The Lord Mayor. The drivers need not take any one they do not faney. It was but the other day a drunken fellow wanted to force himself into the omnibus, and I fined him. Now I should think the passengers would have as great an objection to you as the drivers, and, therefore, until you reduce your weight, you can't expect accommodation from Paddington to the Bank for sixpence. (Laughter.)

Paddington to the Bank for sixpence. (Laughter.)
Doctor Cole, (casting his eyes round himself.) To reduce this bulk would be a difficult self. To reduce this bulk would be a difficult hing. It is impossible.
The Lord Mayor. I'll tell you how—walk. Doctor Cole. Walk! walk from Paddington to the Bank! (Loud laughter.)
The Lord Mayor. That's a certain remedy for obesity. If Daniel Lambert had carried the box in which he travelled, he would not have been such a spectacle.
Docton Cole. It is not an easy matter for a man upwards of 50 years of age, to walk any considerable distance. I am a medical man, and I should not in such a case recommend violent walking.

a man upwarus of 300 years of age, to waik any considerable distance. I am a medical any considerable distance. I am a medical any considerable distance in such a case recommend violent walking in such a case recommend violent walking in such a case recommend violent walking in the property of the pro

Summary Justice.—A warehouse in Cineimati was lately entered by a robber through the back door and while ascending through the backways to the upper stories, it is supposed he fell as his body was found next morning on the ground floor and his brains dashes, and all other id. He was well provided with ter the body was identified at a treeden here. LEAF THE SECOND—SIX YEARS ATTER MARKAGE and the state of the state of

MORAL.

'God is a spirit; and they that worship him is orship him in spirit and in truth.'-John is or

God is a spirit; and they that wends in ma worship him to spirit and in truth.—Jons is, 24.

So degenerated from God as we us, it seems almost impossible to possess a draw seems almost impossible to possess a draw of the nature of his being. How disciplined to the nature of his being and his being and

VOL

PU

WM.

S2.25 at 1 of the year of the year of the year of the paid. The from the 1 therefore, Post Offic IT Age to receive

for eceive five subscition, (payr lowed. A at one tim None be Abolitions

Joseph Natha

Rufus David David Jonath Willia

Harve Charle Abner Benjam Charle Edwar Richar Edware James John F. Henry Alfred Eleazer John W Henry I Frederic William William

Philip A Graces Charles Nathani William James V Josiah (Eli Haz Erwin S Isaac G John Ti George Thomas Isaac S Abner i

Joseph Joseph Robert J. B. V. George Thomas John P. Thomas Edward John W. William

George James James Willian Elizur Orsimu

Jonatha Nathan

Rober

Austin Paola

Andre

Wm. B

TH

APOL The me this Se stain to surch, d r the sta

CASE OF CONSCIENCE!

A man in the interior of the state, who had been repeatedly remonstrated with for weing a distillery in this day of light, urged in reply, 'that he was conscientious in the benness; that he thought it as much his delyt distil, as to ext and drink; that it was bising?' Some time afterwards 'Dichinsm', Alarm to Distillers and their, 'Allica,' was lid by an invisible hand at the door; the shap points of which so delicately pricked the desired of his conscience, that he forthwith sloped his distillery; distributed, as relations food, his stores of grain, intended for concentious sacrifice? and now regards the sample of the state of the concentrations accipied; and one regards the sample of the made to the best of state.

—V. Y. Evengelist. CASE OF CONSCIENCE!

DR. JOHN BROWN, takes this me DR. JOHN BROWN, takes this nebel to inform his friends and the public that he will deliver Lectures on Chemstry, cur Mouday and Thuriday Evening at half past o'clock, at the Philosauthenn Lecture Bea, No. 161 Danne, near the corner of Hessestreet. The subjects are—Oxygen, Hyisgen, Water, Nitrogen, Carbonic Acid, Manspheric Air, Phosphorated Hydrogen, Chlere and Sulphurated Hydrogen, with their sai and effects, which will form the first desired the course. The second and last division will be upon the mineral poisons in most common use, with the mode of detecting them when gens factiminal purposes, and their anddotes whe taken by accident.

During the course the node of prepare,

taken by accident.

During the course the mode of prepare the Nitrous Oxide or Exhilerating Gas rabe shown, and as many facts as are practically, will be illustrated by experiment.

Tickers may be procured of Mr. P. J. Bell, No. 73 Chamber-street, or Mr. Funt, No. 520 Pearl-street.

N. B. The course will consist of M Letures or more.

New-York, July 13, 1833. WRIGHT'S SIN OF SLAVERY.

WRIGHT'S SIN OF SLAVELI
TOR sale at the Bookstore of James Levie,
Wright's Sin of Slavery. Price 1834
cents single, \$1,75 per. doz. \$1250 per 184
AF we copies GARRISON'S FAREWELL
ADDRESS, delivered in Boston, New York
and Philadelphia. newvious to his departer nd Philadelphia, previous to his del for Europe.

BRITISH OPINIONS!

BRITISH OPINIONS!

UST published and for sale at his offer,
British Opinion of the America (w)
nization Society. CONTENTS:

"A Letter to Thomas Clarkon, by less
ticability of conquering Pripute by bear
ticability of conquering Pripute in relas
means than by Slavery and Erile; in relas
to the American Colontation Society-Bt.
STUART: Extracts from a pample; etiticabitty of means than by Slavery and Society—to the American Colonization Society—to the American Colonization Society—to the American Colonization Society—the Charlest Colonization Society—The Charlest Charl