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LYDIA WHIF, at
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THE BALM OF ysentery, summer com-os. The subscriber cap Bilm in those who may y or Cholera Morber, as cided success, in all case tered, for either of the tring the prevalence of ty, it was given in many even attacked with the land the effect of beeck-stream and the commender of the com-served at the commender of the com-served at the commender of the com-served at the commender of the com-tendary recommender.

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forms the inhabitants of tenus them too highly to He will continue his retheir accommodation, has no No 22, Joy's Building, lice: where he will teach at of writing, in the jamuer. Specimens and cen at his room, which be

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WILLIAM LLOTD CARRISON AND ISAAC RUAPP, PUBLISHERS. 50. 69.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.]

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

ISATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1832.

ANNUAL COLLECTION

TEXTS ON SLAVERY.

When I am indulging in my views of American prospects, and American liberty, it is notifying to be told that in that very country, a large portion of the people are always it is a dark spot on the face of the nation. Such a state of things cannot always exist." П.

"Slavery is one annual supplied mass of corrup-tion, cruelty and crime. We maintain that very man who takes the oath of office in these States, and yet holds a slave, is guilty of whitial and corrupt perjury; and that, as the gopel of Christ is true and obligatory, every negre stealer who professes to be a Christian, is a condescript or a staunch hypocrito."— Rec. G. Boirus

We are by no means indifferent to the expodency of the case. On the contrary, we think purelyes prepared to prove, by fair reassing and by ascertained fact, that the expediency of the thing is all on-our side; that restricts are accurately as the contract of the contrac

They do not recognise the false principle, that cheatation, as a preparation for freedom, must precede emancipation; or that an ameliaration of the slaves' condition should be a substitute for it. on the contrary, THEY IN.

SIST UPON UNPROGRASTINATEDE:
MANCIPATION, as a right which is unplaced with the contraction of the slaves' condition should be a substitute for it. on the contrary, THEY IN.

SIST UPON UNPROGRASTINATEDE: Might be substituted by the contraction of which is, in their opinion, the first and most with a property of the contraction of the cont

VII.

What would you say to a man, in private life, who should pretend to be no thief, because he only bought stolen goods; or that. he was no villain, because he did not forge a deed limself, but only paid another to do it, and enjoyed the estate by that honorable security? the control of the co

VIII.

UIII.

Does emanejation from slavery imply emacipation from lave. Does emancipation from lave. Does emancipation from laveless type from compulsory unremanerated labor, under the lash of the cartwin,—imply emancipation from all responsibility and moral restraint? Were slavery extunguished, the same laws which restrain and punish crime in the writer population, would sall restrain and punish crime in the BLACK population.—Mrs. Heyrick.

IX.

We are told that the system of slavery should be mitigated, and that a course of a-mediane the old be mitigated, and that a course of a-mediane the old be pursued with a view to 18 had abolition. It appears to me, Sir, to be as clear as sunshine that no effectual mitigation of slavery is ever to be expected,—that the nature and eigenvalues of the case for a stare and eigenvalues of the case for the case for the same proposed in the old, and appears to the solid course of the case for the case for the case of the case for the case for the case of the case of the case for the case of the case IX.

Sade a state of things cannot always exist.—Lifegette.

II.

There are in the world two principles, force and reason. They stand in an inverse proposition to each other. When on cannot receive force must prove stay.

It is a crime to go to Africa, and steal a man, and make him a slave. For two-centures of the fault of reason but of the fault of reason but of the fault of reason but of the stay of th

'Slavery is so vile and miserable an estate of man, and so directly opposite to the generous temper and courage of our nation, that it is hardly to be conceived that an Englishman, much less a gentleman, should plead for it.'—

Locke.'

much less a gentleman, should plead for it."

Locke."

XIII.

'A negro child is born to-day. What right on earth have we to say, that that child shall be a slave? I want to know by what authority we act, under what warrant we proceed, when we say, that that-child shall ear the bitter bread, and do the bitter bread, and do the bitter bread, and the same is "The father is mine; the mother is mine; and therefore the child is mine." That is, you have made his parents eat the bitter bread, and do the bitter labor of slaves; and this crime which you have committed against his parents, is to be your apology for the crime which you design to commit against him."—Fived! Burton.

