VOL. III.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON AND ISAAC KNAPP, PUBLISHERS

HOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.] OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN, ALL MANKIND. [SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1888.

NO. 49

MOTARBERATOR 18 PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT NO. 11, MERCHANTS' HALL

Wealth with make Bul .

WM LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

TERMS.

TERMS.

Type lollars per annum, payable in advance—
grade and of six months—25.00 at the expiration
day rat.

The properties and communications must be past.

The rise in preparative, in or other to shield use and a frequent impositions of our enemies. Those, entire, who wish their teleters to be taken out of the 1000cb yas, will be careful to pay their possage.

Those, entire, who was their teleters to be taken out of the 1000cb yas, will be careful to pay their possage, in the 1000cb yas, will be careful to pay their possage, in the 1000cb yas, will be careful to pay their possage, in the 1000cb yas, will be careful to pay their possage, in the 1000cb yas, will be careful to pay their possage, in the 1000cb yas, will be careful to pay their possage in the 1000cb yas, with t

AGENTS. MAINE.

Joseph C. Lovejoy, Bangor.

Nathan Winslow, Portland

Jungh C. Lovejoy,
Mihan Window,
Porligard,
NEW-HAW-SHIBE.
Edia F. Company,
Missel H. Hadley
House H. Hadley

Lynn. New-Bedford

John Wm. Creed, Heary Foster, Frederick Olney, William Anderson, William Harris,

Newport.

New-Haven.
Harfford.
Norwich.
New-York City.
New-York City.
Brooklyn.
Hudson.
Poughkeepsio.
Atbany.
Rochester.
Bodfalo.
Watertown.
Saratoga.
Syracuse.
Geneva,
Adams.
RE. William Harris, overthe Canachesser, Erigh A. Bell, New York Ci George Hogerth, Hudson. Frodlyn. Frodlyn. School, Scho

lsac Statia, Creme... Auser H. Francis, Creme... PENNSYLVANIA. Philadelphia.

Asser H. Francis,

PENNSYLVA

Joseph Cassey,
Joseph Sharpless,
Robert C. Gordon,
Jr.
J. B. Vashon,
George Chester,
Thomas Hambleton,
John Pek

Thomas Williams,
Edward Roach,
John Williams

Edward Roach,
John Williams

William Brewer,
OHIO.

George Cary,

Pittsburg.
Harrisburg.
Jennerville.
Carlisle.
Lewistown.
Williamspor
Valley Mill.
Wilkesbarre

Wilson Brewy of the Wilson

THE LIBERATOR

[For the Liberator.]
APPEAL TO THE PEOLE

WILLIAM ELOVD GARRISON AND ISAAC K

TS.] OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD OUE COUNTRYNEN

bloom relation of life may be mudered (never, portable), the capting set the bruntle of an Introposable made, "We have been prouded citing life all and all man may that for themshory, and we have been prouded citing life all and all man may that for themshory and we have been prouded citing and and all man may that for themshory, and we have an interest of the proud of the life in the property of the life in the proud failure of the life in the property of the property in the property of the life in the property of the property in the property of the property in the property of the pro

of The following is a list of the journal of the House of Reg

MARK LANGDON HILL, N. H.
JONN HOLMES, ME.
JONN THAN P. MASON, MASS.
HENRY SELBY SE.
SANUEL A. FOOT, GOSE.
JAMES STEVENS, 60.
HENRY MEIGS, N. Y.
HENRY R. STORRS, 60.
JOSEPH BROWFIELD, N. J.
BERRARDS STRINES, J. J.
BERRARDS SMITH, 60.

Geonar Thourson, Eag, in rising to move the second resolution said:

Sir, before I address myself immediately to the resolution which I have the holor to submit to this respectable meeting, I must claim permission to comment, for a moment, upon what I cannot but designate a cruel and heartless at the contemplation of a vast amount of misery inflicted upon 2,000,000 of our fellow beings by the wickedness of man, by directing our additional contemplation of a vast amount of misery inflicted upon 2,000,000 of our fellow beings by the wickedness of man, by directing our additional contemplation of a vast amount of misery inflicted upon 2,000,000 of our fellow beings by the wickedness of man, by directing our additional contemplation of the contemplation of the contemplation of the contemplation of the variety of what he seems to have forgotten,—although pressed upon his observation year after year,—that the best friends of suffering humanity abroad.

[Mr. Hant) who has acted this unworthy part, of what he seems to have forgotten,—although pressed upon his observation year after year,—that the best friends of suffering humanity abroad.

