



# THE LIBERATOR.

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OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD—OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE MANKIND.

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## THE LIBERATOR

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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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## THE LIBERATOR.

'The slave we have deeply wronged. His wrongs we are bound to redress. And whatever may be the difficulties of the task, we are persuaded they admit of adjustment—a reasonable and righteous adjustment. Give them liberty, and teach them religion, and you make them men. You make them better servants than ever they were slaves. I speak experimentally. I have had them in the domestic relations of life as nurses for my children, and in other situations, as well as under my pastoral care; and I repeat, give them liberty, and you make way for their moral and intellectual elevation—give them liberty, lest just heaven should permit them to redress their own wrongs, or the Almighty Power, who has said 'vengeance is mine, and I will repay it,' should undertake their cause.'—*Rev. C. Musgrave.*

### SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Our readers have already been informed that some of the citizens of the District of Columbia, will petition Congress at its next session to put an end to slavery in that District. We rejoice at this movement among those who are most directly affected by the burden and reproach of this institution; and trust that it will be seconded by all the friends of liberty and humanity throughout the nation. Though the inhabitants of the District are the principal sufferers from the existence of slavery among them, yet the disgrace and criminality of tolerating it rest on the whole country.

As long as the American government permits slavery to exist in the District, the Americans as a nation are the friends and patrons of slavery. The indifference with which this subject has hitherto been regarded, is astonishing. In twelve of our states slavery is abolished by law, because the institution is considered inconsistent with Christianity. Yet the citizens of these very states do not seem to perceive that they are parties to the toleration of the same system which they profess to consider unchristian; that they are as guilty in permitting it to exist in the District, as they would be to tolerate it in their respective states. No good reason can be given why a citizen of Massachusetts, New-York, or Pennsylvania, should not use the same exertions to put an end to this enormity in Columbia, which he would do if it were in his more immediate vicinity.

Nothing, we are confident, is wanting to free the District from slavery, but a little exertion. A large majority of the citizens of our country are, we have good reason to believe, in favor of the measure. They are bound to exert themselves to make their opinions known to their representatives in Congress. If a general and united effort is made for this purpose by sending from all parts of the country petitions to Congress, at its next session, for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, this object so desirable, will, we doubt not, be obtained with an ease and expedition which will surprise its warmest advocates.

The following is a copy of the memorial to Congress,

to which we have alluded, as published in the *Genius of Universal Emancipation*, with some of the remarks of the editor of that paper, which precede it.

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

#### Memorial to Congress.

On Friday evening, the 13th inst. the Abolition Society of Washington met pursuant to adjournment, and adopted the following memorial to the Congress of the United States. Three thousand copies were ordered to be printed, for distribution; and the editors of newspapers, generally, are requested to give it at least one insertion. It will be circulated in each of the several States; and the friends of the cause, elsewhere, are urgently requested to forward similar memorials or petitions to Congress, at its next session.

As the advocates of emancipation, in the District of Columbia, are now about renewing their appeal to the constituted authorities of the nation, in behalf of republican consistency, universal philanthropy, and the sacred rights of man—may they not hope for aid from every corner of this extended empire? May they not confidently rely on the prompt and speedy adoption of measures to sound the Clarion of Justice throughout the national halls, with the deep-drowning the shrill echoes of political strife with the

Seriously: we hope that the genuine philanthropists of this nation will now arouse, as the Lion from his lair, and pour into the Congressional chambers the language of firm, unyielding remonstrance against the further toleration of the cruel system of oppression in the District of Columbia. Nothing can possibly prevent our ultimate success, if the prayers of the people of the District are properly seconded by those who elect the members of the National Legislature. The members of that body will obey the voice of their constituents; and they will hasten to obey it, when they find (and this we hope they soon will do) that it is in accordance with the wishes of the great mass of intelligent, virtuous, reflecting citizens, who are the most particularly interested.

We shall not dwell upon this subject now, as we shall frequently have occasion to refer to it in future numbers of this work.

### MEMORIAL.

#### To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of the District of Columbia respectfully sheweth:

That your memorialists, in common with a large portion of the people of this Union, view the existence of slavery as one of the greatest evils that afflict our country; but more especially, do we consider its continuance in this District, under the immediate sanction of the General Government, as inconsistent with those principles of republicanism, set forth in the excellent constitution which we have adopted as the great Magna Charta of our civil rights and privileges.

Comparing these sections of our country in which slavery is tolerated, with those where it is not permitted to exist, we are strongly impressed with the belief, that, both in a pecuniary and moral point of view, the advancement of our future prosperity measurably depends on the abolition of that system. This is not a mere hypothesis, founded on an imaginary basis; but we have the light of experience, derived from the practical operation of known causes, to guide us in forming this conclusion.

We deem it unnecessary to adduce facts or arguments, at this time, to prove the correctness of the opinion here advanced; for we think it must, in general, be obvious to reflecting minds. And we believe it will be perfectly practicable to eradicate the growing evil of slavery within this District, at a very distant period, in a manner consistent with the safety and welfare of all concerned.

Your memorialists, therefore, respectfully suggest to your Honorable Body the propriety of adopting measures, at as early a day as may be convenient, for the accomplishment of this object. Treating to your wisdom for devising an efficient plan of proceeding, we shall not presume, at present, to point out a detailed system of operations. We beg leave, however, to premise, that it would be proper to name a period, after which all children, born in the District of Columbia, shall be free at a suitable age. Your honorable body may daily consider the importance of the subject here presented to your view, and be enabled, through the favor of Divine Providence, to provide a safe and effectual remedy for the evil to which we have alluded.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

### From the Baptist Herald.

HOLMES HOLE, June 3d, 1831.

Pursuant to the request of the trustees of the African Baptist Church, a building very commodious for a meeting and school house, has been erected in Newtown, Nantucket. The Rev. Mr. Harris, of Barnstable, and myself visited them on the 4th of May, evidence of having passed from death into life, and desiring of enjoying the privileges of a Baptist Church. After preaching to them, Jesus and the resurrection, brother Harris baptized two, who gave evidence of having received the truth within a few months. These, together with eight others that had been baptized, were then examined in relation to their views of the articles of faith and practice held in general by our denomination, in which we found them happily united. They then adopted a church covenant, in which they mutually agreed to walk together in the support of the worship of God, and in defence of his truth and the maintenance of the ordinances of his house as the Lord may enable them. We then publicly recognized them as the African Baptist Church, in Newtown, Nantucket. Brother Harris gave them fellowship, and it fell to my lot to address them. We then broke bread to them. It was truly an interesting season. May the Lord keep their hearts by his power, through faith, and add to their number such as shall be saved.