'Per it is not, no, Athunians' it is not pes-sible to found a lasting power upon injustice, perjury and treachery. These may perhaps succeed for once, and borrow awhile from hope a gay and flourishing appearance. But time betrays their weakness, and they fall low tim of themselves. For a should have the greatest farmed the grounds and princi-ples of actions should be just and true. —Le-land's Demosthenes, Oral. ii.

XVI.

'The persons who can imagine that the practice of slavery in this country, considered in all its consequences, connexions, and tendencies, productive of the happiness of markind, must allow that the direct way to increase their happiness, is by every possible means to increase their misery.'—Parsons.

"XVII.

"They tall us that they see a progressive danger of bringing about emancipation. The principle has begun similar been as progressive the side of the side

X.

iiibi, and violates the normal law, are truthe
more—it speaks a few of God where either
was shewn into his library; and
for him there, took up Gleeroy
for him there, took up Gleeroy
was shewned by the control of the control of

which does not either directly or which Clarkon.

XXI.

It is quite evident, that out slave system will be abolished, and that its supporters will hereafter be regarded with the same pablic feelings, as he who wat an advocate of the slave-trade is now. How is it that legislators, or that roblish user, are said willing that biography and the same pablic feelings, as the same pablic feelings and the same pablic feelings and the same will come when the record, This sax of POSEN THE ABOLITION OF SLEVET, will occasion a great deduction from the public estimate of worth of Character, When both these attrictions are abolished, and but the mast a vide of the same pablic feelings are subolished, and but the mast a vide difference textucer these who aided the abolition, and those, who character the lowards that are departed, and the other amongst those who, in ignorance or in guit, have employed their little day in inflicting misery upon markind. — Djmon'de Estevas.

XIII.

The slaves it may be urged, are well treat-

XXII.

'The slaves, in urged, are well treated. That I deny—man can never be well treated who is deprived of his rights. They are well clothed, well fed, well lodged, &c. Feed me with ambrosia, and wash it down with nectur; yet what are these, if Liberty be wanting?—Edward Rushlon.

whilm meetar y - Echeard Rishlon.

'There is one God, one Saviour, and one Paith, for the negro and for ourselves, for the bond and the free; let us not make distinctions where God has made none, but include the whole human family within the influence of Christian love. For my own part, both inclination, and the duties of my office, prompt me to use all the means which for the chain and within my provided for any portion of the human race, how much care sover hath been taken to file and polish them.—Anon.

as Just!—Abolt

XXXII.

A was never given by God to man to hold the state which allows it.

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A was never given by God to man to hold the state which allows it.

XXXII.

A was never given by God to man to hold the state which allows it.

While slavery remained, Christianity could make no real progress among the slaves, or an another the sordid one of the master's profits of the properties of truth and justice, and it was no more plender. Supplement to doubt their stand upon the into detail, we divide ourselves. That slavery in the state of the state which allows it.

"AXXIII.

"And to the state which allows it."

"While slavery remained, Christianity could make no real progress among the slaves, or trolled. All that the slaves knew of Orbitaina, which is the state of the state which allows it.

"While slavery remained, Christianity could make no real progress among the slaves, or trolled. All that the slaves knew of Orbitaina, which is follow man in bondage. Everything short of the state which allows it.

"While slavery remained, Christianity could make no real progress among the slaves, or trolled. All that the slaves he was cannot be the return be plender. The slavery man be provided and say you cannot took them. If person, and the provided we help them in the restant short of the slavery with the state which allows it is to such men went, under axy modification, at a xyr we will be a state of the slavery with the state of the slavery will be a slavery will be a state of the slavery will be a state of t

cordially agree! and say, slavory shall be no more!——Inon.

XVVI...

'The sin of slavery must be forsaken!—The signs of the times are awfully portent out! From the monarch, fearing treason, on the throne, to the pauper, shrinking from dissection, in the workhouse; a conviction to some impending dunger of some superface of the some superface

XXVII.