[Cheens.] I fise will take his walks along the paths where benevelence and merery love integer, that they may main the warm and sympaths the three products of the will find those ministering spirits to be those who have been the readiest to devote their energies to the glorious work of universal chanacipation. (Hear, hear,) and chierally well and the same offence against honor and good breeding. Instead of calling meetings of his own, to denounce the words and wetchedness of our unfortunate factory children, and these taking to divert the attention of the British public from the alavery of the West Indies or the United States, by a reference to the oppressed circumstances of a point of the product of the same of the same of the product of the same of the

ATOR.

gentleman is ulterly sporess of all these meters, and I will therace venture, with your permission, to inform him and this meeting of the control with a control will be a Buriary and the control will be a Buriary and the control will be a Buriary and the and the control will be a Buriary (mind I British African Colonication Society, to effect the following purposes:—last. To humanize and civilize the rude inhabitants of Western Africa, and introduce commerce and the ears of polshed life. 2nd. To extend the knowledge and influence of the Christian religion; and 370!, To effect the Montrol of the lawer I made. Montrol of the lawer I made with the persons who, above cell others, even most likely to feel a deep and lasting interest in the accomplishment of purposes so high and holy, as those which I have specified—in these purposes were to be achieved by holy and honorable means—were none of them invided to the meeting, otherwise than by an advertisement in the public pagers. Nay from where the meeting wippeared in the amount of the meeting of the projectors and were designated, by the Chairman and others upon the platform, as factious disturbers. Not one of the leading friends of Africa, or the abolitish of statery, were invited to the a part in the protectings of the day; though it were the platform, as factious disturbers. Not one of the leading friends of Africa, or the abolitish of statery, were invited to the a part in the protectings of the day; though it were the platform, as factious disturbers. Not one of the leading friends of Africa, or the abolitish of staters, were not introduced; but there is the wild and the control of the control of the protecting of the day; though it were the control of the protecting of the day of the abolition of staters and the ceiviliation of Africa, were the control of the meeting.

Mr. Bocknoam—Hercis it have been been proceedings

indeauties which neve proved so state to their happiness, selevation and existence. Hear, happiness, selevation set desirements, now upon the control of the

meeting held January, 1917, they thus speak.

Realved, That we view with deep abborence the amerited sigma attempted to be east upon the replation of the free people of cole, by the premoters of this measure, "that they are a daugerous and useless and the speak of the speak of

Cheers.

The free colored people of New-York thus speak out their sentiments:

Resolved, That we view the resolution, calling on the worningers of Christ to saist in the unbody censule against the colored population of this country, set totally at variance with true christian principles.

Resolved, That we claim this country coloring and all attempts to send us to Arine we consider granulous and uncalled for. (Cheers)

ser berth, and sed Anter a dorf measure come of subsect and uncelled for (Cheers)

Sir, the gentlemen who has this day spoken in favor of the Colonization Society, has more than once called himself one of the descendants of Abraham. Now, Sir, we all know that his brethren in this country labor under many and heavy disabilities, and that at this moment-strenuous efforts are being made in the House of Commons to effect their civil emancipation; efforts which I hope and trust may be crowed with complete success. But, Sir, what would that descendant of Abraham think of me, if, instead of giving my voice and vots to raise them to their rightful station in this the land of their nativity, I were to address my-self to his injured brethren and to him, and say, 'You are a dangerous and useless part of commonity—this is not your keeps and of their control of all the services of the services o

hateful despotism will n with those around him. What say the inhabits

Despt. Notes and the is a common major to the best of the control of the control

"It means, thirdly, that parents shall have the coatrol and government of their own children, and that the children shall belong to their parents."

It means, fourthly, that all trade in human beings shall be regarded as felony, and entitled to the hirhesta panishment.

dren, and that the children shall belong to their parents.

It means, fourthly, that all trade in human beings shall be regarded as felony, and entitled to the highest pusishen.

It means, fifthly that the enterned one power which is now week the wery alaveholder to punish him a shall be at once taken away.

It means, in the that the theory alaveholder to punish him, a shall be at once taken away.

It nears, sithly, that all those laws which now prohibit the instruction of the elawes, shall instantly be repealed, and others enacted, providing schools and instruction for their intellectual illumination.

It means, seventhly, that the planters shall employ their alaves as free laborers, and pay them just wages.

It means, eighthly, that the slaves, instead of being forced to labor for the exclusive benefit of others by cruel divers, and the 'application of the lash upon their bodies, shall be encouraged to toil for the mutual profit of themselves and their employers, by the indivision of new motives into their heart, goesting out of heir recognition and religion over brain of their recognition and in the spinish of their recognition and the spinish over lost, honor over, baseness, love over hatted, and religion over heathenism.