After the Church was formed, a number of gentlemen including the trustees of their house and the male members of the church, came forward and adopted articles of association, by which they formed themselves into a religious society, styled the Baptist African Society, Newtown, Nantucket. By the aid of the school fund, they have a public school for six months. In addition to this they are favored with a school of white schooling from the Rev. Mr. Baylies, a missionary among the colored population in Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, and Rhode Island. Thus it appears that the Lord has again revived the cause of truth on that island, where, in ages gone by, he early planted a Baptist church, which lost its visibility in the death of its members, the last of which died about six years since, in the triumph of faith.

This society have the privilege of choosing their school teacher for the six months school. Their object is to secure the labor of a Baptist minister of color, whose education will be sufficient to take charge of their school. The pay he would receive from the school fund, together with what the church and society could raise, would give a man, with a small family, using economy, a comfortable support. It is particularly requested that our brethren abroad, will interest themselves in trying to get some one, as above described, to take the pastoral care of that people.

SETH EWER.

### WESTERN AFRICA.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Liberia, dated November 1st, 1830, to his friend in Boston. Communicated for the Christian Watchman.

Dear Sir,—I have suffered much since my arrival, but God in his mercy has seen proper to spare me, while our talented agent, Dr. Anderson, and three missionaries from the distant land of Germany, have been called from their labors to give an account of their stewardship. The number of deaths also among the new comers, has been quite alarming—*for out of 130, on the two expeditions per Liberia and Montgomery, 50 have died.* Our friends in America are wrong in the idea, that after they pay the passage of an emigrant, no other expense will be necessary; they should bear in mind, that the emigrant is to have the fever of the country, at least, during the whole of which time, he is to be supported.

I am pleased with the face of the country, and also with many of the tribes. They remind me of the different races of Indians in America; though you have none to bear comparison with the Mandingoes and Foulas, the most of whom read and write Arabic fluently. I have not seen many of the latter, but the former are every day coming and departing in great numbers; they are a race of traders, dealing in every thing. They bring considerable specie into the country. Our schools are progressing but slowly, from the want of funds, and suitable instructors. I want to see more of New-England laws and customs. I have been unable to collect but few curiosities as yet, though the country, I believe, has many. I have hardly been off the Cape.

I had almost forgotten to inform you, that this year was once a most celebrated one for the Slave-Trade:—even at this day, we have enough of them a little to the westward and leeward. Be that as it may, you have heard of the death of Don Miguel, the noted slave of whom some mention is made in one of the numbers of the Herald. He was killed in battle with a few of our soldiers, at Little Bossa.

In the United States you believe the Slave Trade is nearly at an end; but far different is the case. *Thousands are annually shipped from the Western coast of Africa.* We have just heard of the capture of a large frigate-built Guinea-man of the Calabar coast, by his Britannic majesty's ship Primrose, after an action of over one hour. One hundred and six were killed on board the slave, and three times were the boarders from the Primrose repulsed. She is now safely in Sierra Leone, with 500 slaves on board; and it was intended to take 12 or 1500 slaves. Part of the crew were on shore at the time, with the first and second officers. We are in daily expectation of our agent, Dr. Meclin, with an expedition.

### From the Genius of Universal Emancipation.

#### O TELL ME NOT I SHALL FORGET.

Oh! tell me not I shall forget,  
Amid the scenes of nature's reign,  
The cheeks with bitter tear-drops wet,  
The hearts whose every thro' is pain.

The wood-bird's merry notes may ring,  
Exulting 'neath the free blue sky;  
And louder still the breeze bring  
The echo of a sister's cry.

The forest brook may sparkle fair,  
And win my heart to love its stream;  
But still it shows me mirror'd there  
The image of a distant scene.

The verdant sod around my feet  
The treasure of its flowers may spread,  
And close embowering branches meet,  
In fresh'ning coolness o'er my head.

Yet not for these, oh! not for these,  
Can I forget the Africa's woe,  
The sighs that float on every breeze,  
The streaming tears that ceaseless flow.

No! though the loveliness of earth  
Hath touched my spirit like a spell,  
And sooth'd me back to joy and mirth,  
When darkness else had round it fell.

Though not the limpet had that droops  
Beneath its weight of morning dew,  
When light the orient zephyr stoops  
To trifle with its petals blue.

Though not a breeze that stirs the grove,  
Or wing that cleaves the summer air,  
But hath a link upon my love,  
Or strikes some chord of feeling there.

Yet think not they can lull my heart,  
To carelessness of human woe;  
Or bid the bitter tears that start  
For Africa's wrongs no longer flow.

GERTRUDE.

### For the Liberator.

MR. EDITOR.—The following article is taken from an English publication, and having never seen it re-published, I think it would be a good piece for the columns of your paper.

LIBERTY.

### THE SLAVE.

#### A FRAGMENT.

'Heaven bless thee, and shower down all its blessings on thee and thine!' said the slave. I had presented him with his liberty. His joy was too great for utterance, and nature being overpowered, he sank senseless on the ground.—He recovered. Gratitude glowed in his eyes, while fortitude endeavored to restrain the tender passion. He bowed his head and thanked me. He had a wife in Africa. Often did he speak of her, and as often would the uplifted eye seem to call Heaven to witness the purity of his love.

I gave him money.—Take it, said I, it will carry thee to thy native home. Fixed in astonishment he gazed upon me. He endeavored to speak, but could not.—It was enough. I was amply paid, and felt a more exquisite sensation than if the Indian had been added to my estate.

The cry of fire echoed through the house; my daughter was in imminent danger. The slave whom I had freed, impelled by gratitude, rushed through the flames—rescued her from danger—brought her safe to my arms, and disappeared.

[COMMUNICATED.]

## A SHORT ADDRESS TO FEMALES OF COLOR.

BELOVED SISTERS—It has been proposed by some of our best friends that the approaching fourth of July be set apart, by us, as a day of humiliation and prayer. My design in addressing you, is to invite you to meet me in the spirit of prayer, on that day. Let not the fear of being called fanatics prevent us from trusting in the blessed Jesus. Come then, my sisters, daughters of a despised race, bring all your wrongs, your cares, your griefs, and prostrate soul and body before the footstool of Jehovah. He is a tender Parent; he is a sympathizing Friend. Oh my sisters, let us pray for a spirit of humility, for charity to our enemies, for gratitude to our God and to the friends he has given us; for the noble few who are advocating, our unpopular cause. Let us pray that the Lord would hasten the time,

When freedom, glorious freedom shall be given  
To every race, complexion, caste and crime,  
And nature's sable hue shall cease to be a crime!

