YOL. III.

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NO. 35.

ROSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.]

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN, ALL MANKIND

[SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1833.

THE LIBBRATOR-AT NO. 11, MERCHANTS' HALL.

WM LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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### THE LIBERATOR.

THE FREBRAND. NUMBER VI. BY AN INCENDIARY FANATIC. A SERMON TO PREACHING MEN-STEALERS.

The text is recorded by Zechariah, chapter il; venes 4 and 5. 'Thus saith the Lord my found that the chapter is the chapter of the slaughter, whose patentors slay them, and hold themselves not sailly; and they who slay them say, Blessed be ke Lord, for I am rich; and their own sheplers pity them not.'

As hardened sinners are not fond of long stemons; especially when they are conscious of their truth and application to themselves, I thall proceed without any introduction into the fery marrow of the subject.

Because, 1. Colored people are not accounted as human beings. 2. They are treated in all respects as if they were an inferior order of cattle to horses and dogs, except as they can augment wealth and luxury, and minister to sensuality. 3. It is considered the greatest insult in the world among the unfeeling and hardened slave torturers to take any notice of a gentleman's killing a slave. They are a body of two legged animals, only kept to be starved or worked to death, or to be killed by toil, or torture, or outrage, or violation.

II. The conduct of American slaveholders is plainly declared—Whose persecutors slay them and hold themselves not guilty; and they who sell them say, Blessed be the Lord, for I am rich.

am rich.

am rich. They are engaged in a most ungodly traffic, like the people of old, who are condemned by the other prophets. Joel 3: 3. 'They have cast lots for my people; and any experience of the that they may drink. This is the constant practice among slaveholders. Amos 2; 6—8—'Thus saith the Lord; they sold the righteous for silver, and the poor for a pair of shoes; that pant after the dust of the earth upon the head of the poor, and turn aside the way of the meek; and the man and his father go in unto the same maid to profane my holy name.' These are the constant practices of almost all slaveholders.

2. They mix implety with their wicked-

almost all slaveholders.

2. They mix impiety with their wickedness. They became rich by their man-stealing and man-selling, and then pretend hypocritically to thank the Lord that He has blessin their most felonious mode to ob tain opulence. This is true of all slavehold tain opulence. This is true of all slavehold-ers; they accumulate wealth by continuous robbery; and yet many of them profess to be foling good, the Prince of Philanthropists, and the god-like Liberator. Our text, therefore, teaches us, that all profession of the christian religion by such slaveholders, is impious hy-

3. The slaveholders are as cruel as they are corrupt and deceitful, for they slay the flock. The work of murderous death is always going on in the slaveholding districts, either more suddenly or with lingering tortures. No earthly record is kept of the human bloodsheds and of the human lives sacrificed to the relentless demon of slavery. The Lord holds the catalogue, and at the head and foot of the direful scroll is the dreadful indictment written with American and christian blood—'Their possessors slay them and hold themselves not guilty! They are not only robbers, hypo-crites and murderers, but practical Atheists, who commit the most nefarious crimes, and yet plead not guilty. Thus they despise the law of God, and maintain, netwithstanding all their superlative wickedness, that they are innocent. They virtually deny all morality, and discard the divine government of the world. They abrogate all religion, and even adduce the name of God and their hypocritical profession of divine truth as a sanction for their inordinate depravity. This is the character, in different degrees, of all the slaveholders who curse the church and the world.

III. The conduct of the pretended shep-herds in reference to slaves; that is, of Amer-ican preachers in the Southern States is pun-gently denonneed— Their own shepherds pity gently denonneed—'Ther own sheppers pity, them not? It is one of the most extraordinary principles of slavery, that ministers of the gospel, so called, of nearly all denominations, who reside in slaveholding regions, are slaveholders, who will 'sell the righteous for silver, and the/needy for a pair of shoes.' It is self-evideny, that the preachers have no pity for slaves; they neither comfort them, nor plead for them, nor instruct them; and all attempts to teach them by oral doctrine only, is no better than solemn mockery. Like the Papists, they will not permit the colored citizens to learn to read, or to possess the scriptures; and all the knowledge which they acquire by white preachers' discourses is both deceptive and insulting. No man dare to preach the wnor. Gospel south of the Pedomac and the Ohio.

Preachers publicly and as readily exchange. not.' It is one of the most extraordinar Preachers publicly and as readily exchang

their ruth and application to themselves, I all proceeds without any introduction into the rule and buy and traffic boys and girls, as any other part of the subject.

I. We have the character and condition the American colored citizens exactly denibed; they are 'the flock of the slaughter,' tute of food and clothing, and laboring as in-

anns as the general character of an isavenous-ers, and that preachers partake of it is proved by their withholding almost entirely, all mor-al and religious instruction from the viccims of their ungodly despotism. They have no feeling for their tormented bodies, and no so-licitude for their perishing souls. Hence, about two millions and a half of our native

These titles, and the absurdly factitious influence which they arrogate are acquired and
maintained solely by the hypocritical donations which they bestow upon the various institutions of philanthropy, and which no strictly conscientious men would solicit or accept
for christian purposes, as presented sunder a
christian name, and to purchase christian fellowship. Menjstealers give to Bible societies,
Tract societies, &c. to procure renown from
the donation of money of which they have defrauded the laborer, and robbed the destitute;
but they forger and omit the weightier matters trauded the isporer, and robbed the destitute; but they forget and omit the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy and faith. They will give a cent which they have stolen from the colored people to the treasury of the Lord, as a commutation for retaining the other points in the colored people to the treasure of the colored people to the colored people to the treasure of the colored people to the colored people to the colored people to the treasure of the colored people to th Lord, as a commutation for retaining the other er ninety-nine for luxury and splendor.— Preachers, we recommend you seriously to ap-ply to your consciences the Saviour's searching question-Matthew 23: 33-'How can cape the damnation of hell?

ye escape the damnation of hell?

IV. The preacher's duty is enjoined—

'thus saith the Lord my God, feed the flock of
the slaughter.\(^1\) Comfort, instruct and nourish
the people doomed to wretchedness and torture. This is the injunction of God, to all you preachers, it is paramount to all earthly legis-lation. The principles of the gospel are aban-doned; the discipline of the Christian church is sacrificed; the very character of pure and undefiled religion as a system of love and holiness is destroyed; and the duty of the evan-gelical ministry is perfidiously neglected by all descriptions of preachers in the southern

cossantly, and are scougged as often and as lyou.abhor the Lord. It does not signify what barbarously, as on the neighboring fairs and plantations of which the domestar despots are avoved some of Belial. In the southern states of this union, almost all the settled presents of this union, almost all the settled presents of every sect are what the Apostle Paul himself, terms them, 'menstealers', 'without the self, terms them, 'menstealers', 'without the district of commissration for the colored citizens. They possess not one sentiment of compassion for them, more thim that which Pharoah and his task-masters had for the Israelites. Gid declares that which Pharoah and his task-masters had for the Israelites.

In reference to the American colored people, slaveholders exemplify all the doings of those ancient sinners, of whom the Apostle Paul declares; 'that they who commit such things are worthy of death, and they not only do the same, but have pleasure in them that do them; traitors, heady, high-minded, inco verifies the infallible truth? Therefore tion, covenant breakers, false accusers, implacable and unmerciful.—Romans 1: 28—32.

This is the general character of all slaveholders; and that preachers partake of it is provided in the same, but have pleasure in them that of God's declaration when your disobeding the original to obey his divine injunction to your special the obey his divine injunction to your special to obey his divine injunction to your special the obey his divin tion of an enristan love, your rejection of an enristant pastoral commiseration and sympathy, your hardened defiance of his authority, and your resolute contempt of His sovereign mandate. Therefore he reminds you of an example by which you may take warning—"Three shepherds also I cut off in one month." Whoever feeling for their tormented bodies, and no solicitude for their perishing souls. Hence,
about two millions and a half of our native
the United States are living in a
state of brutal degradation, with their understandings darkened, 'hashing no hope, and
without God in the world? passing not octentily as if they were animals without soils,
while the preachers of the Gospel, to then,
are only guides to the dangeon of eternal despair!

Yet this marvellous conception is sustained
and defended, and they who cannot change
the skin of an Ethiopean, contrive to tehiteteach the blackness of Statan. They dub the
preaching men-stealers, M. A. and D. D. and
rightly are they invested with those titles, for
they are as the Presbyterian Confession of
The Gistri—Masyras of the Art of Man-stealing;
Lord Commands you to blow the trumpet and
and Diaboli Dectore, D. D., Doctor of The
Devit.