Then the lengths are stated, which would recome the state of the colonization Sciety having, in the second place endeavored, though feebly, to do justice, to the motives and the conduct of Mr. Gaansyos; having lind before you the principles of the Society which he has had the honor to found; I have now to move a resolution, which, will claim your sympathy on behalf of this gentleman, and which will go to foster and cherish, the Society with which he is connected. The resolution is as follows:

*Resolved, That the celored peeple of the United States, fully aware that the object of the American Contest of the second place of the spinies.

*Resolved, That the celored peeple of the United States, fully aware that the object of the American Contest of the spinies and contemptible.

very Society of New-England, have our cordus approbation.

I trust that this resolution will pass unanimously. I know that all opposition will be fruitless and contemptible. I know that it will but elicit your disgust—though disgust is sometimes more acceptable to certain persons than no notice at all; but, at all events, I know that I shall have a large majority in favor of the resolution. If there be any one present who does not approve of it, let him nove an amendment. (Long continued cheering).

(25 be continued.)

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Liberstor.]

AN ATTEMPTED 'NSURRECTION.

PAR STR.

Out an account of an intended insurrection of the larves the limitage of the larves to limitage on. North Carolina, which was care to limitage on. North Carolina, which was care to happened about be lime of the insurrection in

you an eccount of an intended pursuant, a cut you have a well imaging an. North Cardina, when a charge and have the himsington, North Cardina, when a proper and the have happened about the time offthe insurrection in have happened about the time offthe insurrection in Southampton County, Virginia, is, relucid to me by persons who were there just before and after the time it was to have lake place. The whole, as relucive many in the second of the desired was arranged so orderly, and so systematically, and is discovery to accidental, or rather so provided have folia as if they had escende a cruel warms, and have folia as if they had escende a rorel warms are the decolating influence of a volcane.

Before I proceed, I should like to be indulged in a continuous secondary, and the secondary in the secondary of the secondary in the secondary of the secondary is always braining in the heast of every man, and nothing but the superiority of external force and the secondary is always braining in the heast of every man, and nothing but the superiority of external force process if from barring forth; and whenever enalargement of the secondary is always braining in the heast of every man, and nothing but the superiority of external force process in from barring forth; and whenever enalargement is secondary, and the superiority of external force process in from barring forth; and whenever enalargement is a washy interior, and as adapted, only as a strile people; a which it is always braining to the force and the secondary requires for self-intermentance, in which it is placed, was are ready of stamp it as washy interior, and as adapted, only as a strile people; as the placed, was are such as a condition of the contractor, as one of the secondary requires for self-intermentances in which it is placed, was are ready on the experisor of the secondary requires for self-intermentances in which it

to improve he is oblige

there happening to be a pear by, they immediately sheriff spoken of, informin slave, and another to Will them their danger. As the informant is persons in Wilmington that could be in left them in feerful doubt, and uncertain manner to act. They, however, arrested of the persons who shey thought might be such a plot; but as they would confer as send a plot; but as they would confer as even if and nothing against them, and in ever discharged. The town was then, le and uncertainty, expecting every moments of the property of the conference of the property of the conference of the property of the conference of the conf werty feel will ee wil

wetcheld to his requirements, for fear some will be the result. Yet we often hear copie talk like this, in regard to elayory, cause of Christ, and for the emancipation and advantion of our dying fellow mortals, must be that the people of color ought to the heart will be the result, yet men to any they feel sorry for them. But me the to say they feel sorry for them. But me the to say they feel sorry for them. But me the to say they feel sorry for them. But me the to say they feel sorry for them. But me the to say they feel sorry for them. But me the to say they feel sorry for them. But me the feel sorry feel the say of the feel sorry feel the say of the say they feel sorry for the example of always and the placed before the people. Many sand the placed before the people. Many said they feel sorry while in reality they are products of alaver layout the cause is more freely purposed and placed before the people. Many said they feel sorry while in reality they are producted to the say of th ely attend to his requirements, for fear some el will be the result. Yet we often hear sople talk like this, in regard to slavery, for yell use that they think slavery is not take the people of color ought to see a superior of the people of color ought to see a superior of the people of color ought to see a superior of the people of color ought to see a superior of the people of color ought to see a superior of the people of color ought to see a superior of the people of color? A very specially be people of color?