'The Lord has heard the groaning of the oppressed and is come down to deliver.' He will not despise our humble petitions. Oh! no—He is waiting to be gracious, He waits for us to lift up our hearts to Him, even as the heart of one man. O, sister slave, 'call upon Him from amidst thy bonds, for assuredly He will hear thee.' Fear not him; 'the Lord reigns'; trust in Him, 'in the Lord Jehovah, in whom is everlasting strength.' Accept this short address in the love which dictated it, even the love of the gospel of Christ.

ANNA ELIZABETH.

Philadelphia, June 11th 1851.

## PHILANTHROPIC EXAMPLE.

Such is the heading, under which the editor of the *African Repository* introduces a communication, from which the following is extracted. We rejoice to have it in our power to aid in diffusing such information. The name of Dr. Silas Hamilton stands enrolled among the genuine philanthropists of the age. Why was not the name of his equally worthy Lady also mentioned? *Genius of Univer. Emanc.*

'Ten or twelve years ago, Dr. Silas Hamilton, of Mississippi, purchased in the state of Maryland, nine thousand dollars worth of slaves, and employed them for some years on his plantation in the neighborhood of Natchez. He had not owned them long before he felt it his duty to manumit them, but how to accomplish this consistently with the interests of the community, and the happiness of the slaves, was a difficult matter. As the best means of effecting his benevolent designs, he offered them to the American Col. Society, to be transported to Liberia. But they were obliged to refuse them for the want of sufficient funds to bear the expense of their transportation. In 1828 Dr. Hamilton brought them to Cincinnati, and there emancipated them, 22 in number. In 1830 he paid them a visit, and saw painful reason to fear that he had conferred upon them a very equivocal benefit.

But his feelings and the feelings of his amiable wife had become so much interested in their behalf, and in behalf of their unfortunate race, that they determined to devote the remainder of their lives and fortune to the improvement of their condition. To this end, they purposed purchasing land in Illinois, and establishing a labor school to rear up young slaves and qualify them for usefulness in Liberia, by giving them instruction in letters, agriculture, and the mechanic arts, as far as practicable on the plain pursued by the illustrious Follenberg, who lived in Switzerland. Dr. H. informed the writer that he could, without difficulty, procure gratuitously any number of young slaves, say 80 or 100, in Mississippi and Louisiana, from masters who would deem it a privilege to make so good a provision for them without expense to themselves.

Last summer I received a letter from Dr. H. communicating the afflicting intelligence of the death of his wife, who had been his faithful companion and counsellor for upwards of thirty years. This calamity seemed to sever almost the only tie that bound him to this world. He, however, said he had not abandoned his project. He had purchased a tract of land near the junction of the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, was erecting his buildings, and had with him a portion of his emancipated slaves. I have not since heard from him, but think it of importance to communicate even thus much to the public, both for the sake of the example, and that Dr. Hamilton may receive from an enlightened community that encouragement and co-operation which may be necessary to make his philanthropic efforts extensively useful.

## MORE SLAVES EMANCIPATED.

An interesting suit has just terminated in the Circuit Court, at the city of Washington. A family of slaves, (five or six in number) belonging to a person by the name of Dell, a resident of Georgetown was removed, some years since, to the State of Virginia, and within a certain length of time brought back again to the District of Columbia. After their return they were sold to Judge Duval. But on account of their having been removed, as aforesaid, contrary to the laws of Virginia and Maryland, they petitioned for their freedom. A suit was entered, and has long been pending. It terminated on the 19th inst., in the complete emancipation of the slaves. Thus another triumph has been gained for the cause of humanity and justice. A rapid change has lately taken place in public opinion within the District of Columbia. This, we trust, will soon be more openly manifested. The hateful form of slavery is becoming more and more disgusting to the people as they view it in its various shapes, and reflect upon its corrupting tendency. Let the advocates of emancipation persevere in their pious, worthy efforts, and certain success awaits them, at no very distant period.—*Id.*

## SLAVERY RECORD.

From Walsh's Notes on Brazil.

'The exemplary manner in which the paternal duties are performed at home, may mark people as the most fond and affectionate parents; but let them once go abroad, and come within the contagion of Slavery, and it seems to alter the very nature of man; and the father has sold, and still sells, the mother and his children, with as little compunction as he would a sow and her litter of pigs; and he often disposes of them together.

'This deterioration of feeling is conspicuous in many ways among the Brazilians. They are naturally a people of humane and good-natured disposition, and much indignant to cruelty or severity of any kind. Indeed, the manner in which many of them treat their slaves is a proof of this, as it is really gentle and considerate; but the natural tendency to cruelty and oppression in the human heart, is continually evolved by the impurity and uncontrolled license in which they are exercised. I never walked through the streets of Rio, that some house did not present to me the spectacle of a brickwell, where the moans and cries of the sufferers, and the sound of whips and scourges within, announced to me that corporal punishment was being inflicted. Whenever I remarked this to a friend, I was always answered that the refractory nature of the slave rendered it necessary, and no house could properly be conducted unless it was practised; but this is certainly not the case; and the chastisement is constantly applied in the very wantonness of barbarity, and would not, and dared not, be inflicted on the burlesque wretch in society, if he was not a slave, and so put out of the pale of pity.

'Immediately joining our house was one occupied by a mechanic, from which the most dismal cries and moans constantly proceeded. I entered the shop one day, and found it was occupied by a saddler, who had two negro boys working at his business. He was a starchy, cadaverous-looking man, with a dark aspect; and he had cut from his leather a scourg like a Russian knot, which he held in his hand, and was in the act of exercising on one of the naked children in an inner room; and this was the cause of the moans and cries we heard every day, and almost all day long.'