These titles, and the absurdly factitious in
Beence which they arrogate are acquired an
which you may take warning.—'Three sheep,
herds also I cut off in one month.' Whoeper
displacement, they were who thus experienced the Judge's
displeasure, they were far less circular the rest of gespels unswhire, profess to be actuated by
of conscience, civil freedom, and religious liberty, are bound by their own rows to "greach
the capitel, to cry aloud and spare not; to lift up
the preachers in America live in the midstdery are bound by their own rows to "greach
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the preachers, and a health of conscience, civil freedom, and religious libdery are bound by their own rows to "greach
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the capitel, to cry aloud and spare not; to lift up
the preachers in America live in the midstdery are bound by their own rows to "grea Ezekiel 33: 6-'their blood will I require at Ezekiel 33: 6— their blood will I require at the watchman's hand. Deceive not your-selves by any delusive subterfuges. In vain, (Isaiah 28: 15, 17) will you make lies your refuge, and under, falschood hide yourselves. The hail of the Lord will sweep away your refuge of lies, and the waters will overflow your hiding-place. You are like Jonah, re-tusing to deliver the message of the Lord, and you already experience and know, that they who observe lying vanities, as you con-stantly do, 'forsike their own mercy.' If God spared not the ancient hard-hearted-shepherds, stantly do, 'forsake their own mercy.' If God spared not the ancient hard-hearted shepherds spared not the ancient hard-hearted-shepherds, but cut them off; take heed, lest he spare not you, in your insensibility and rebellion. Remember also another word of the Lord, Zechariah II: 7—I will feed the flock of slaughter, even you, O poor of the flock. And I took unto me two staves; the one I called Beauty, and the other I called Bands and I fed the flock. Thus the Lord delices that the leave health a generalisted. and I fed the flock.\(^1\) Thus the Lord de-clares that the slaves shall be emancipated. Jehovah is the great exemplar of Abolition-ists. He exterminated it in Egypt to Pha-roal's cost; he abolished slavery in Babylon, but Belshazzar and the scothsayers were re-moved, and if you will not feed the flock of the slaughter, he will feed them—but you shall be cut off. God will make them Beauty, hom-cally, and Books strong, and will God en-

or other, and Bands, strong; and will feed, en-lighten, support, supply, and strengthen then; and then we be toy at 'false prophets, who come in sheeps clothing; but inwardly are ravening wolves!"

Watch over the flock of the slaughter, and States. In reference to slavery, you are Achans in the camp of the Israelites. You are no better than Judas betraying the cause of the Lord, of the chief rulers who loved the praise of men more than the praise of God, and Denas who for the love of the present world forsook the apostle. You disobey your Lord and Master; and if there be any truth in the doctrine of retribution, when the Master of the servents cometh and reckoneth with them, you will be denounced as wicked and slothful servants. You men-stealing preachers, and you their dough faced coadjuors, hear the word of the Lord, Zechariah 11:8—crites, and the other half confederates. God or the confederates. God or the confederates and the confederates. God or the confederates and the confederates. God or the confederates and content of the confederates. God or the confederates. God or the confederates. God or the confederates. God or the confederates and the confederates. God or the confederates and the confederates. God or the confederates and the confederates. God or the confederates are the word of the Lord, Zechariah 11:8—crites and the confederates. God or the confederates are the word of the Lord, Zechariah 11:8—crites and the confederates. God or the confederates are the word of the Lord, Zechariah 11:8—crites and the confederates. God or the confederates are the word of the Lord, Zechariah 11:8—crites and the confederates. God or the confederates are the confederates and confederates. God or the confederates are the confederates are the confederates and confederates. God or the confederates are the confederates and confederates are the confederates and confederates. God or the confederates are the confederates are the confederates and confederates. God or the confederates are the confederates and confederates are the conf [For the Liberator.]
COMPENSATION FOR SLAVES.

COMPENSATION FOR SLAVES.

The late intelligence from England, respecting the immediate and universal emancipation of the slaves, in all the British Islands in the Gulf of Mexico, is one of the most cheering and important events for the happiness of maniform, which has happened since the Declaration of Independence. It introduces one subject, however, upon which the minds of even honest citizens have been so swindled and bewildered, that it is requisite to explain it a familiar and comprehensive manner.

Nothing is more common than to hear the slave drivers calme compensation for their lib-slave drivers calme compensation for their lib-slave drivers calme compensation for their lib-

Nothing is more common than to hear the slave drivers claim compensation for their lib-crated slaves; and it is equally usual for others to express a sort of assent to the reason-ableness and equity of their demands. If any thing in connection with American Slavery, could astonish, this exaction would attract notice for its sheer, impudent knavery. This is in truth nothing more than a requisition to obtain money for delivering up property which which the felon audaciously purioined.

- In reference to the question of slavery, we must recur to fundamental principles; all the the rest is merely adventitious. It is of not

must recur to fundamental principles; all the the rest is merely adventitions. It is of no use to lop off withered twigs and rotten branches; we must lay the axe to the root of the unholy poison tree, that it may be hewn down and cast into the fire. The Colonizadown and cast into the fire. The Colonization Society make a mighty uproar respecting
the purchase of slaves to ship them to Africa
—and one of their advocates lately, in NewYork, as we are informed, squeezed out a good
round sum of dollars from his heavers, by dilatting upon the following romance. The
money which you give will be appropriated
either to buying the freedom of some of the
slaves, or to the sending to their own land of
those whom the southern friends of the injurdd Africans may liberate expressly to be sent
to Africa, and thus shall we open the way to
evangelize that continent. This Gulliver's
tale sounds so sweet, and is so romantic, that evangelize that continent. The Gullivers tale sounds so sweet, and is so romantic, that the people who are ignorant of the true stute of the case, swallow it as if it were nectar, without pausing to inquire whether it is fact or fiction; and money is contributed for non-antities, which cannot be obtained for purely stilled. philanthropical objects.

All this is palpable delusion. As long as All this is paipable deutsion. As long as slaves are property, the transportation of one will only be supplied by four others; and as long as northern citizens will pay the southern men merchants for their 'feeble, aged and worn out slaves,' to send to Africa—so long men merchants for their 'seeble, aged and worn out slaves, to send to Africa—so long will they fill their places by enlarging the stock of young two-legged human cattle. The demand on the part of the slave torturers that they shall be paid the value for their slaves, according to their estimate of their slaves, according to their estimate of their worth, is just as honest as it is for them to claim the destruction of our mechanical and claim the destruction of our mechanical and manufacturing establishments, that we may be as indolent, and beggardy, and profligate as themselves. Their property is all suppositions, for they never had any right to it. We shall illustrate this principle. A gang of Forgers counterfeit, for instance, fifty thousand dollars worth of bank notes, and place them in the hands of their agent for distribution. The hands of their agent for distribution. The hoard of knavery is discovered and confiscated; but the receiver, by some quick of law, escapes punishment; and he then turns round and demands his fifty thousand dollars. 'You have taken my property;' he says, 'and I must have compensation.' The odium of his roguery would be almost obliterated through must have compensation." The odium of his roguery would be almost obliterated through astonishment at his addective. The claim of the slaveholder is still indescribably less justifiable. To adopt the old proverb: 'the reckons his chickens before they are hatched.' He lives upon hope, that his 'negro wenches,' to use his own detestable slang, will become mothers within a certain period, and thus he grasps their offspring as his rightful property. We maintain that they are not, that they cannot be property. We contend, that the unconditional emancipation of every slave in the world, so far 'from involving wrong to the slavite, does not mete out half justice to the slave, We affirm, that a decree that no person who shall be born after this day shall be a slave, affects no question of property; for no person who same so corn arer this say small so a slave, affects no question of property; for no man can have any title or possession, or live upon that which never existed, and which never may appear in the world. We also ayer, that a similar proclamation, that every slave who was born since the fourth of July, 1776, is free, would interfere with no vested right,

s OF COLOR, Pine and Spr Philadelphia.