\*\*Come forward, then, we beseech you, as men—and se christians; bemperately, but fear-leastly—constitutionally, find sectionally—the support of every legitimate measure the utter abolition of a System superior of the support of every legitimate measure of the support of every legitimate measure of the superior of the

law of the living God.—O'Connell.

XXX.

'It is utterly impossible that they who live in the administration of the petty despotism of a slave community, whose minds have been warped and polluted by the contamination or slavery, should not lose that ricey tyrannize, the contamination of the contaminatio

ency, but almost an impossibility"...Wilberforce.

XXXI.

"Tell those who would paralyze your exertions in this righteous cause by anticipations of danger, or considerations of national policy,—that, whatever is moral duly, can never unitimately, be a political evil—that tood, letter is should come,—or to be end,—that tood, letter is should come, policy and is a Heathen could exclaim, "fait Justilia ruat Celum," well may the Christian adopt similar langue, with his clearer views, and stronger confidence in the superintendance and protection of a Power as Omnipotent as Just!—Abolitionies's Calection.

XXXII.

"It was never given by God to man to hold

XXXIV.

"It is neither on facts nor on arguments that always seems to depend for protection. In mether doubles, nor stands at Jay. It has neither the ingenuity of the hare, nor the interpolity of the lion. It defends itself, like a hunted pole-cat, by the loathsommens, with which it taints the atmosphere around a shom it can neither weary our winder. Existency for mether weary our winder. Existency for the contract of the cont

XXXVI.

'I expect that, as we are not emberied in a career of entainsam, but read on the substantial foundation of rightcommess, justice, and humanity, we are acting beneath the shelter, and with the blessing of Him, who looks with oqual eye on all his creatures; and if in contomplating this question, I take a just view of the whole matter, I do feel that we stand up in this place, as most his defenders of the Plantons, as we are of the always whose cause sao whole matter, it do feel that we sind up in this place, as much the defenders of the Plantons, as we are of the slaves whose we seem more directly to fluorestee, for it is only by putting a peniod to a system that grants down to the that as many of our fellow creatures; in our directly to fluorestee, for it is only by putting a peniod to a system that grants down to the that as many of our fellow creatures; in our directly the state of the

grows, the proprietors them with the particular of the particular

Humphreys.

XXXIX.

'Slavery corrupts the morals of the master, by freeing has them them those restraints so necessary to the control of the human passions, so beneficial in promoting the practice of virue. It is dangerous to the state, by its corruption of those citizens on whom its prosperity depends; and by admitting within it a multitude of persons, who, being excluded from the common henefits of the constitution, are interested in scheming its destruction. Slavery, in whatever light we view it, may be deemed a most permicuous institution—immediately so to the unhappy person who suffers under its—finally to the master who triumphs in its—and to the state which allows its.

which it aims the atmosphere around it; and which it sates the atmosphere around it; and hopes to escape by dispatch, those whom it has been a methor every nor subduc. — Edinburgh Rectes.

XXXV.

"After a must be an end of the system of "There must be an end of the system of robbing one man to keep another; and in no rights to security in person and property; and

### XLIII.

\*Did the Creator intend that the noblest creatures in the visible world should live such a life as this?"—It, therefore, you have any regard to justice, (to say nothing of mercy income the revealed law of God, render well as the continuous co

XLIV.

Does the eight commandment relate merely to the science of our neighbory goods; that the preacher of rightocures need no, when denounces need no, or of men-stealers, or the partians? Is there but the sin in netwing retaining stolen property stolen or need to be a duty when God is the property of the command of the comma