In this kidnapping—In hopes of stumbling on a reward, B. arrests an Ethiopian, and commits him to prison on suspicion of his being a slave. No evidence is offered of his being such, but is constantly sent to the stocks for no reason. No one claims him, and he must now be sold for his jail fees. C. purchases him at the jailer's sale for one dollar and sells him to a trader for four hundred dollars, and the unfortunate finds himself transferred from the Washington to the Alexandria jail for safe keeping, till an opportunity is offered of sending him to the southern market. This case happened a few days since in this city. What should society award to the wretch who could buy a fellow-creature for one man, with a few dollars, and sell him into hopeless bondage for four hundred? No speculation! We wish our distant readers to bear in mind that these things are done under the sanction of laws passed by their representatives. They should therefore look to it. 'Hail Columbia!!!'—*Am. Spectator.*

**Fugitive Slaves.**—We mentioned yesterday the killing of Capt. Hand on Cape Island by some fugitive slaves. Our boatsmen report that five men, two women and two children (blacks) landed on Staten Island on Saturday last in a boat about 23 to 30 feet long, built of pitch pine, sharp at both ends, which had in her two sails, two pine oars and a small anchor and rope attached to it. They sold the boat and its contents. They told several different stories as to where they came from, one was they were from Nanticoke, and that they belonged to a schr. that was cast away. An Egg Harbor schr. fell in with them outside and towed them inside the Hook. When last seen they were with a negro belonging to Staten Island, on the road towards the ferry on the north side of Staten Island. It is inferred with much probability that they are the identical fugitives above referred to.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

## JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.

## THE ROSE.

Mrs Jones one day told the younger girls in her school, that she would give a beautiful rose in her school, to the one who was most industrious. When school was done, she called up Betsy Forbes and gave the rose to her. Little Betsy was delighted; she thought she had never seen anything so handsome in her life. 'What a pretty color it is!' said she, 'how sweet it smells, and how soft the leaves are!'

Mrs J. It is very beautiful; and do you know, Betsy, that no man or woman in the whole world could make one like it?

B. I never thought whether they could or not.

Mrs J. You can tell me I suppose, who did make this rose?

B. God made everything.

Mrs J. Yes, and this beautiful rose is one of the things that God has made. He gave it this beautiful color, and this sweet smell. Do you know how I got this rose, Betsy?

B. Did it not come from a garden?

Mrs J. Yes. Do you know how they grow in a garden?

B. I have seen roses growing on a bush?

All the other girls who were standing around Mrs Jones, called out, 'So have I; So have I.'

Mrs J. Well, then, you will understand better what I am going to tell you about it. Did you ever see the red berries that come on the bushes after the roses are gone?

B. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs J. Each of those berries is full of round

yellow seeds. A great many years ago, I put some of those seeds into the ground in my garden. After they had been in the ground a long time, I saw that they had been in the ground a long time, I saw some little green leaves peeping up out of the place where I had put one of the seeds. They were growing out of the little seed, and they grew bigger and bigger, and more leaves grew from the little stalk, and then little branches, and at last it grew into a great bush, and now I have roses on it every summer.

B. It is very curious that a great bush should grow out of a little seed.

Anne Smith. But where did the bush come from? It could not have been inside the seed.

Mrs J. I will tell you all I can about it. You know that the bottom of rosebushes and other plants, in the earth, is what is called the root, which is a great many brownish sort of threads. Well, inside the little seed, there was a very, very little tiny root and some very, very little leaves, folded up so small that you could not see them. The root gets something from the earth which makes the leaves grow larger, and makes the root itself grow larger too. The leaves, the stalks and the roses—every part of the plant is fed by the root with something that the root gets from the earth, and so it grows larger and larger.

A. It is very strange that anything should come out of the earth, and be turned into green leaves and red roses.

Mrs J. Yes, it is very wonderful. We cannot understand how it is.

B. O, Mrs Jones, I remember something in a hymn about it.

Mrs J. What is it? You may say it.

B. 'How doth the rose draw its crimson from the dark brown earth, or the lily its shining white?' I never saw a lily.

Jane Carter. I saw some once in Mrs Murray's garden. They grew at the top of a stalk, as tall as I am, and were large white flowers, and were very beautiful.

Mrs J. The wisest persons in the world do not know how it is that roses and lilies, and other plants and flowers grow up out of the earth, and would not know how to make this rose. God has made every plant so that it draws something from the earth, which is fit to make it grow and to make the flowers come on it—different kinds of flowers on different plants. We can put the seeds into the earth, and the earth, and the air, and the sunshine, and the rain, all together, make them grow—we do not know how.

B. If I can get some rose seeds I will put some into the earth, and see if they will grow into a bush. How many seeds will it take to make a bush?

Mrs J. (Smiling.) Only one. Every rose seed if it grows will make one bush. But they do not always grow, the seeds are not always good; I do not think it would be worth while for you to try, for it would take a great many years for a seed to grow into a large bush, if it grew at all. I will give each of you a lupine seed if you have any thing you can put it in, and if you take care of it, it will most likely grow.

All the girls said they had something they could put their seed into; either a flower pot, or a broken tea pot, or a little corner of the yard.

Mrs J. You must mind and always keep the earth a little wet. After the seed has been planted in the earth about a week, you will see two pretty large thick leaves come up just the shape of the seed. Indeed it will be almost the whole seed that will come up except the root part which will grow down into the earth. Between these two thick leaves there will be other leaves folded up. These will gradually spread out, and grow larger, and a stalk will grow up, and more leaves. Then the flower buds will come, these will open and you will have pretty blue or pink flowers on your lupine. At last the flowers will die, and just where the flowers grew there will be pods like a bean, and inside those pods there will be seeds like those I have just given you.

B. And if we plant those seeds will they grow?

Mrs J. Yes, if you wait till they are ripe, and then pick them, and plant them next spring, they will grow and make new plants just like the plants you took them from.

A. S. And then I suppose the new plants would have more seeds, which would make more plants, and so it would go on.

J. C. It is very curious, I think.

B. Do all plants have seeds and grow from seeds?

Mrs J. Yes, all kinds of plants, though from some you can get new plants in other ways beside planting seeds. After the flowers come the seeds, and if the seeds are sowed in the ground, they grow into the same kind of plant that they came from.

B. Are trees plants?

Some of the girls laughed at this question of little Betsy's, but very goodnaturedly, so she did not mind it.

Mrs J. Yes, everything that grows in the ground is a plant.

A. S. I wonder if I ever saw the seed of a tree?

Mrs J. Yes, a great many times, and eaten them too I dare say.

A. Eat seeds? I am sure I did not know it.

Mrs J. Did you never eat any chestnut?

A. O, yes, but I did not know that they were seeds.

Mrs J. All kinds of nuts are seeds of different kinds of nut trees, and would produce the same kind of tree again, if they were planted.

J. C. There is another seed, that we have all seen, which comes from a tree.

A. Perhaps we do not all know that it is a seed, though you may know it.

J. Yes, you do, you call it a seed.

B. O, I know, Apple seeds.

Mrs J. Yes, I believe you all know that apples grow on a tree.