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3,
the City Tarening articles, whitesale or retail);
where, viz:—
's Silver Steel do.,
ars & Curling Tog
sh Dressing Combs

to their friends ir patronage.— on hand an as-TEN'S BOOTS ine-street, above

ER BOX. by J. T. Hitton, lot of 12 years The lather pro-rants to be in equal to any in it cannot fail to wited to exam

ly informs his indic in general, and Mercaninstruction of branches of a pelling, Readk Keeping, by grapby, Grambe paid to the int of the youth

e given if re-be reasonable, GRAVES.

because on that day all Americans were declared free; and all the subsequent compacts, itself of what it is. Permit me, therefore, to recontracts, legislation and proceedings in reference to slavery, are nill and void. The whole is a mere covenant of villany and decirifliness, the stigma of which will never be refinced from our country, the hypocrisy of which diagraces the American churches, and the curse of which, without speedy repentance and atonement, will ere long be realized by the obdurate transgressors who slay the colored people, despoil them of all the rights of man, and although not less God robbers than men stealers, yet hold themselves not guilty. New is it not past all human forbearance, to heary to be tolerated, to hear men deaven from the south of the society, is that which is expressed from the Colonization of facts that had fallen under the writer's man, and although not less God robbers than men stealers, yet hold themselves not guilty. New is it not past all human forbearance, to heary to be tolerated, to hear men and even monitand disciples of Jesus, comending that they shall be paid from the national domains, or the troisaury of philanthropy, as much for their feeble, aged and worn out Americanns and the first feeble, aged and worn out Americanns and the first feeble, aged and worn out Americanns and the processing the articles which they are provided the clearest processing the articles which they are provided to the free colored people, by sending them to the coast of the control of the they shall be paid from the national domains, or the treasury of philanthropy, as much for their feeble, aged and worn out American native free born citizen slaves, as will enable them to breed up to maturity three or four times the number of the younger race, that they may be worked, secured, and starved, until they are emaciated and worn out; and thus repeat the process, from generation to generation—for the slaveholders falsify when ey say that they wish for the extinction of avery. It is in their power to abolish it at any moment; all they have to do is to collect all the colored people together and resource all the colored people together and only two words—BE FREE! P.

### [For the Liberator.]

To S. E. SEWALL, Esq., Corresponding fecretary of the New-England Anti-Slavery

Society.

Smithfield, R. I. 8th mo. 17, 1833.

Smithfield, R. I. 8th mo. 17, 1833. I am now in the house in which I first drew the breath of life, and where, from the lips o my father and mother, I first learned to detest Rhode Island Abolition Society, from the earliest period of my recollection, to the day of his death. 'In this dear delightful spot,' 1 of his death. In this dear delightful spot,! well remember, when, forty-seven years ago, old Pero took me upon his knees, and told me the melancholy tale of his wrongs; how he was stolen away from his native land in Africa, leaving behind all that were dear to him life; how much he suffered on the voyage, and how on his arrival in this country he was reall for. and how on his arrival in this country he was sold for a slave; how he was beaten and cruelly treated by his master; and finally, how he blessed God that his master's heart was changed, and becoming a Christian, how he gave to him, his wife and nine children, their birthright—Breedom; and then the 'old man, with tears of gratitude starting from his larger colling eyes, would exclaim, 'After we were free, our Cuffee were sto of his children, because he was free born.' Thus was instilled into my soul, jin my tenderest years, an abborrence of that eyetom, which regards the body of one man as the property of another man; and though there be many who have deserted the cause of the oppressed, and gone over to the enemy of human rights, one who has received his impressions in favor of universal justice and the rights of man, when the mind takes impressions like wax softened in the sun, can never desert their cause.

Last evening, I addressed a meeting and executed each start is a sold and contained and sold for a slave; how he was beat

the sun, can never descrt their cause.

Last evening, I addressed a meeting and reseived a contribution in aid of the School fund, within twenty rods of the spot where old Pero lived, and in the centre of scenery, which, wherever I wander, lives fresh in my recollection and is ever dear to memory. I am encouraged to hope, that something of the spirit which universally prevailed here in former years, is again reviring; and that it will not be long, before an Anti-Slavery Society will years, is again reviving; and that it will not be long, before an Anti-Slavery Society will be formed here. The Congregational Minister attended the lecture last evening; and addressed the meeting in behalf of the right for all the American people to be free, and to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, in this their native land. He will take the lead in forming a Society and promoting the object, and by doing so, will evince, that he is on the side of Him, who came to proceed delivers are side of Him, who came to preach deliverance to the captives, and the opening of the prisons to them that are bound.

ARNOLD BUFFUM.

# CUSHING'S ORATION.

The Hon. Caleb Cushing, of Newburyport. delivered an address before the Massachusetts Colonization Society, on the 4th of July, in which I find the following erroneous statement of the object of the Seciety.

ment of the object of the Seciety.

"What then is the object of the Colonization Society? Is it laudable? Is it honorably
pursued? This object is simple, direct, vieble; there is no concealment of real designthere is no profession of a survey of the color
is to establish colonies on included one;—if
is to establish colonies on included presents
or emancipated slaves in the United States,
as voluntarily emigrate, under the auspices of
the Society.

The establishment of colonies on the west The establishment of colomes on the west-ern coast of Africa, does nor appear by the constitution, or resolutions of the Society, to constitute any part of the object of that insti-tution. What a pity it's, when men attempt to give to the people of the one-slaveholding States, the object, and character of the Ame-rican Colonization Society, the rican Colonization Society, that they always substitute their own notions of what it should

people, have demonstrated in the clearest manner possible, that their only object is, to get them out of this country, where they are regarded as walking mirrors, reflecting the light of freedom into the dark bosoms of the Not one word is said in the resoluslaves. states. Not one work is said in the resona-tion of the Society, about 'emancipated slaves;' and I very much question, whether the Hon, Orator can find any official publication of the Society, which will bear him out in the state Society, which will bear him out in the state-ment which he has given of its object. I think, therefore, he has been guilty of a 'con-cealment of the real design,' and of the 'profession of a simulated me. CANDOR

# (For the Liberator

INTELLECT OF COLORED PEOBLE It is often said, with apparent sincerity, by the apologists for slavery, that the colored man belongs to an inferior order of beings; that by an unalterable decree of Provider he was constituted the servant of servant and to talk of raising him to a moral and in tellectual equality with the white man, evince gross ignorance of the subject. Refer such to historical facts; tell them that the ancient Egyptians, so celebrated for their learning and advancement in the arts of life, were negroes; and they will tell you that the 'crispy-haired, and sable-faced' Egyptians of whom Herodotus and other learned travellers speak, were entirely a different race of being from the degraded negroes whom we hold in bondage. Talk to them of colored individuals who have in modern times shone conspicuous for their intellectual and moral worth; and you are met upon the threshold with the re-ply, they are exceptions, and 'exceptions only prove the rule.' Endeavor to satisfy such persons that the present degraded condition of the colored man is to be attributed to more of the colored man is to be attributed to moral causes, and you are informed that physiologists long since discovered the cause in a peculiar physical organization. To such, let me say, lay aside your wicked prejudices, and absurd theories, and look at facts within your reach. Go to the chools of colored youth, and witness the manifestations of intellect there, and then after making due allowance for preunidee, powerty, and want of instruction at unifer the colors.

judice, poverty, and want of instruction at home, and other disadvantages under which the pupils labor, compare them with the pupils in other schools, and I fear not the result.

My own observation has led me to these effections. Having visited several schools omposed of white children, I resolved to sat-fy myself whether colored youth were susceptible of receiving instruction. With this view I attended the last examination of the African School in this city. There were present about sixty pupils of both sexes, under present about sixty pupils of both sexes, under the care of a gentleman apparently, well qual-ified for his office, and who seemed to be aware the he had in charge, intelligent, ac-accountable beings. The exercises were in reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geog-raphy, and declamation; in all of which the pupils acquitted themselves in a manner which would satisfy any unbiassed mind of their en-tire intellectual consilir with these of tire intellectual equality with those of our own color. With their reading, I was peculiarly pleased; especially with the feeling and mainfest consciousness of their wrongs with which they read from the 'incendiary publication' of

Oh, for a ledge in some vast wilderness,
Some boundless contiguity of shade; &c.
Again I say to those whose prejudices will
allow them, and who are not of w them, and who are not afraid of approx imating so near to those, 'guilty of a skin not colored like their own,' cease to theorize and look at those stubborn things, facts, and then say whether you find any excuse for holding the African in bondage by reason of his int lectual inferiority. EQUAL RIGHTS. reason of his intel

## [For the Liberator.]

Theol. Sem. Andover, Aug. 22, 1833. Theol. Sem. Indover, Jung. 22, 1835.

Ma. Entron—The following letter from one distinguished for his devotion to the cause of literature and religion, I venture to send you for publication in your valuable paper.