side by your abundance to liberate the formers, and send them to Liberia? As well a sight you fall a tree by beginning to clip off of the cond of the branches—as to think of liberating the class by sending them to Liberia; in firth society is evidently riveting the bonds of clivery. You may ask why it is doing so? Because its object is to remove in the first spice the free people of color! Now the shrebders are greatly in the favor of this Society; and they will do all they can to encourage the people to engage in this cause; and it is for this very reason they want the free blacks removed to Liberia, in order that the slaves may reat easy in their condition, as demonstrated the shares may reat easy in their condition. Who but those who shut their eyes, and are determined to follow the popular opinion of me, but that can see it? Now as soon as they see that alwayer is going to be affected, they immediately rise in rebellion: others greened to say that the alayes are better off in their present condition, than they could be to the them have their liberty; for they are so ignorant and degraded that they would be nothing but a missance to society! But let them have their liberty; for they are so ignorant and degraded that they would be nothing but a missance to society! But let them persons pause for a moment and consider! If we let them romain in slavery, will they become less ignorant? No! We must use our best efforts to liberate them, and instruct them in the aris and acfences, and teach them the way of life and salvation by Josus Christ; and then many of them would be willing to go to Africa and instruct those who was the love of God shed abroad in their hearts, and instruct them have the love of God shed abroad in their hearts, and instruct the way of life and salvation by society they would be a help to it. We should

const; and then many of them would be willing to go to Africa and instruct those who
we in heather darkness. Yes, let them have
the love of God shed abroad in their hearts,
and instead of their being obnoxious to society they would be a help to it. We should
see many able preachers of the gospel among
them, contending earnestly for the faith,
which was once delivered unto the saints.

But supposing that they were not quite as
agreable in society; would this justify the act
of keeping them in slavery? No! not in the
least. For the all-seeing eye of Him who
hath commanded us to "undo the heavy burdens and let the oppressed go free," is forever
upon us; who will call us to an account for
our doings. Liberty is as sweet to the black
man as to the white; and it is as great a sain
to keep him in slavery, as it would a white
person; and it is likewise as great an evil to
buy or sell a black person as it would be a
white man. And in fine, they have as much
right to live here, and enjoy religious right
and civil liberty, as we have; and let no perton say the blacks must be transported to Africa, in order to be raised from their degradation;
for how can they be craised there in that world
of darkness and Paganism? It would be like
throwing powder instead of water to quench a
ranging fire, which would not only hold its own,
but it would be in regard to Africa. To send
these poor degraded beings, whom we in this
onlightened land have kept in slavery and ignovance, would, instead of enlightening Africa,
increase their ignorance in proportion to the
lorerses of their population, and sink, them
lower and lower in their state of moral degradation! Thus we see that there is no way to
yate tites from their low-estate, but to emancipate them; and let them have the instrucdion and privileges which the whites enjoyand this will raise them. to an equality.

Let no individual basis of a land of freedom
and liberty until our skirts are cleared from the
libout of the 2,000,000 whore groaning under
the heavy yoke of

PRODUCTS OF SLAVE LABOR.

I perceived by the last Liberator, that the question of abstinence from the use of the products of absteries from the use of the products of absteries from the use of the products of alave labor, in under discussion in Boaton. As this is a subject which has been a somewhat agriated in the community, I should be glad to have my doubts in this matter removed. The question, as stated in the Liberator, is thus: 'Is it our duty to abstain from the use of articles which are the produce of sleve labor?' In framing a rule of conduct. I think two questions would naturally be asked—Is the course of conduct morally right? and, What will be its practical result in the course recommended be markly wrong—there is no more to be said—for it would, in that cases, certainly militate with the peace and good order of society, and should, therefore, be unhesitatingly abandoned, be the consequences what they may. If it be right, and yet its practical results on the community, large or small, to which we belong, be injuitious, then, upon Bentham's principle (and a good one) the greatest good of the greatest number should prevail, and the rule of conduct be instantly abandoned. The rule, that wherever private benefit conflicts with public, the former should yield to the latter, is, I think a sound one. Apply these principles to the question proposed. Take the article—augar. Is it morally wrong for me to uses augar with my tea? Certainly not in itself; but this dependent of the course of south of the course of south from the sugar, on the community? One practical result would be, the abstinence from sugar, on the community? One practical result would be, the abstinence of say, 250 persons in the city of Boston, from the products of slave labor. Another would be's a wasta dddition of irritation to the question of emancipation, and a lively feeling of hostility in the minds of the mass of the public, to antislavery principles. In estimating the effects of a course of conduct, we must be governed by those, which,

(For the Liberator.)

EXCESS OF CRIMES.

Mr. Entron,—I was pleased with "Clarkson" in your last. He has used up Nothing need be added to his close arguments so far as the controvery with his narrow-minded adversary is concerned.

There is, however, one idea on the general question of the excess of crimes is the colored population over those of a like number of whites, which I have not seen nor heard mentioned.