B. I am sure, when I was eating some apple seeds to day, I did not think that any body could make one of them grow into a tree, by just putting it into the ground. Only think, a great tree, and I was eating up little trees.

Mrs J. Yes, all the apple trees have grown from such seeds. That is the way people get new trees for the old ones die in time. They plant the seeds in the ground, but it takes a great many years before they grow large enough to bear apples. Then there are nut trees, and many other kinds of trees, that grow wild in the woods without any body's planting them. They all bear seeds which fall off from the tree. When any seed happens to fall into a place fit for it to grow in, it comes up, and so there are always young trees to take the place of the old ones when they die. But, children, you must go home now, for I have not time to talk to you any longer. But first, if you remember it, Jane, you may repeat some more of the hymn of which Betsy said one sentence. Repeat any part you think these little ones will understand.

J. 'How doth the rose draw its crimson from the dark brown earth; or the lily its shining white? How can a small seed contain a plant? How doth every plant know its season when to put forth?'—'Every plant produceth its like. An ear of corn will not grow from an acorn; nor will a grape stem produce cherries; but every one springeth from its proper seed. Lo! these are part of His works; and a little portion of his wonders. There is little need that I should tell you of God, for every thing speaks of him.'

## BOSTON,

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1851.

Extracts of a letter from the Editor, dated Philadelphia, June 10, 1851.

'I spent the Sabbath and a portion of Monday at New-Haven. Of Mr Jocelyn, it would be difficult to speak in exaggerated terms. As a speaker, he is full of energy and power; his delivery is excellent, and his voice pleasant and sonorous. He has labored for the temporal and spiritual good of the colored people in that city, more than six years, comparatively without fee or reward; and it may now be said, that, as a body, in no place in the Union is their situation so comfortable, or the prejudices of community weaker against them. Sabbath afternoon, twelve colored persons were added to Mr J's church. The scene was transcendently impressive. There were some of the blessed fruits of that glorious revival which is overspreading the land, and which is working with great power among all classes and denominations in New-Haven. So let it spread, till the kingdoms of this world become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ.

'The site, selected for the location of the contemplated College, is one of the most beautiful spots I have ever seen. No other part of New-Haven can compare with it.

'Only fifteen delegates, from five states, have assembled together, in consequence of the imperfect and limited notice which was given of the meeting. These delegates are remarkable for their gentlemanly appearance, and conduct their debates with great freedom, urbanity and talent. On Wednesday afternoon, Messrs Tappan, Jocelyn and myself, addressed the Convention on the subject of the new College. A committee was appointed to consult with us, and to report forthwith to the Convention. Yesterday they reported favorably, and the whole day was consumed in an animated debate upon the report. Suffice it to say, all the delegates but one were in favor of the scheme. Some diversity of sentiment existed, as to the place of location; but a large majority, after hearing our reasons for giving a preference to New-Haven, coincided with us in opinion. The plan agreed to is, for the colored people to raise \$10,000, and the white to raise a similar sum. There are to be seven trustees of the College, (four of them colored) to be chosen by the subscribers to the institution.

'Depend upon it, great things are in embryo. The colored people begin to feel their strength and to use it. The proceedings of this Convention, when published, and I will send them on as soon as may be, will command the attention of the whole country, and operate upon the colored population with the power of electricity. Whether or not the Convention will rise this week, is uncertain.'



CONDUCT OF THE SLAVES AT FAYETTEVILLE.

The editors of the North Carolina Journal and Carolina Observer, among other particulars which they gave concerning the late distressing fire at that place, say,

The slaves and other colored population deserve great credit for their conduct on that eventful day; there was nothing like a riot or disorder among them, but they all seemed to work with a zeal and intrepidity which manifested a hearty sympathy in the common cause, and that devotion to the interests of their masters, so remarkable in the African character, before a selfish and false humanity had instilled into his bosom the poison of discontent, and roused his feelings from those whom God had appointed him to serve.

While we record with pleasure this tribute to the good conduct of the children of Africa, we cannot but express our regret that this occasion should be seized for a most groundless accusation against all who have raised their voices against Southern oppression. The truth is, that wherever slavery exists, it always has produced and always must produce discontent among its victims. There is any desire among any considerable part of the population of the Northern States to aggravate this discontent, or to fan it into a flame of insurrection, we totally deny. Let the citizens of the Southern States read the pages in which the story of Egyptian, Grecian, Roman, and West Indian Slavery is recorded, or even their own annals, and they will find that slaves have always been uneasy, that they have always been in the habit of running away from their masters on every convenient opportunity, that they have often murdered their oppressors, and have burst forth into insurrections whenever they have found their situation intolerable. It is idle to ascribe this conduct of slaves to the advice of their friends, when its obvious cause is to be found in the pressure of their sufferings, especially when we consider that slaves have been much more disaffected in ages and countries when no sympathy was felt for them in any quarter, than they are now among us, when it is supposed, and we trust not without reason, that the public is beginning to feel some interest in their situation.

MORTALITY AT LIBERIA.

The following account from the Boston Gazette, confirms the statements in the letter from Liberia, published on the first page. Is it true benevolence to urge the free people of color to remove to this pestilential climate?

Capt Waters of the schooner Freedom, which arrived at Salem on the 4th inst. informs that intelligence was received at Port Praya, by the Henry Eckford from Liberia, the first of April, that 63 emigrants had died out of the 83 who went out in the Valador, in December last.—About one half of the poor blacks sent to Africa from this country by the Colonization Society meet a speedy death.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION. An amendment to the Constitution of Massachusetts in order to reduce the number of Representatives, has been proposed in the house by a majority of 299 to 104. By this amendment every town will be entitled to one representative for twelve hundred inhabitants, and to an additional representative for every twenty four hundred inhabitants beyond that number. Every town containing less than twelve hundred inhabitants is to be joined to some other town to form a representative district. The representation is to be regulated every tenth year by the legislature, and the number entitling to a representative may be increased so as to prevent the house from ever exceeding three hundred and fifty in number.

The alteration proposed in the Constitution, though it does not sufficiently reduce the number of the house, is a decided improvement on the present system, and may perhaps, if adopted, hereafter lead to a change which will produce a still farther reduction.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM. The recent elections in Great Britain show a great gain in the cause of parliamentary reform. The London Courier of the 11th, reports the election of members from 240 places, of the 268 which have the right of election, and these give a majority of 112 members in favor of reform. Another account computes the gain in favour of reform, compared with the representation of the same places in the last Parliament, to be 94. It was anticipated that the final result would give 120 majority out of the side of reform.