My DEAR BROTHER,—A recent article in the New-York Observer convinces me that your little band of Abolitionists at Andover your little band of Adontionists at Andover are driving the advocates of prejudice, grad-ualism, 'exile,' and slavery, into close quarters It seems that 'a very large majority' of the students in your Seminary,—'nearly or quite nine tenths,' feel the need of the opinion of some great man to back their own on the sube great man to back their own on the sub-of African Colonization! Accordingly

turned from the South, and of course and all about slavery and colonization, er, as the Editor of the Quarterly Register says, has a 'perfect knowledge' of them, for his opinion Editor of the Quartery Acgister says, as a repretex knowledge of them, for his optimion on these matters. One who was not acquainted with the Colonization chicanery, would naturally expect in reply to such a request an opinion based upon an elaborate induction of facts that had fallen under the writer's eye; but no such thing need be expected. The men who advocate the 'exile,'—voluntary exile

but no such using "en who advocate the 'exile;"—voluntary exile from the face of prejudice and oppression—of the free, for the sake of benefitting the ensisted, are not the men who deal in facts.

But a word on the Doctor's opinions. He thinks slavery a 'a very great national evil' for reasons too numerous to be mentioned, and that it will soon be felt so in every quarter and the same such as t and that it will soon be left so in every quar of the country. But why? Any new facts Any more Southamptons? If slavery is tolerable and admits of some apology after 150 years of trial, why may it not after 150 years

Great as is the evil, he thinks immediate emancipation, as he understands it, would be not only inexpedient, but impossible. Does he mean a 'natural' or 'moral' impossibility? The distinction is sometimes thought to be o consequence. Moreover, why does he not tell us what he 'understands by immediate mancipation?

With great gravity he asks, 'Will it be with great gravity he asses, will it be said that Congress, by a sweeping enactment might abolish slavery in one month through the United States?' Let all the babies in the United States, once for all, know that Congress can do no such thing. It seems to haunt the imaginations of the great children, both at the South and North, that Abolitionists expect to abolish slavery, totally and immediately, by neans of Congress! Dr. Porter's letter, com-ng upon the top of Hon. Daniel Webster's, it be hoped, will have a tendency to quiet them. The abolitionists will not trouble Congress to do any thing more than to abolis slavery in the District of Columbia and Terri

Again, Dr. Porter has discovered that, while the sentiments of a majority of the citizens of the slaveholding States remain as they are, there will be nobody to execute an abolition law, and indeed nobody 'to make' it! Ergo, immediate abolition cannot be effected. And would Dr. P. add; Ergo, it ought not to be?

So far as I understand the subject; the abo-litionists urge that immediate abolition ought to be effected, and can be safely, if the slave-holders please. When they announce their expectation that it will be done, and their confidence that it can be done without regard to the will of the masters, it without regard to the will of the masters, it will be soon enough for Dr. P. and others to impute to them the folly of expecting the slaveholders to abolish slavery against their

But, says he, suppose the thing to be done, with or without, the consent of the masters. Why one would think it would make a wide difference in the 'consequences,' by which of the prepositions you govern 'consent.' But, no, the Dr. is under the oracular impulse and sees the same vision for both. With super-'human foresight,' he recklessly denies the existence of all those facts which Clarkson and other British philanthropists have gathered from history and published, and foresces, that the most sober and industrious of the manumitted would continue to labor, others would 'die and putrefy like the frogs of Egypt, and others, still, would betake themselve the 'forests and fastnesses' and live by plunder—thence would spring deeds of 'desperate villany, at the thought of which the heart shudders.' Now, could not Dr. P. be prevailed upon to show how the emancipated would be under stronger motives to betake them-selves to the forests and fustnesses than the serves to the forests and -assensesses than the enslaved now are? and why more of the man unitted slaves would 'die and putrefy' from 'indolence and intemperance' than now do so, of the masters?

Dr. Porter's inference from this very super natural but commonplace vision is in good keeping—immediate emancipation would be unwise. The yoke must be removed from the unwise. The yoke must be removed from the neck very gradually—only so fast as the victim of oppression is able to bear the rdief. It is no wonder that a man who can see such visions fish missel should pay so little regard to that older prophet who speaks of breaking very voke.

every yoke.

After a very kind and neighborly apology for slaveholding, Dr. P. proceeds to read a very weighty lecture to certain Anti-Slavery Societies 'of straw,' slowing conclusively that he known nothing of those which do actually evist. It recently that the strate of the strategy of the str that he knows nothing of those which do ac-tually exist. In regard to the tendency of Colonization he refers to Mills and Finley in a way, which if it has any force at all; assumes for a principle, that if an experiment is only commenced with benevalence and prayer, the results of it are not to be watched, but pre-dicted.

But, can it be true, that on one of the great-But, can it be true, that on one of the greatest subjects of human interest, the President of that seminary which we had fondly hoped was founded altogether on the Bible, forsakes the Bible, and derives his conclusions from the dreamy moonshine of expediency? While the word of God thunders, 'Plead the cause the word of God thunders, 'Flead the cause of the poer and needy,' 'Cry aloud, spare not,' &c., does a christian minister dare to adopt the language of a paltering politician,—'act with a comprehensive view of all the great interests involved?' Nothing in the form of language cah do more injury to the slave, and of course to the master, than just such letters as this of Dr. Porter. Slavery in this country 1. The practical approve thurch. 2. The universal African color. These as this of Dr. Poiter. Stately in the rests on two pillars. 1. The practical al of the Christian Church. 2. The un prejudice against the African color. must be torn down.

### (For the Liberator.

OPINION OF WASHINGTON, to the effects of Slavery upon the value real estate, and upon the effects and pros-pects of ABOLITION.

pects of Abolition.

It is well known, that Washington corre ponded with Sir John Sinclair, on agricul-tural subjects. In one of the letters addressed by Washington to his correspondent, he speaks in answer to Sir John's inquiries of the prices in answer to six soms and interest in the Prices of land in the United States, and particularly in Virginia and in the neighborhood of Mount Vernon. The land there is described as ex-

Vernon. The land there is described as exhausted and miserable, not worth more than four or five dollars an acre, including buildings —i. e. a whole flantation was worth no more than at that rath.

Washington then alludes to the prices in Pennsylvania and the free States, which averaged more than twice as much. I think he stated it at \$16 per acre, and he assigns the reasons for the minthy difference.

reasons for this mighty difference.

The first which he mentions is, the greater resort of foreign emigrants to the free States to settle.

The second I shall transcribe in his own

'Because,' (says he, speaking of Pennsylvania,) 'there are laws here for the gradual ABOLITION of slavery, which neither of the two States above mentioned, (Maryland and Virginia) have at present but which setting Virginia,) have at present, but which nothing is more certain than that they must have, and at a period not remote.'

at a period not remote."

Mr. Editor, in my opinion the present period,
thirty-four years, is sufficiently 'remote.' I
presume that Washington did not anticipate
that prejudice and despotism could hold out
so long against the improvement of the age.
What would be his astonishment if he were
to revisit this scene, and find not a single such law as he alludes to passed, but only laws to multiply slaves, to promote the breed-ing and traffic of slaves, and to rivet closer the chains of slavery!

chains of slavery!

I now put this question to calm and intelligent planters in Maryland and Virginia. It you were to emancipate all your slaves tomorrow, would there not be a rise in the value of your lands that would soon make up your supposed loss of the value of your slaves? L'AMI.

[From the Loadon Christian Advecate.]

\*\*AMERICAN SLAVERY AND COLONIZATION IN AFRICA.

A public meeting was held on Saturday,
at Except Hall, Strand, the object of which
was to 'expose the real character and objects
of the American Colonization Society, and to
promote the cause of universal enancipation.' James Caopper, of Liverpool, in the
Chair.

tion. JANES CROPPER, of Laverpool, in the Chair.

The Chairman said the meeting had been called in order that the real objects of the American Colonization Society might be experienced of the control o

ans in America. He therefore said was impossible they could sincerely we the abolition of Slavery. He (Mr. 6) here seem can to this country to stone country to the succession of the slaves in opposition to the country of the slaves in opposition to the slaves in opposition to the slaves of the slaves in opposition to the slaves of the s subscribers to the Laborators to literary contributors to literary cal effect of the Colonical effect of the Laborators had. It had no been very bad. It had not only citself; but it had encouraged the to retard emancipation.