The colored population live in cities and seaports. Your readers need not be told that there is more vice and crimes in cities than in the country. I have never met with exact data to form a comparison, but I have no doubt that Boston and the other seaports of Massachusetts with one sirth of the population of the State, furnish two thirds at least of all the convicts. This would give the same proportion between city and country convicts, that there is between colored, and white convicts. I have done a good deal of professional business for colored men, and I can truly say that I have found them more honest and punctual than white persons of corresponding situation and means. I have found an oman of, small property, who were so willing as they to pay the laborer his hire. I conddently appeal to other professional men for confirmation of this statement.

As to the comparison of the condition and

statement.
As to the comparison of the condition and character of free colored men with slaves, which is so insidiously made, and then so

with his own band.

Mr. Editor, I have in my mind's eye a no Mr. Editor, I have in my mind's eye a no-ble and magnaminous character. He stands in a crowd who have beaten and bruised an individual, and pushed him into the gutter, where he lies unable to get up and clean him-self, by reason of the wounds he has received. In this state of things my bean ideal of a here and a philanthropist, walks across the street, and very cooly kicks the poor fellow, because he does not rise. WILBERFORCE.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

On Monday last, both houses of Congress assembled at Washington. In the House, 220 membra answered to their names. On the firm balled for Speaker, the Hon-discovery of their balled for Clerk, W. S. Franklin was elected, having 117 of 229 votes. M. St. Clair Clarke, the veteran Clerk of the House, was his opponent, and on the first balled received 113 votes, and Mr. Franklin received bit 107 votes. On the third balled for Tennesses, took 12 votes, the President communicated to both Houses of Congress his Annual Message, the following abstract of which we copy from the Daily Advertiser:

The Massacr. As sual, it commences with a review of our foreign relations, which it represents as, in general, in a very satisfactory state.

The North Eastern Boundary question in not settled, but negociations on the subject have been renewed, and a name has been called the pay the first annual instalment of the British Government may be dayly looked for.

The French Government continues to make the most amesable asserances, but has neglected to pay the first annual instalment of the sum stupulated to be paid under the convention of July 4, 1831, on the ground that no appropriation had been make for the object by the Legislative Chambers. The President expresses the opinion that it is not only continued to the King of Prance early in October, single which time no despatches have been exchanged in the convention and communicated. Our new Minister was presented to the King of France early in October, single which time no despatches have been exchanged and the commissioners for adjusting claims under the treaty have not been, yet a great upo

The removal of the deposites of public money from the United States Bank, is announced and briefly discussed. The state of Indian affairs is briefly explained. In the Post Office Department some reductions have been necessary, to bring the expresses within the resources of the department. The President recommends some penal cancinomia diminishing the dangers of such any facts of great importance, not before known to the

monacom.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1833.

The absence of the editor, for this and the succeeding week, must be his apology for the want of editorial matter, and for any typographical errors which may appear in the Liberator.

MR. SULLIVAN'S DISCOURSE BEFORE THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

course of this discourse Mr. Sullivery trite and foolish remarks on the among which are the following:

In the course of this discover Mr. Sallivan makes some very trite and foolish remarks on the subject of alevery, among which are the following:

"Morally wrong, and politically givesous, as alavery undoubledly is, it is not precived that those who were born in the States, where alavery thus became, the subject of the su

is so bad siere is no help for him pow, however he most grost any hard grount occusively however flow house most hard hard ground occusively have for how more than the control of the control occusively have for him power flower hard for the hard for the making of it for the control occusively have for the subject. We written to any, he never has invasingated it, but has received all he knows exceed-land, and saken it on a trust.

(a) Nothing heard! Why one would think Mr. S. Gard as well as ignorant.

(b) Shavery, than, is a more physical evil—a merical ensess—engoadered like a cancer! More ignorance. But suppose we give mother version, applicable for the suppose of the control of the disease of the control of the disease of the control of the disease of the control in the helman system, and were extending and ancodar ing itself with the great organs con which will action depends what should were think to do see who should gratuitionally and efficiently threst aimself into the control of the diseased party, and insist shall be excellent to the control of the diseased party, and insist shall be excellent to the control of the control of the diseased party, and insist shall be excellent to the control of the diseased party, and insist shall be excellent to the control of the co

enon!!!!

WILBERFORCE LIBRARY.

The public are respectfully informed that a Library, with the shove title has been recently instituted in this city, by the Young Men's Anti-Slaver Society. Their objects to make, if possible, a complete collection of all books, but donation has a fractly been made, if possible, a complete collection of all books, but donation has a fracely been made to the Library by a lady of this city, and all others, who feel interested in this important subject and have books to spare are carnesty or the African Repository or the Annual Reports of the African Repository or the Annual Reports of the Colonization Society, on publications of any of its auxiliaries, would be peculiarly acceptable and gratefully received. All donations of books or pamphlets may be sent by mail, or left at the Book Store of Dea. Jumil, or left at the Book Store of Dea. Jumil, or left at the Book Store of Dea. Jumil, or left at the Book Store of Dea. Jumil, or left at the Book Store of Dea. Jumil, or left city, Washington Street, or at the Liberator Office, directed, Willberforce Library, care of JOSHUA COFFIN, Librarian.