THE POLES. Accounts from Poland are extremely contradictory. We do not see much reason for believing that any late important action had been fought. It is stated under dates from Warsaw of April 26, that Gen. Dwernicki in Volhynia had completely beaten Gen. Rudiger, and taken 12 pieces of cannon with many prisoners, including Gen. Rudiger himself. Accounts from Vienna on the 26th, state that Gen. Dwernicki had been beaten near Doubo, and obliged to retreat across Styria, and entrench himself. A letter from Warsaw of April 28, states that the main armies of both parties were near Siedlec, and that there were skirmishes every day. Hopes were entertained that Gen. Skrzynecki would outmaneuver Gen.

Dietsch, and oblige him to retreat. The cholera morbus had appeared at Warsaw, but it appeared to have lost part of its original virulence.

LONDON, May 8. Melancholy death of Admiral Sir Joseph Yorke, Capt Young, R. N., Capt Brady, R. N., and Mr Chandler, Captain of the Royal Yacht Club, in Stoke's Bay, near Portsmouth, on Thursday last. The above distinguished individuals and friends were sailing in a small yacht in Stoke's Bay on their way to Southampton on Thursday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, when a tremendous shower of hail, accompanied with lightning and thunder, overtook the boat, and the lightning it is supposed struck the ill-fated party, for the boat immediately upset, and all four were shortly afterwards found dead and floating on the surface of the water. The bodies were immediately conveyed to the residence of the unfortunate Capt. Brady, at Hamble to await the inquest.

FAMINE IN THE WEST OF IRELAND. The Right Rev Dr Machall, a Roman Catholic Bishop has published a letter to Earl Grey in behalf of the suffering poor of the West part of Ireland. 'Famine,' he says, is extending its ravages in Mayo; and it is, my Lord, my painful duty to communicate through you to His Majesty's government, that already some lives have become the victims of this calamity. On last week, having visited a distant parish of this diocese, I learned the afflicting news that contagion, the effect of want, prevailed to a great extent; that in one instance the father, mother, and three children were stretched on the same bed, without a morsel of nourishment, or a penny to procure it, or a human being to go in quest of relief, but as it was administered by the casual visits of some charitable neighbors; and that the first intimation the father received of the death of his wife, was from the lips of the sucking babe, being besmeared with the blood, which, instead of milk, it extracted from the breast of its deceased mother!

Terrible Explosion.—A Rio Janeiro paper of April 13, contains an account of a violent thunder storm, which descended upon port Alegre on the 11th of March. The rain fell in torrents, and the lightning struck in several places. A powder-house owned by a league from the city, containing 37,500 pounds of powder, was struck and blown to atoms. The explosion shook the whole city, like an earthquake. The houses on the margin of the river fell the shock most, and every building received more or less injury. The woods in the immediate vicinity were swept down, and the largest trees torn up by the roots. At a distance of 16 or 20 rods from the magazine, a military guard was quartered, and although the building which they were in was greatly injured, particularly in the roof, not a single soldier suffered any material harm. Several cattle, which happened to be near, were killed.

On the 15th ult. in the debate on West India negro slavery, in the British house of commons, Dr. Lushington stated that the free people of color, in the island of Jamaica, possessed seventy thousand slaves, and had authorized him to consent to a measure for the emancipation of those slaves, if it should be considered necessary.

Steam Boat Explosion.—The boiler of the steam boat Gen. Jackson, Capt. Vanderbilt, exploded on Tuesday afternoon at Grassy Point on the Hudson river, 35 miles from New-York. There were between 30 and 40 persons on board, of whom 15 were seriously injured, and a man and a boy killed. The boat sunk soon after the accident. She was a small boat which passed between New-York and Sing Sing and Peekskill, and sometimes carried 200 passengers.

There was a countryman on board the Gen. Jackson, who was blown to a considerable height, and fell into the river, where he was picked up with but little injury. He was ascending the gangway from the cabin, at the time of the explosion; but he says he heard nothing of it, and while supposing himself just stepping on the deck, he was surprised to find people falling on out of the water.

This was a second escape of one of the gentlemen on board, he having been a passenger in the Washington at the time of her late disaster.

Orang Outang.—We understand that the female Orang Outang, lately brought to this city from Batavia, is recovering from her late illness. This sickness was occasioned by her own indiscretion in going to the medicine chest, and taking a quantity of opium, which came near killing her. She will probably soon be well enough to be seen by those who may call on her. We learn that she has a strong resemblance to the human form, and that she has long arms which nearly reach the ground when she stands erect, with long fingers, well formed ears, flat nose, small chin and good teeth. Her feet is deformed by a large toe in place of the heel. She eats and drinks like a human being, and walks erect. She is sensibly affected by cold, and is fond of being folded about her person.—Dai. Adv.

ITEMS. Rail Road Travelling.—During the month of May, twelve thousand four hundred and eighty nine passage tickets were paid for by persons who travelled on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road between Baltimore, and Elliott's Mills; 1400 of those passages were only half the distance—the average value of each ticket was 31 1-4 cents—the average number 400 per day. Ornithological Match.—In the parish near Edinburgh, the whole neighborhood has been put in a flutter. Miss Henrietta Peacock, espoused to Mr. Robin Sparrow, the bridesman being Mr. Philip Hawk, and the bridesmaid Miss Larkins. The marriage lines were extracted by J. Crow, Esq. Session-clerk!

A Good Customer.—It is stated in a paper printed "during the war," that Mr. Salsburgh Nickerson, of Barnstable, has had 14 children married by one clergyman, and has one more who is soon to give the minister another job in that line!

On the 20th according to the Worcester Yeoman, the dwelling of Mr. Whitney, Winchendon, Mass. was struck by lightning, the chimney rent from top to bottom, and the bricks scattered about every room. Seven people were in doors, most of whom were killed, but recovered. Mr Whitney was buried in the rubbish, and for some hours after being taken into the air, was senseless. The hair on one side of her head was scorched and the color changed, a red streak reached from her head to her foot. She is now in a fair way of recovery.

It is twenty-three years since the first number of the Newport, R. I. Mercury was published, by James, brother of Benjamin Franklin, June 12th, 1758.

Wholesale.—By a law in Ohio, if a man treats a voter to obtain his vote for office, he forfeits the office if he is elected. The new elected Sheriff of Stark County has lately been ousted under this law, and a new election.