The Rev. NATHANIEL PAUL

Clergyman, at present on country to gather subscripti society in Canada for the blacks; then addressed the n blacks) then addressed the meet that in America, that our or open and the second equality, liberty was so universa as he could pay for, and to sell the chose. As a colored man-dact of the America as he could pay jor, and to she chose. As a colored manduct of the Americans to hypocritical. The object Colonization Society was to native country (America) Hending persons who had four its defence; and for what re the God of heaven had chose a complexic difference of the color of the colo the God of heaven had persons a complexion of This Society was the m ing laws enacted to pre-ing for the purpose of accused the Society of represented itself in thi-to emancination. represented itself in this to emancipation, and frien the slaves, while it was the ever had—while its object ate slavery and render sea as it was called. It profe of the free people of colo sought their welfare; y of the free people of color, and sis sought their welfare; yei in Ne when a school for colored childret empted to be established, the Co Society was the bitterest persecut founder of the school. The advocs Society described it as having for the benefit of the free peo the free people of color considered in worst enemy. There was not a color woman in America who approve Society. The argument brought by the of the Society in fayor of colors.

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Society. The argument brought by the finesh Society. The argument brought by the finesh Society. The argument brought by the finesh that the which is have of colonization as the state of the society of

'That the colonization of the free peo the United States in Africa, or such a Congress shall deem most expedient, he the fundamental principle of the Amer-tion Society; that the abolition of slave been an object of the Society; but that, ry, the security of slave property has a governing motive, and that the decrease of man sions, under the influence of the principles of the ciety, proves its inefficacy for that purpose.<sup>3</sup> Which was seconded by Captain STUART,

#### Mr Buckingury moved

Mr. BUCKINGIAM moved,
'That the improvement of the cople of color as a body in the Unite
bond or free, is no part of its objected any means for the removal of
which exist glams the institution;
against color, and discourages man
condition of estile. That the declarject of the American Colomation S.
tition of slavery is a great decept
have contributed to its funds, have of
staken views.

which being seconded,

laken views.

which being seconded,

Mr. Abrahams came forward to defet
Colonization Society, and offered to predi
it would ultimately destroy slavery slavel
by supplying cotton from Liberia at carrate than it could be raised in Annate
The second resolution was more and
this development of the second resolution was peared by
the second resolution was peared by
the first such with significant properties and
such a meeting was not a proper those
which to refer their disputes. He, there
moved a resolution to the effect that be
cussion of the system of the America Connization Society might involve this couna war with America, which ought to be we
ed, and that we ought to look to be
slaves at home before we looked find
(laughter). This resolution was, ofce
megatived.

Mr. Thomson, the eloquent Asiskneletturer, moved

recturer, mioved

That the colored people, fully arran shains in not their improvement or happiness, have does not been supported by the color of th

ously. The meeting then separated.

'What have Anti-Statemy Soci pone?' In answer to this taming of at the late Colonization debate in Fo the venerable Samuel Hussey, of the of Friends, boldly declared that 'Ab Societies had caused all the States, whi not now slaveholding States, to ship very. He was connected when the many others of the Society and the many others of the Society of the cause of all the legislature enactions? of all the legislative ena

sincerely wish He (Mr. G.)

The resolutions which have almost unani-

carried unani

BOSTON,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1833.

MR. GARRISON IN ENGLAND. NO. III.

London, June 20, 1833. Is the Board of Managers of the New Eng-land Anti-Slavery Society :

GENTLEMEN, My arrival in England, at this great crisis My srival in England, at this great crisis, tomifer not only in the highest degree provisinal, but all the great leading abolitionists of the great leading abolitionists of the great leading abolitionist deep Societies throughout the kingdom, are as in this city, watching the progress of the smiterial plan of enancipation through Parlamet. It has been my privilege, for severality past, to take breakfast with them at fouldball Coffee House, where the interdiance of opinions, in relation to the state of diffin, has been open and free. After the dold is removed, about two hours are usually upt in the communication of any facts which gas have been obtained since the preceding star been obtained since the preceding put in the communication of any facts which are have been obtained since the preceding paring, and in devising ways and means to grant the termination of the struggle during the present session. The assembly then administrated the proposed discussing more fully any questions are all the proposed of th see highly biquant, therefore has escaped by a first highly being the speakers are Lord Suffield, Buxton, Macsay, Cropper, Stephen, Gurney and Thomphas, tropper, such ments, as to be wisset course to be pursued, is not to be wisset course to be pursued, is not to be appeted in so large a body; but whatever afferences exist, in regard to the government difference exist, in legal to the grand grandlare agreed upon these two fundamen-plants,—namely, that the right of proper-ty in the slaves shall 'instantly cease, and that, whitever relief or compensation may be graned to the planters, no part of it shall be paid

The resolutions which have almost unani-mody passed the House of Commons are sheatailly these—that the emancipation of he stares shall be immediate, so that they can either be bought nor sold; that they shall sere as apprentices for a term not exceeding trele years; that a compensatory sum of treaty millions shall be no hindrance to the asstituted exercise of religious freedom. There is except a depth that these resolu-tions will be adopted by the House of Lords, without any material variation. It is gener-dy believed, that the plan of apprenticeship this gives great offence) will not work a single year; indeed, many of the West In-fest themselves declare, that there must be, complete and instantaneous freedom given describenselves declare, that there must be, complete and instantaneous freedom given bids to the masters and the slaves. The payment of £20,000,000, by way of compensation, states universal reprobation among the people, and is justly viewed not only as money ketword where no loss can be proved, but as as handownent of the high ground of justice.

I have had frequent consultations with our delition friends, as to the objects of my mis-ion. The plan and object of our School excite the admiration; and as soon as the question plate to colonial slavery is finally settled in the country, they promise to give us liberal and constant assistance. It is their purpose to granize societies for the abolition of slavery ighout the world.

ian Colonization Society, is now in this city.
I have repeatedly invited him to meet me in
public, and defend his cause; he has been
rabilely and privately advised to accept my iallenge, or to leave the country; but, up to his moment, he shrinks from the contest. He senscious that he has dealt falsely with the hitish people, and that the Colonization Sotity is wholly indefensible in a land where prijudice against color is unknown, and where the principles of justice and love govern the sctions of the friends of the colored race.

septembles of justice and love govern the steins of the friends of the colored race.

On Monday evening last, I gave a lecture upon the scheme of African Colorization, in the Ret. T. Price's meeting-house, Devonities appare. James Gropper, Esq. of Liverpol, took the chair. Mr. Cresson, with one a two of his partizans, was in-attendance; add at the close of my address, George Tampson, Esq. (the eloquent Jecturer.) gave has most terrible castigation for his duplication and the most evening, at which time I completed my examination of the principles and measures of the Colonization Society.

Addresses were then made by several gentleman, (tamong them was my excellent friend, the Rev. Nathaniel Paul, from Upper Canada), il expressive of the utmost abhorrence of the Switzy. The Rev. Mr. Price, (who has been manimonsly invited to occupy the pulpit of the celebrated Booter Hall, in rising to offer some resolutions for the adoption of the assem-On Monday evening last, I gave a lecture park the scheme of African Colonization, in the Rer. T. Price's meeting-free's free free deepen and the staunch at the close of my address, George Thompon, Eaq. (the eloquent lecturer,) gave lims a most terrible castigation for his duplic-fixed measures of the Colonization Society, the legiorant, I mean ignorant on this question and the deceived, they who have not heart thompost free the made by several genule-man, I mean ignorant on this question—and the deceived, they who have not heart thompost free them made by several genule-man, I mean ignorant on this question—and the deceived, they who have not heart thompost free meeting was the side of the meeting was the side of the meeting was the side of the mean in the several genule-man, I mean ignorant on this question—and the deceived, they who have not heart the great body of the meeting was the strength of the meeting was the strength of the meeting was the strength of the meeting was the side of the meeting

London, 29th June, 1833. Lonnon, 29th June, 1833.

Mr Dear Faiend—It is long since thy
kind letter from Boston, of 2d Nov. last, reached me. I received it while travelling and lecturing in the sacred cause of liberty, and felt my soul refreshed by the growing dutifulness of your country. What a pity—what a shame—what a sin—what a master piece of hypo-cricy it is, to pretend to love liberty, and then excuse keeping slaves. But the darkness, though still heavy, is passing—the dawn of the day has come—it is impossible that a people like the people of the United States, should much longer tolerate the abomination, or yield themselves slaves to the sin.