Boston, December 7.

JOHN B. PERO, NO. 2 & 5, DOGIE SQUARIE, (Near the City Tavern, Boston,)

(Near the City Twern, Hoston,)

HAS for sale the following articles, which
has offers to sell low.
250 hoxes French Colongs : 200 German
Hones : 140 boxes Fancy Rep; 140 doxen
Razors, of various stamp i Engish Window
Straps : Naples Song Act of Engish Window
Songs : French Happed Song Act of Engish Window
Antique Oil Ward's Vagetable Hair Oil
Florida Wards - Honey do - Lawreder do.
Shaving Brushes - Teeth do - Hair do; 151
Shaving Brushes - Comba. Pocket do: Pocket

LITERARY.

THE HUMBLE PETITION OF THE WEST INDIA PLANTERS TO THE

OF ENGLAND, WITH EVERY ENGLISHMAN'S ANSWER. EVERY ENGLISHMAN OF ANOTHER,
e, buy our rich produce, ye Englishmen, buy!
e have excellent sugar, and coffee, and spice;
we want a good market, so pray you draw night
or we're nothing without you! and give us
price.

It is true that our fields are still cultured by slaves,
And their sweat and their blood is aye wrung fr
their backs,
By the flesh-reading cart-whip, applied to the knav
For they wouldn't work else, all these indol
blacks.

Diacks.

It is true, they are flogged till their muscles are bare And whenever they yex us—"t is all at our will;
You may see on their bodies full many a sear,
Just excepting the few we may happen to kill.

And although they don't marry, together they live,
Till it suits us the one or the other to sell;
Then the parents, or children, to market we drive,
As we do other beasts, though they do n't bear it

When their kind-hearted friends have o main,
main,
To instruct them in virtue and care for their good,
We as promptly enjoin them to go back again;
If they do n'1, we soon let out their traitorous bloo

won't let them learn; nay, we flog

And pull all their preaching shops do

ground.
Who would let such asses be constantly bray?
Such deeps of sedition be open around?
But you will not, on this account, think of not
About such mere bratte you won! make a b
You don't mean to resent the small sin of man.
Or if you are senits, you won't feel for a bratter you have been good to be senited to the such that the senite you have been good to be senited to the senite you'd.

Of it you are senter, you won trees or a common of II not claim their freedom, because you are free You're not going for the rights of the Negrot care?

uch days of comance we thought never to see, and we're ruined, quite ruined, at once, if you are

O buy our slave produce, free Englishmen, buy!
If you suffer such scruples, 't will rot on the gro
Of the twice-taxed free sugar the price is so high,
You can't get it so cheap by a penny a pound. EVERY ENGLISHMAN'S ANSWER

and loosen the captives! No longer will I pend a farthing, thou human-flesh-monger

thee:
For the sake of a penny, I never will buy
E'en an ounce of thy sugar, till Negroes are free

THE HAND WRITING ON THE WALL

Belabarrar is king ! Beharrar is ord!

Belabarrar is king! Beharrar is ord!

And a thousand dark nobles all bend at his b

Fruit ghisten, flowers blossom, meals stear

flood.

Of the wine that man loveth, runs redder than blo Of the wine that man loveth, runs redder than blow Wild dancers there age, and a riot of mirth, and the Beauty inat maquens me passions or caust.

And the crowds all shout,
Till the vast roofs ring,
'All praise to Belshazzar—Belshazzar is king.'

cat prase to Belshazzar is king."

* Bring forth; cries the monarch, 'the vessels of gold,
Which say father tore down from the temples of old;
Which say father tore down from the temples of old;
Bring forth, and we 'll drink, while the frumpet i
lown,
To gods of bright silver, or gold and of stone!
Bring forth! — and before him the vessels all shine.

orth!—and before him the vessels all shine bows unto Banl, and drinks the dark wine. While the trumpets bray, And the cymbals ring— , praise to Belshazzar—Belshazzar the kin

Now, what cometh-look, look !- without n

call!
Who writes with the lightning's bright hand on the wall ?
What pierces the king like the point of a dart ?
What drives the cold blood from his check to fits beaft?
Chaldeans! magicians! the letters expound!
They are read! and Bolsbazzar is doad on the

Hark! the Persian is come

On a conqueror's wing! a Mede 's on the throne of Belshazzar the king!

BY JOSIAH CONDER.