MR VAN BUREN. The New York Gazette of Monday states that Mr Van Buren was in that city on Sunday, that he had received his appointment to the court of St James, and that Captain Gregory of the United States ship Falmonth will have ready time during the voyage to Mr Van Buren goes out in the Falmonth. He will have abundant time during the voyage to represent the Ontario Repealers, says that Charles Butler, Esq of Geneva, is to be Mr Van Buren's Secretary of Legation.—Boston Cou.

Boys' Asylum Boston.—The managers acknowledge the receipt of \$7,482.95 as the results of their recent appeal to the citizens, and 624 annual subscribers at \$3 each. This will enable the managers to replace their deficiencies, and to extend in some degree the benefits of the Asylum, so long as the list of annual Subscribers remains undiminished.

Relief to Fayetteville.—Meetings have been held and large collections made for the Fayetteville sufferers, in many of the principal towns; and much more help is needed. A general meeting of the citizens of Boston was held on Friday last, which appointed a committee of 51 to receive and forward donations. The committee is out on a draft for \$2000 the same evening in anticipation of the receipts, and the collections are proceeding.

It is estimated that the number of panes of glass destroyed by the hail storm at Portland 30th ult. was 20,460; which at 15 cents amounts to over \$3000, all done in two minutes; the greatest number in any one building was 290.

Distressing.—We are informed that a dwelling house occupied by Mr George Weaver, situated at the extreme north part of the town, was entirely consumed by fire yesterday, and that a child six years of age perished in the flames. The house was a two story building and was owned by Mr Isaac Vincent.—New Bedford Mercury.

Melancholy Casualty.—The Buffalo Journal states that on Sunday before last, Mr Phiny Martindale was swept from the deck of a canal boat by the bridge at the guard lock in that village and drowned. Mr Martindale was a citizen of Greenfield, Mass. and was returning home after an absence of several weeks.

BOARDING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the respectable persons of COLOR, in this city and elsewhere, who may wish

BOARDING AND LODGING, in a genteel family, for a day, week, or longer time, they can be accommodated at No. 19, POWELL STREET, (Between Fifth and Sixth streets.)

Every attention will be paid to render Boarders comfortable. PETER GARDNER. Philadelphia, June 11, 1831.

PROSPECTUS OF THE LIBERATOR, A WEEKLY JOURNAL, Published in Boston, Mass. and devoted to the cause of African Emancipation.

Emancipation is the order of the day. Glory to God in the highest, that the rights of man are beginning to be universally understood, asserted and obtained—that free inquiry is abroad everywhere, shaking the towers of civil and ecclesiastical domination, opening the prison doors, giving freedom to the captive, and regenerating the world. Nations are born in a day with liberty and revolution is marching onward with an earthquake's step, and thrones are crumbling to the dust, and fetters are everywhere falling, and truth is vanquishing error, and nations are joining in marriage, and people of every tribe and tongue and color are shouting LIBERTY AND EQUALITY NOW—LIBERTY AND EQUALITY FOREVER! It is right that it should be so. It is right that man should be, as he was made, but a little lower than the angels. To degrade him to

the servitude and condition of a beast, is a flagrant insult to the Creator, and a war upon mankind. An oppressor is a hateful object; his claims are monstrous; he deserves unmingled execration; he is without excuse.

In this boasted land of equality and republicanism, two millions of human beings are bowed down to the dust under a despotism for which antiquity has no parallel. Their carcasses are daily thrown to the fowls of heaven; their blood drenches the ground which they till; their sighs freight every wind; they are beaten with whips; they are lacerated with red hot brands; they are torn asunder at the sacrifice of every natural and domestic relation; they are sold like cattle; they are scantily fed with the coarsest aliment; their nudity is but half concealed by rags. But, more than all, and worse than all this—terrible as it is—they are immortal beings, but the eyes of their souls are put out; they are rational beings, but their intellects are crippled; they are accountable beings, but the light of the gospel is hid from their vision.

It is the design of the Liberator to overthrow this horrible servitude, and to break these fetters. The enterprise is great, but it is not desperate; the difficulties in the way are numerous, but the probabilities of victory are more abundant. We expect to conquer through the majesty of public opinion; our hope is on God, and on the moral power of the nation. A slavery in its origin was a national crime, so likewise is its removal a national duty. One State cannot meet it single-handed; one section of the country cannot destroy it. The people, the whole people, must engage in the work; every man, and every woman, and every child. We have all committed the act of oppression, directly or indirectly; there is innocent blood upon our garments, there is stolen property on our houses; and every one of us has an account to settle with the present generation of blacks.

In this country, too, more than three hundred thousand free people of color are virtually deprived of the rights and immunities of citizens. The Liberator will contend earnestly for their complete enfranchisement, and for their social, political, intellectual and religious advancement. It will interpose public injustice, attack private prejudice, and expose the tyranny of law.

The first number of the Liberator was issued January 1, 1831, without a subscriber. Its patronage has steadily and flatteringly increased, by voluntary subscriptions, up to the present time. Its character is sufficiently developed to render an exposition unnecessary. A portion of the sheets is devoted to literary, miscellaneous and moral subjects, and to domestic and foreign intelligence.

Appalling as is the evil of slavery, the press is able to cope with it; and without the agency of the press, no impression can be made, no plan perfected, no victory achieved. Our appeal is directed to this community—to this State—to New-England—to the whole nation. Shall it be made in vain?

Editors of newspapers, who are friendly to the cause of emancipation, are requested to give this Prospectus a gratuitous insertion in their columns. The favor will be gratefully reciprocated. GARRISON & KNAPP.

CONDITIONS.

The Liberator is printed every Saturday, on a neat sheet and in a handsome manner, at \$2 per annum. No subscription will be received for a shorter period than six months.

Every individual who procures and becomes responsible for five subscribers, will be entitled to a sixth copy. Boston, June, 1831.

JOHN B. PERO, NO. 2 & 3, In rear of Dock Square, near the City Tavern, BOSTON,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, FOR SALE, COLOGNE and Lavender Waters, of first quality, wholesale and retail.