I leave thee to the public papers for intelli-

gence respecting the measures which our Government is now pursuing for the abolition of slavery throughout the British dominions. The measure, you will perceive with pain, is an imperfect one—it modifies instead of extirpating wrong—it mitigates instead of abolish-ing oppression—its evils are owing to the dreadful influence still retained by the slave cabal, and by the political character which our government participates with all governments. Why, alas! don't the people of the U. States, the formers of their government, why don't they take the lead of the world in righteousthey take the lead of the world in-righteous-ness, and show the nations what a Govern-ment ought to be—what a government can be —how safely it can prefer honesty to policy and how gloriously it can spurn all partiality and all hypocrisy—instead of skulking, the last and the worst of all, yet with a cheek unblanched and with a brow of brass, the most

insolent and the most unfliching of tyrants.

The Colonization Society, that concentra-The Colonization Society, that concentra-tion of partial and hypocritical wickedness, still-lingera,here. Its agent, E. Cresson, is a staunch idolater, and displays an energy, a tact and a perseverance, worthy of a totally different cause. I believe the base delusion is pretty effectually broken up, amongst the great body of serious and religious people, who have investigated it. But there are many who will not inquire—there are many who dewho will not inquire—there are many who de-light only in partial things, whose very atmos-phere is that of prejudice and pride—there are many who love the practices of slavery, al-though they hate it in the abstract??! and though they hade it in the abstract??! and there are many smidet our millions, who have not yet had an opportunity of thorough knowl-edge. Amongst these, Elliott Cresson still finds persons who sympathize with him, or who are unguarded against his delusions.— He is a thorough flattere—he loves to flit amongst the learned and rich, and honorable and titled. but he is sixting thanks till some and titled—but he is sinking, though still some noble names are prostituted in his behalf— and if the common feeling of the nation does not soon spurn him as the advocate of that most nefarious combination from our shores,

not soon spurn him as the advocate of that most nefarious combination from our shores, I shall find reason to think worse of my country, than I ever yet have found.

Garrison is here, zealous, uncompromising, untiring. You must not be surprised, should his correspondence be interrupted. He is shoring like himself—the people, as they become acquainted with him, love and admire him—Cresson skulls from all collision with him, in a manner at once insolent and dastardly. Garrison's party in London, consists of the great body of the practically religious people of every order, as far as: they are informed, especially the Friends and of all the staunch anti-slavery spirits—Cresson's of a few titled, wealthy, high-pretending individuals, with their retainers—the excusers of slavery—the ignorant, I mean ignorant on this question—and the deceived, they who have not heard with sides either because they could not or

#### REV. DR PORTER'S LETTER.

(Revise Concluded.)
Dr. Porter was asked to give his opinion perpecting the inducence on the South, of efforts in this quarter, by means of Anti-Slavery Societies, publications, &c. to promote the abolition of slavery—particularly, the effect of these efforts on the slave population.' He

e effect of these efforts on the slave population. He asys,—
asys,—
in the ligent men in the South do not deny to the people of non-sleveholing insteat the right to think for themselves on this subject. But they say, 'We did not be proposed to an advantage of the slave the slave the right to think for themselves on this subject. But they say, 'We did internate and the slave the slave

We indeed are weak and unworthy—the work of the meetings in the London Patriot.

I have seen Mr. Wilberforce. He has repudinted his views of the Colonization Society, and regards its principles and purposes with a sad regards its principles and purposes with disapprobation. This fact you may publish to the country. Cresson may succeed a little with disapprobation. This fact you may publish to the country. Cresson may succeed a little longer in deceiving a few lords and dukes, but his career has ended among the friends to the country. Cresson may succeed a little longer in deceiving a few lords and dukes, but his career has ended among the firends to the country. Cresson may succeed a little longer in deceiving a few lords and dukes, but his career has ended among the firends to the country. We have the country with present success, or if he consummate it has to use the country of the corn our labour of abolition and the religious community. Charles Stuart, Esq. has done much to obstruct his progress; and we cannot be too thankful to this eminently pious and indefatigable philanthropist for his labors of love.

With sentiments of esteem, I remain, Your obedient servant, W.M. LLOYD GARRISON.

LETTER FROM CHARLES STUART TO ARNOLD EUFFUM.

Lospon, 20th June, 1833.

they contended would be the consequence of having schools for them.

We have not heard what the charge of the Court was, though it was supposed that the presiding Judge, as he was a member of the very committee in the Legislature, that formed and reported the bill, and the was the only person in the Legislature who advocated it on the floor of the House, would instruct the Jury universal opinion that the Jury, who are in criminal cases, judges of the laws a well as of fact, power would convict Miss Grandall. The current was turning and entity of the property of the law as well as of fact, power would convict Miss Grandall. The current was turning and entity with grand force in her favor. Miss Grandall her pupils were interior to no others, in their conduct, language and appearance.

We are informed that the Court charged the Jury that the law was constitutional. The Jury, however,

We are informed that the Court charged the Jury that the law was constitutional. The Jury, however, in eases of this kind, having the right to decide on the law as well as the facts, could not agree upon a verdict. After coming into Court three times, saying they could not agree, they were discharged. The case of course stands continued for trial at the next term of the Court.

The result of this trial is a glorious triumph for the friends of human rights. The example of farmness in resisting oppression set by the Jury in this case, will, we doubt not, be followed on future occasions. We venture to predict that no jury will ever be found in Connecticut to sasting the constitutionality of their black law, by 'convicting a formule of a crime, whose only offence is instructing colorod females.

ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY AT NEW-HAVEN

ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY AT NEW-HAVEN.
A Society was formed in New-Haven, on
on the 4th of June last, of great respectability
and influence, called the New-Haven AntiSlavery Society. The Constitution recognises
the same principles as those held by the NewEngland Anti-Slavery Society,
ELI-IVES, M. D. President.
TIMOTHY DWIGHT, in Vice President.
NATH. JOCELYN. 2nd Vice President.
ROBERT B. HALL, Sexerary,
AMOS TOWNESDID, Jn. Treasurer.
S. S. JOCKEYN.

S. S. JOCELYN,
E. A. TOWNSEND,
SIDNEY HALL,
HENRY A. HOMES,

We mentioned in a former number the for-mation of this Society, but had not received the names of the officers at that time.

BOSTON MUTUAL LYCEUM.

A society with this name has been recent-ly formed in Boston, by the colored people. They have been assisted in establishing this institution by Mr. Josish Holbrook and other friends. The following are the names of the

COFS.

DUDLEY TIDD, President,
JOEL W. LEWIS, Int Vice, President,
SALSAH, ARNIBLE, and Vice Pres
GATH, CUTLER, Recording Secretary,
AATH, CUTLER, Cor. Secretary,
THOMAS DALFON, Treasurer. JOSEPH H. GOVER, JOHN B. CUTLER, HENRY CARROLL, LUCY V. LEW, MARY WILLIAMS,

#### DEATH OF WILBERFORCE.

DEATH OF WILBERFORCE.

The beloved and venerated Wilnerroacs is no more! He died on the 28th of July, in the 74th year of his age. A London paper justly remarks that his name is associated with 'more of love and veneration than eyes fell to the lot of any individual throughout the civilized globe.' His laborious and self-denying exertions to effect the abolition of the slave trade are well known, and his name will go down to posterity as a distinguished benefactor of the African race. The Editors of the Genius of Temperance justly remark, that the Genius of Temperance justly remark, that 'enough stand ready to build his tomb and garnish his sepulchre, yet tread his counsels under foot, deride his principles and denounce

has unitators.

MARRIED—In Philadelphia, August 16th, by the Rev. Peter Gardiner, Mr. James Jones, to Miss Sarah Thomas, both of Philadelphia, to the 18th, Mr. William H. Johnson to Miss Jane Grey, both of Kensington; on the 20th, Mr. Edmund Spencer of New-York, to Miss Sarah Merrill of Philadelphia—also at the same time and place, by the Rev. Peter Gardiner, Mr. James Oglesbey, late of New Orsens, to Miss Ann Walley of Philadelphia—dense, to Miss Am Mr. Walley, June 28, by the Rev. Dr. Be Chutt, Rev. Roy, June 28, by of Wilberforce, Upper Cannda, to Miss Axs Abev, daughter of the late John Adey, Esq. of Strand, Gloucestershire.

NOTICE.

#### NOTICE.

NOTICE.
THE anniversary of the Afric-American Female Intelligence Society, will be held at the Baptist Church, Belknap-Street, on Thursday atternion at four o'clock, September 5th, 1833. An Address will be delivered by Rev. A. A-PHILLE. MRS. E. RILLEY, President. MRS. LEWIS, Secretary.