Why are springs enthroned so high,
Where the mountains kiss the sky?
'T is that thence their streams may flow,
Fertilizing all below.

Why have clouds such lofty flight, Basking in the golden light? 'I' is to send down genial showers On this lower world of ours. On this lower works.

Why does God exalt the great?

'T is that they may prop the state
So that Toil its sweets may yield,
And the sower reap the field.

Riches why doth He confer?— That the rich may minister, In the hour of their distress, To the poor and fatherless.

To the poor and fatheriess.

Does He light a Nowton's mind?—
T is to shine on all makind.

Does He give to Virtue birth?—
This the salt of this poor carth.

Reader, whenever thou are,
What thy God has given, impart;
Hide it not withinkle pround;
Send the cup of blessing round.
Hast thou power 1—the weak definal.
Light 1—give light; thy knowledge leitd.
Rich f—Resember Him who gave.
Free 1—be brother to the slave.

Called a blessing to inherit? Bless, and richer blessings merit; Give, and more shall yet be given; Love, and serve, and look for Heaver

PREJUDICE. e me not for my complexion, hadowed livery of the burnish indowed livery of the burnished sun oun I am a neighbor, and near bred, me the fairest creature northward by a Phoebus' fire scarce thaws the icid make incision for our love, whose blood is redden, his or mine. Spakerkers

MISCELLANEOUS.

[From the Lowell Observer.]
'THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE HOME.

(From the Lovell Observer.)

'THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE HOME:
The ground of this miversally adopted sentiment lies in the associations connected with the scenes of childhood. It is not often this the scenes of childhood. It is not often this we have resided but for a few years. The attachments we form are easily withdrawn and perhaps may be soon forgotten. But memory clings to the events of our early years. We can in imagination become young, again by mingling in the society and visiting the scenery of childbood where we used to fill up our time in joyous mirth. And it is well that it is so. For if we were less attached to our early hone, we should doubtless in well that it is so. For if we were less attached to our early hone, we should doubtless in well that it is so. For if we were less attached to our early hone, we should doubtless in which we have a some within the world, and thus become unsteady, and possibly be tuined.

'There's no place like home '—home with its thousand attachments. Who would like to be torn from his home and exposed to the changes which it would bring along with it? Who would not rebel; if an attempt was made, unjustly to force him away from the attachments of home? "Who would not indignantly in home and the standard of the secure some selfish or sinister end?" We put it to the heart's of our readers whether they would submit to any arrangements which their friends even might is home in order to secure some selfish or sinister end? We put it to the home of, their youth? We know the response of every heart; why then, we sak with deep concern, why is it that we are willing to do.

There's not not be willing to do.

There's not not be willing to do.

The we can never divest ourselves of the prejudice we hear against your complerion. Go, where you will be beyond these projudices. Then our security in the possession of our land will not be attorney and more permanent and undisputed. Should we hader to be a faith of the prejudice we have against your complerion. Go, where you will be beyond th

England is called our own land—the white man's home? Especially as most of us have been born and educated here and our fathers also?

Should we not reply, 'Let us alone, for this is our own—our native land—the home of our childhood, where we are surrounded by the sour own—our native land—the home of our childhood, where we are surrounded by the land of the land of

Hence I home! sweet home!

There's so place like home!

Beautiful Extract. "The American parent does an injustice to his child which he can never spain, for which are to the child which he can never spain, for which are not intended for a compensate, who refuses to me intended for a learned profession—whatever he may intend, he cannot know to what his some portions, and if there should be no chinge in his sepect, will a liberal education be lost on him because he is not a lawyer, a doctor, or a Rivinge? Nothing can be more untrue or perhicious than this opinion. It is impossible to him because he is not a lawyer, a doctor, or a Rivinge? Nothing can be more untrue or perhicious than this opinion. It is impossible to him any simution in, which the discipline and acquirements of a collegistic doctorin, how-acquirements or a collegistic doctorin, how-acquirements or a collegistic doctorin, how-acquirements or a collegistic doctorin, how-acquirements of a collegistic doctorin, how-acquirements of a collegistic doctorin, how-acquirements, which will be a standard the same proposed to the sa end, a n

MR. MACAULAY.

dinburgh Review, haracter of the best building up for hir his liberal opinior the House of Com

the House of Commons.

The following extracts are from his late peech on the question of Jewish Emancipa-

tion.

He thus alludes to the cause, which has made the Jews what they are, and then, in his glowing language, recalls to our memory what they once were.

'The Jews have been called a mean and sorder are.