Also, just received, a fresh supply of the following prime articles, viz. Otto of Rose, Macassar and Antioque Oil, Milk of Roses, Bear's Oil, Coronet Oil, Essence of Orange, Essence Soap, Lemon and Bergamot, Russia Berry Grease, French Roll and Pot Pomatum, Naples, English, Windsor, Palm, Transparent, Castile and Sancy Soap; Shoe, Head, Clothes and Teeth Brushes; Swart's Down Powder Puffs; Emerson's and Pomroy's Strops, Fine Teal, Pocket and Dress Combs, Court Plainizer, Real French Hair Powder, Playing Cards, Old English Razors, H. Burke's de Waide and Butcher's Superior do. Shaving Boxes, Gentlemen's Shaving Soap, first quality, from Windsor, England; Rose do. Wash Balls, Tooth Picks, Penknives, Scissors, Calf Skin Pocket Books and Wallets, Pencils and Cases, Tooth Powder, Pocket Almanack, Snuff Boxes, Curing Tongue, Large and Small Blackball, Day and Night, and Pocket Blacking, Warren's do. Hayden's do. Silver plated Pencil Cases, Collars, Stocks, Stiffeners, Gloves, Rouge, German Hones, Britanica and Wooden Lath Ring Boxes, Light Boxes, Tweezers, Dominos, Scratches and Carls, Hair Pins, &c. An extensive assortment of articles requisite for gentlemen travelling. N. B. Razors and Penknives put in ample order at short notice. March 26. cop4m

LITERARY.

PRAYER.

Go, when the morning shineth,
Go, when the noon is bright,
Go, when the eve declineth,

Remember all who love thee,
All who are loved by thee ;
Pray too for those who hate thee,

Then for thyself in meekness,
A blessing humbly claim,
And link with each petition

Oh, if it's e'er denied thee
In solitude to pray,
Should holy thoughts come o'er thee,

When friends are round thy way ;
Even then the silent breathing
Of thy spirit raised above,

Oh ! not a joy or blessing
With this can we compare,
The power that he hath given us

When e'er thou pin'st in address,
Before His footstool fall ;
And remember in thy gladness

THE THREE HOMES.

'Where is thy home?' I asked a child
Who, in the morning air,
Was twining flowers most sweet and wild,

'Where is thy home?' I asked of one
Who bent with flushing face,
To hear a warrior's tender tone

'Where is thy home, thou lonely man?'
I asked a pilgrim grey,
Who came with furrowed brow, and wan,

SABBATH EVENING.
Closing Sabbath! Ah, how soon
Have thy sacred moments pass'd ;

What is the report it bears
To the secret place of God?
Does it speak of worldly cares,

Could we hope the day was spent
Holly, with constant heart,
We might yield it up content,

Time is like a fashionable host,
That slightly shakes his parting guest by the hand ;
And with his arm outstretch'd, as he would fly,

MISCELLANEOUS.
IRONICAL DEFENCE OF DRUNKENNESS.

The pupils of a school for colored children in Philadelphia had a public exhibition in the First African Presbyterian Church in that city, on the 27th of April. The Philadelphia speaks — the male and female children spoke orations and dialogues in the presence of a numerous audience ; and in general they acquitted themselves well. No company of white children in any common English school would, on an average, have done better.

'I have the pleasure of addressing this audience on the numerous advantages of drunkenness ; and on the disadvantages of modern temperance societies, the disadvantages of modern temperance societies, which really threaten, (would you believe it?) to banish rum and whiskey from our land.

This rum is, you all know, a world of care, toil, sorrow, and vexation ; and it has been long long a question, how we may escape these, and drink ardent spirits freely, has a wonderful tendency to deliver men from the troubles of this life. I have seen a man well corned with old stuff, so perfectly free from care, that he would lie down quietly like a rag, and beside a cellar door, or even in the gutter, and he would not care for any body or any thing.

Many are the domestic troubles to which mankind are liable ; but let a man get half sea-sick, and then he can kiss a scolding wife, and smile on any ragged and half starved children, without any anxiety for the future. Good drink is said to be meat, drink, and lodging to him that is fond of it.

Now in this miserable life, these temperance societies, of which we hear so much, are putting a stop to the use of ardent spirits, and of course they take away all the solace of good gin, all the advantages of rum, and we shall be brought by the tyrannical fashion, to the deplorable necessity of drinking cold water, tea and coffee.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.
Facts from the Report.—It appeared from the report that according to the best information that they had obtained, the committee concluded that there have been formed on the plan of abstinence from the use of ardent spirit, more than 8000 Temperance Societies—18 of them are state societies—

SLEEP AND DEATH.
What if it should be found, as the infidel cannot deny it may be, that death suspends not existence, so much as one night's sleep? At the close of each day we see the powers of man prostrate—weakness and lassitude come over the frame.

becoming drunkards, the 300,000 members of temperance societies in the United States may in the same time have saved from becoming drunkards, more than 10,000.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Cornelius, and seconded by Bradford Sumner, Esq.
Resolved, That the Report, a part of which has been read, be accepted, and printed under the direction of the executive committee.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Alden, and seconded by Rev. Dr. Fay.
Resolved, That the use of ardent spirit, by persons in health, is a manifest violation of the laws of life, and as such ought to be abandoned by the whole community.

On motion of Professor Hitchcock, seconded by Rev. Dr. Beecher.
Resolved, That the traffic in ardent spirit, as an article of luxury or diet is inconsistent with the Christian religion, and ought to be abandoned throughout the Christian world.

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On motion of Rev. Dr. Alden, and seconded by Rev. Dr. Fay.
Resolved, That the use of ardent spirit, by persons in health, is a manifest violation of the laws of life, and as such ought to be abandoned by the whole community.

On motion of Professor Hitchcock, seconded by Rev. Dr. Beecher.
Resolved, That the traffic in ardent spirit, as an article of luxury or diet is inconsistent with the Christian religion, and ought to be abandoned throughout the Christian world.

FREE GROCERY STORE, PHILADELPHIA.

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

SUGARS—West India, received from Porto Rico ; retailing price from 5 to 12 1/2 cents per lb.—Guatemala and Canton, White ; retailing price from 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 cents per lb.—Lump and Loaf, manufactured from East India and Maple Sugar ; retailing price from 16 to 18 cents per lb.

LAMP WICK—manufactured from the same ; retailing price 25 cents per lb.
SPANISH, HALF-SPANISH & COMMON SEGARS, & SMOKING & CHEWING TOBACCO—manufactured from St Domingo, Ohio, Connecticut and Kentucky Tobacco.

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

Within a few years, the proprietor has travelled much, and had to depend somewhat upon the assistance of others to conduct the work. He pledges himself, however, that the publication shall not cease, but with the cessation of the labor of his own hands, will furnish the means of issuing a single sheet per annum. He further pledges himself, that the great fundamental principles, hitherto advocated in this work, shall be steadily maintained.

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

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