NOTICE.

During my absence from the city to the Eastward, Mesars. June 6. Barbadoos, Primus Hall and John Robinson will act as a Committee for me, by circulating a subscription paper to collect or receive any money tast triends may feel willing to bestow in behalf of my mission. Any-donation for this opecal feel with James G. Bartadoes, No. 26, Brattle-estreet, will be appropriated accordingly.

W.M. EVINGTON, Hector of St. James First African Protestant Episcopal Church in Baltimore,
Boston, Aug. 13, 1833.

# WANTED.

MANTED.

SMART, setire Colored Boy from the Country, from to titheen years of age, of good character, the to titheen years of age, of good character, the total state of the will be liberally content situation. Since years are the will be liberally compared to the will please to forward a line, post paid, to the subscriber, setting his terms, which will receive immediate attention, (No. 26, Brattle-street.)

JAMES G, BARBADOES.

ASSESSED AND A STATES AND A STA

For further particulars apply to the subscriber, GEO. M'CARTY.

ANTUBLISTON'S

EFFICACIOUS REMEDLY FOR CORNS.

A FAIR THAIL IS THE ORIT THUE PROOF.

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A FAIR THAIL IS THE ORIT THUE PROOF.

THIS THAIL IS THE ORIT THUE PROOF.

The public as a Sovemedy is offered to the corne of the case of the corne or the corne of the convince the most incredulous of its power to effect a speedy cure. Being perfectly free convince the most incredulous of its power to effect a speedy cure. Being perfectly free from irritation, it may be applied where the corns have produced a violent inflamation. The froprietor of this highly valuable remedy, does not mean to say that it has made thousands of cures in this and other countries; but suffice it to say it has cured many of the most violent nature.

The above Remein at the country of the most violent nature.

The above Remein and the Louise Original Country Street, ascond door from the corner of Southack-street, Price, 25 cents per box.

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BENJAMIN S. ANDERSON.

BOSTON, DUR STATE OF THE PROOF.

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Hartford, June 18, 1833. ODE

BY JAMES MONTGOMERY. PESQ

WIJAMES NOSTGOMERY, Esq.

Written for the Jubilee in celebration of the
Junes Elevery, at Westin Feelil, near
Nordampion, June II, Living Found I;
Go ask the deaf, the damb, the dead;
They answer, without voice or sound,
Each resting in his bed,—

'Leok down and see,
Beneath thy feet,
A place for they
There all the living meet!'

Whence comes the beauteous progeny of Spring ?
They hear a still, small voice, 'Awake!'
And while the lark is on the wing.
From dust and darkness break;
Flowers of all hues
Laugh in the gale,

Sparkle with dews,
And dance o'er hill and dale

And dance or init and date.

Who leads through trackless space the stars of ligh. The Power that made them guides them still;
They know him not, yet day and night.
They do his perfect will:
Unchanged by age,
They hold on high.

Their pilgrimage \*
Of glory round the sky.

Of glory round the sky.

Stars, Flowers, and Tombs were themes for s
thought
With him, whose memory we recall;
Yet more than eye can see, he sought,
His spirit looked through all,
Keenly discerned
The truths they teach,
Their lessons learned,
And gave their silence speech.

Go meditate with him among the Tombs,

And there the end of all things view Visit with him Spring's early blood See all things there made new; Thence rapt aloof

In ecstacy,
Hear from Heaven's roof,
Stars preach ' Eternity.'

We call him blessed whom the Lord hath blest, And made a blessing—long to shed And made a blessing—long to Light on the living, from his rest,
And hope around the dead: Oh! for his lot! Oh: for mis for:

He dwells in light,

Where flowers fade not,

And stars can find no night.

CHILDHOOD

CHILDHOOD.
BY R. HOWARD.
We come to being from the night,
As cometh forth the morning light;
The world is beautiful and new.
The earth is filled with flowers and dew;
Birds bouldy sing on wing and spray,
And we more merrily than they.

We gather strength, we run, we leap, Find joy in every thing—and sleep. With mirth and beauty hand in hand, We take possession of the land: Life then is surely not a breath—What then has life to do with death?

A mother's love, her smiles, her tears, Are with us in those blessed years; The seeds of fond affection sown The seeds of Iona affection sown In youth, that strong in age are grown; Love, that in part her love repays, Her solace in declining days; Warmth, light in age's wintry gloom, Fair stars, sweet blossoms to the tomb.

Fair stars, sweet blossoms to the tomb. Then knowledge comes with manhood's. With care and sortow—all too soon. The springs of mystery are unscaled, Whateler was hidden is revealed: A common vision is the spring; The raishow is a common thing; The mishow is a common thought in the surface which is the spring of the mishow is a common thing; The mishow is the surface of the mishow is the spring of the mishow is

PATERNAL AFFECTION. BY BARRY CORNWALL

The feelings of a parent, regarding a child in gerous sickness, are beautifully expressed in the folial states of the second of

How gentle and how good a child She is we know too well, And dearer to her parents' hearts Than our weak works can tell, We love—we watch throughout the night, To aid, when need may be, We hope—and have despaired at times But now we turn to Thee.

HYMN

BY THE LATE BISHOP HEBER. BY THE LATE BISHOP HEBER.
Lo! the lites of the field,
How their leaves instructive yield!
Hark to nature's lesson given
By the blessod birds of Heaven!
Every bush and tufled free
Warbles sweet philosophy,
Mortal, fly from doubt and sorrow;
God provideth for the morrow!

Say, with richer crimson glows
The kingly mantle than the rose?
Say, have kings more wholesome for
Than we, poor citizens of air!
Barus nor hoarded grain have we,
Yet we carol merily.
Mortal, fly from doubt and sorrow!
God provideth for the morrow!

One there lives whose guardian eye Guides our humble designy; One there lives, who, Lord of all, Keepe our feathers lest they fill: Pass we blithely, then, the time, Fearless of the snare and lime, Free from doubt and faithless sorrow God provideth for the morrow!

MISCELLANEOUS

THE MAJESTY OF MIND. THE MAJESTY OF AILVIV.

How might, how wonderful, low passing wonderful are the actions of the human mind. How terrible are its movements when it rises in strength, and how noble have been its struggles to emancipate itself from the bonds of earth's galling captivity! How potent is the away which it holds over the passions of the multitude, and with what implicit obedience whole nations yield up themselves and destinated to its galling captivity! How potent is the away which it holds over the passions of the multitude, and with what implicit obedience whole nations yield up themselves and destinated to its galling captivity. The very heart is subdued by its moving eloquence, and the whole man bows before the majesty of its conceptions. It works with a strong hand, and its influence is abroad in the universe. It bindeth the strong man with the cords of its persuasion, and there is no obstacle below the heavens, but it will, by its perseverance, eventually covercome. Timings which were once considered beyond the control of human intellect and power, have been brought by the efforts of some make the mind of the world, have at length been unvoiled to us, and what was once a mystery, becomes as the everyday occurrences of life. Who that has beheld he noble invention of our own Fulton, or, guided by the genius of Newton, has surveyed the courses of the magnificent stars, will not own, with admiration, the majesty of mind? Events 'big with the fate of nations and the world,' have been produced by the exertions of mind; and that mind, too, not tasking in the sumshine of prosperity and paterian ease. The sumshine of prosperity and paterian ease, to make the paterial of the course of the magnificent stars, will not own, with admiration, the majesty of mind? Events 'big with the fate of nations and the world,' have been produced by the exertions of mind; and what it own resource, it bursts forth and leads a whole own of the Reformation shows the kings and pre-lates of the earth tremble before its greatess. It rougs the wh

'And with mighty wings outspread Dove-like sits brooding o'er the vast abyss,'

And with mighty wings outspread
Dove-like sits brooding o're the was tabyss,'
which the creation has never yet redeemed
from its original chaos. The winds and the
waves, the mightiest agents of nature, are
made subservient to itse will. That which
seemed formed for its destruction, is made a
minister to its wants and its pleasures. Whatever seemed noxious, is found to be innecent;
of yflal importance.
Mind can almost make the life blood mantle
on the cold check of the statute. It can almost make marble speak. It can almost make
the brooks murruur down the painted landscape. It can almost bring the music of the
sounding sea upon the glowing lines of the
sounding sea upon the glowing lines of the
can uses. It can almost make a world. It has
a world in its own finery, a world of beauty
and magnificent richness, where all that is
grand and bright and joyus has a residence.