The Jerry have been called a mean and sordid race, ancree to agriculture and other bonorable pusuits, fit only to be usurers, and incapable of patriotic feelings or social affections. This was only another example of the logic of bigotry mail ages. You this generate vices, and then put them forward as a plenty of the patriotic property of the country to the Jews and then you wonder that they have only half patriotism—you treat them as foreigners, and then wonder that they have only half patriotism—you draw at line of apparation; and then express association of the country to the Jews and then the property of the patriotism of the patriotism—you draw at line of apparation; and then express association of the patriotism of t

A DEWSE POPPLIATION.—A man complained yesterday at the Police Office, of having been robbed at a house in the rear of No. 120 Duane street; said Mr. Huntington, a police officer, was sent down to the house to inquire into the matter. The woman who opened the down denied all knowledge of the affair, on the part of herelf and family; but said there was another family in the house, who were perhaps the delinquetts he was in earth of. The representative of the second family then preago:
part of herself and famny,
part of herself and famny,
part of herself and famny,
another family in the house, who were perhaps
another family in the house; who were perhaps
entiate finise fam made a like asservation of
the part of the family of the family
family of the family
family of the family

WOBAL

SPIRIT AS A DRINK, MORALLY WRONG.

is it not true, then, and may not long a minoted and swith excitation, that the time is approaching, when, in the language of the Chancellor of the State of New York, "reflecting men will no more than 60 erecting and rentuag grog-shops as a means of gum, than they would now that of poisoning the well from which a neighbor obtains water for his family; or arming a manuae to destroy his own line and the did, when reflecting legislators, too, will no roore thin 60 sanctioning the one by law, than heavy would now think of sanctioning the one by law, than heavy would now think of sanctioning the one by law, then heavy would now think of sanctioning the one by law, then heavy would now think of sanctioning the one by law; the same property of the same property

and make a tax, that as many good should require, and should have a legal right to travel in that way, on worldly business, on the Sabbath; and that certain men should be appointed actually to these so a number in every neighborhood for that purpose, and should license them, not license a number in every neighborhood for that purpose, and should license them, not-withstanding all reasons and remonstrances against it; would it not be saying, and by the whole weight of legislation, in opposition, to truth, that this morally right for those men to travel as the law proscribes? or clee, that legal right and moral right are in this case, in op-position? And would it not be declaring size, in opposition of truth; that the public good requires this? and thus tend to increase the inflications. In moral means, of convincing in oppo 'says Judge Platt, 'which lice

acter; and that no more of them at permitted to do this, than certain of who might, or might not be interest circulation, should judge would be for lie good; and that they should not be lized to pass it to druhkards, as it mig

ch great numbers, will sell it, will be overwhelming. But it ry to license counter nunity from being chief. No more is it needful to lice to sell ardent spirit. If wicked men, sition to the influence of moral me prosecute a wicked business, which our youth, wastes our property, and e our lives; the community, in this f try, this land of liberty, have the pe ery, this land of liberty, have the sport as the right, without licensing little the melber of the right, without licensing little door, and the only door, with the melber of the door, and the only door, with the middle ever open for legislation with the of the right of the little door, and the only door, which the other door, and the only the little door, and the said of the door the little door to be community from its mischiff; and with the said the little door the littl re treated, and there will be branding it with infamy.

Let legislators, chosen by the people and respectable in society, license any sin, and it tends to shield that sin from public odium;

and to perpetuate n. by programming and the vict. grain institution. He that justified the vict. and he that condemneth the just; even they should rea an abomination to the Lord. Let all sanctioning by law of this abominable traffic be forever abandoned; and if the raining indignation of a deeply jujured, and long suffering community does not sweep it away, and men are still found base enough to can all the states of their neighbor, time to scatter the estates of their neighbor, and to perpetuate it, by presenting for it a le gal justification. 'He that justifieth the wick tinue to scatter the estates of it to fill our almshouses with par penitentiaries with convicts, i more than widows, and childr will the to scatter the estates of their neighbor, to fill our almshouses with paupers and our genitentiaries with convicts, to make wire a more than widows, and children doubly of plants; to decoy our youth, and sink them to a premature and an ignominious grave—the fill of the property of the propert

legislators of these United States, to excited for all coming posterity, for the world, and for eternity, is:

Shall the sate of arisent spirit as a drink he treated in tegislation, as a wirtus, or a vict.

Shall the belienned, sanctioned by law, and perpetuated to roll its all pervading curses or a virtus, and perpetuated to roll its all pervading curses or a virtus, and the same shall the treated, as it is in truth, a san? And if there shall infuture, be men base enough to continus to committe, shall the community, in self-defeare, by wise and wholesome legislation, as far spirate truth in the same shall be committed by wise and wholesome legislation, as from its evile; and if these vollamus, through the same shall be sh

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Joseph Joseph Robert J. B. V George Thoma John P Thoma Edward John W Willian

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