Lastes Magnaine.

THOMAS JEFFERSON

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

It was the object of Mr. Jefferson to preserve, in every trifle, that simplicity which he deemed the most appropriate characteristic of a republic. At his entrance into the presidency, he found himself a little troubled with the trifling citiquette which the foreign ambassadors, and more especially their ladders, were essaying to establish in his drawing room; and apprehending that the wives a statistic of the main road, at that propitious hour, and the establish in this drawing room; and apprehending that the wives a distinct of the main road, at that propitious hour, and the establish in this drawing room; and apprehending that the wives a distinct of the property of the p

the Don could do no less than summon a council consisting of his most chosen friends among the diplomatic corps. The case was stated, and their opinions severally taken. One ventured to apologize for the President, on the ground of his ignorance, as a republican, of the rules of etiquette. To this stwast replied, that the dignity of his most Catholic Migeaty was not to be lad on the late of every man who might cultiful the strength of the control of the council of th

Married, in Bolton, Massachusetts, July 31st, by the Reverend J. W. Chickering, Mr. Gustavus U. Richards, of New-York, to Miss Electra B. daughter of S. V. S. Wilder, Esq.

Electra B. daughter of S. V. S. Wilder, Esq. of Bolton.

[The ceremony of the above Marriage was performed in the Meeting House, in the presence of a large assembly convened to witness. When the minister had concluded his services the father of the bride arose and presented her a splendid Bible accompanying it with some pertinent remark on her newly assumed duties; then turning to the bridegroom he delivered him a letter, which probably contained a draft for some of his hoarded thousands. The multitude were then invited, without any distinction, to repair to a neighboring grove and partake of the marriage feast. Forming a procession they marched to the grove—on entering which a band of music, concealed in a bower, strick up an enlivening air. Fruits, and cake, and lemonade were profusely scattered about the grove, to which every one had free access. The company retired at an early hour, and the bridegroom and his lady took their departure for Newyork by the way of the Springs.]—Massachustls Fromen.

ANECDOTE

sells Yeoman:

ANECDOTE.

The following anecdote of Mr. Webster is copied from the Circleville, (Ohio) Heralti-As Messes. Webster and Ewing were wending their way to Circleville, when about seven miles from the town, their passage was intercepted by a tree, which had recently fallen across the road, and which an honest yeoman was leiturely cutting out.—They surveyed the premises, to see how the difficulty might be overdome. Our knight of the axe, not knowing cities of the distinguished Senators, congratulated himself on the timely arrival of two such hale and abid-bodied men to his assistance and very frankly advised them, as the test and the survey of the survey of the control of the control of the obstruction of the surgestation of inding the man's strength inadequate to the cask in hand, they followed his advice. Mr. Ewing first took the axe, and wielded it with east in the survey of the surve

upon opening which his gladeyes were greeted by the cheering sight of bank notes. When he unrolled them, he counted ten dollars—three dollars more than the garments were worth which the unfortunate rogue ran off with !—Albomy Evening Journal.

The Farmer.-It does one's heart good to The Immer.—It does one's heart good to see a merry round-limed farmer—so independent, and yet so free from vanities and pride; so rich, and yet so independent, and yet so independent, and only yet so independent, and only in the control of the co

, WORAL

TRUST IN GOD. 'The spirit of a man will sustain his infirmity, but ounded spirit who can bear.'

An abundant flow of animal spirits enables

wounded spirit who can bear?

An abundant flow of animal spirits enables many a poor sufferer to bear up with more than cheerfulness, under the pressure of bedily infirmities. It seems impossible, by outten the properties of properties of the pro

and construct min.

the greatness of his strength'—thus does his spirit sustain him in his conflicts with malicipus fores, an animal spirits or an independent mind will afford such support in bearing 'the varied lills that flesh is head to the third ward will afford such support in bearing 'the varied lills that flesh is his with the sum of the varied lills that flesh is his read to the control of the contro

afflicted!"

Is there no wound of the spirit that can scarcely be endured? Yes, the sting of a guilty conscience; and great is the agony of that wound when feared to be incurable!

Darkness that may be felt, shrouds the soul and broods over future prospects. Life is a weary load, yet death is still dreaded. With Job, this wretched sinner curses the day of the britth, and wishes he had never seen the light. Conscience whispers to him, there replied to the consequence of the looking for of judgment and fiery indignation.

And can no remedy be found for this deal.

Ital looking for of judgment and fiery indignation.'

And can no remedy be found for this deadjy distemper of the soul? Is there no physician who can heal the bite of the 'fiery flying
serpent?' 'Look unto me and be ye saved all
ye ends of the earth.' 'He that believeth in
me, though he were dead, yet shall he live—
and whosever liveth and believeth in me shall
never die.' But if ye refuse to listen to the
Saviour's voice, 'ye shall indeed die in your
sins.' 'For there is no other name under
heaven given among men whereby ye can be
saved but the name of Jesus.' 'Wherefor
let every knee bow to him, and every tongue
confess the glory of God the Father.'—Episcopal Register.

THE SLANDERER. No. 4.

THE SLANDERER. No. 4.

The slanderer, as he deserves a surer punishment than any other criminal among men, so he is preparing it for himself, by creating in his dark sool, a passion which in hell will be alleviation. His only mitigation of the control of the co

ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS

FOR sale by P. A. BEILI, No. 73 Caise
bor-street, Garrison's works entre,
sisting of 'Thoughts on Alircian Colombos
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-earner'Anti-Slavery work, entitled Tar box
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Bourne,—&c. &c.

New-York, July 12, 1833.

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WILLIAM GREY & Co. have go a store for the sale of Greeness above description. They have on hast fee, Rice, Sugar, &c. all of the sale of the contamination of which they have been the contamination of the contamination

LECTURES ON CHEMISTRY. DE, JOHN BROWN, takes this node to inform his friends and the pake, at the will deliver Lectures on Chemistr, un Monday and Thursday Evening at half sed o'clock, at the Philomathem Letter Ro. 161 Danne, near the corner of Blacks street. The subjects are—Oxygen, Ryse, Nitrogen, Carbona cold driver and Sulphurated Hydrogen, Class and Sulphurated Hydrogen, with their su and effects, which will form the first dring of the course. of the course.

The second and last division will be

The second and last division will be use the mineral poisons in most common us, as the mineral poisons in most common us, as the mode of detecting them when grants criminal purposes, and their antidets when the course the mode of preparations. During the course the mode of preparations of the course the mode of preparations of the course or more. New-Yorks, July 13, 1833.

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WRIGHT'S SIN OF SLAVERY.

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ADDRESS, delivered in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, previous to his departs for Europe.

July 15. tf

BRITISH OPINIONS!

BRITISH OPINIONS!

JUST published and for sale at this 05a.

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A Letter to Thomas Clarkson, by Isua Cropper; and Prijudice I incible, or the Preticability of conquering Prijudice Is between than by Slavery and Erile; in relation to the Jinerican Colonzation Society—Bt. Stracts from a pamphet estilled—Pacts designed to child the Incibence and Tendency of the Jinerican Colonzation Society—Bt. CLEATURE. Extracts the Jinerican Colonzation Society—Bt. CLEATURE. Extracts from the Jarie-Ford Mercary.

July 18, 1838.

ACADEMY.

ACADEMY.

THE Subscriber respectfully inform is colored friends and the public in general that he will remove his English and Mensule Academy, to No. 30, Pearl-steet, between 18th and Broad-streets, for the instructed good English Education, viz. Spellings and Deposition of the Colored youth, in all the usual branches of good English Education, viz. Spellings and Double Entry, Geography, formur, &c., Every attention will be pad the Moral and Religious improvement of they dentrusted to his care.

He returns his grateful acknowledgment to his former friends and patrons, and saids a continuance of their favors, which beasant them he will endeavor to merit. Satisfactory references will be given if a quired. For terms, which will be reastlish apply as above, to W. S. (RAVE). Philadatphia, Juguat 7, 1883.

BOARDING HOUSE.

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF GENTEL PIL SONS OF COLOR. (At the corner of Leonard and Church street NEW-YORK.)

THE Proprietor of the above House ritumly have been been sensed in the sincere thanks to his friends and public for their liberal patronage, during the past season, and solicits a continuance of the dravers; he assures them that no pains failly spared to render satisfaction to the most field disons.

JOHN RCH.

New-York, Feb. 12th, 1833.

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