II. It any man tells you he has been credibly informed the slaves are happy, ask him if he would believe his informants if they told him the fish in a fring-pain were happy. Can a slave marry?—Can a slave prevent his children from being sold?—Can a slave gives the fish in a fring-pain were happy. Can a slave marry?—Can a slave prevent his children from being sold?—Can a slave gives reidence of the raps of his daughter or with his cyse? Oh, a man happy! What a "cake," which is a coupley of a reconstitution of "unleavened douch," must be readered of the property of the state of the supplementation of the supplement

bells have "knoll'd to church," respectable men, well-educated men, decent men, men who have the habits of good society, cannot endure—there is a better word—self and. Don't endure it, then —you may pet it down in two months if you like. Don't endure it, but hold together like burrs, till you see this foul, indecent, unmanly shame wped off from you and your posterity. Westmigster Review.

with in decorating or testining stolen property? or done restutation of mach property who is derivated, and the property stolen or retained so or follow men — Rec. E. Decer. 199.

\*\*NIVE\*\*

\*\*As long a human being is bought and sold, ——garded as goods and chattels—compelled to lake without wages—irrused, ——decorated to lake without wages—irrused in the property of the North, it is said quastion. It the American Colonians of degratations only into great the consequences of an ext, raths. ——when his hope has the property of a decorated in the water of th

by the continuation of the

ishing freezent from beir native land, on the other. We commed the Liberator to public patronage.—Lymn Record.

NULLIFICATION.—A lecture was given on Thursday evening at Concert Hall by the Rev. Simeon S. Joseph. A. Rev-Haven, on the following subjects: "The grandfasture of Nallifaction; its real cause, not the Triff; its excess, its comparation; its real cause, not the Triff; its excess, its comparation; its real cause, not the Triff; its excess, its comparation; its real cause, not the Triff; its excess, its grand feature of was the nullification of law and civil rights, and that its 'real cause was not the Triff, the Statery. He expressed his belief that it would be an extensive as the salveybolding interest; therefore, salveyr must be abolished, or the salvey was the real cause of Nullification, but he stated, as one of them, that the advocates of Colonization had repeatedly applied to Congress for aid in removing the foregree of the Colonization, but the salvey was the real cause of Nullification, but he stated, as one of them, that the advocates of Colonization had repeatedly applied to Congress for aid in removing the foregree of the Colonization, but he stated, as one of them, that the advocates of Colonization had repeatedly applied of Congress for all in removing the foregree in the constitution of the constitution

the lecturer, and is kitown to entertain corres-ponding opinions. We have no disposition, nor do we intend to engage in any controversy with the lecturer, or his friends and abetter, in their creased against the slaveholders of the South. Domestic slavery is a question which a Northern man, a resident of a non-alexabeling State, absold approach with much countion, and perfect tempgance of Resling is very consciously a whether the nollitical connect temperance of teeling and utternore, if he touches it all it, and to us it is very questionable whether the political compact does not positively forbid. his interference, either directly or by ambiguous approaches. We have, herever, a few temarks to make relative to the section that. Southern men say, if you persist in your efforts for immediate emancipation, you will divide the Union."

will divide the Union.<sup>5</sup>
It cannot be doubted that if the course parsued by the editor of the Libbertor, and his colaborators, was generally countenanced by the people of the non-elaveholding States, or if the people of the south shoult get the impression that the North sanctioned such tiges the supersystem of the North sanctioned such measures, it, would tend to the people dissuitation of the Union. New-England

ments of the great body of the most intelligent and efficient of its advocates at the South.

We have remarked that an impression begins to prevail at the South that New-England sanctions the mad schemes of the 'simmediate abolitorisits'. It makes naturally thus: Our breaking of the South sary, 'We understand great and state of the sand state of the sa

sanction them.—Boston Transcript.

Multification.—We heartily approve of the april of the remarks under this based in the Transcript of this wroning. A wanton agitation of the abject of SLAVEHY, at this based in the Transcript of this wroning. A wanton agitation of the country, should be frowed down. The people of New-England know their daily and their honor better than any Lecturer can teach them. We have thought that a thorough discussion might deposit the state of t

Graette.

\*\*Mulification.\*\*—A lecture was delivered here is few evenings since, we andestand, by a gentleman from Connecticut, the object of which was few evenings since, we andestand, by a gentleman from Connecticut, the object of which was to show, that the Tariff was only the sominal, and not the real source of Nulification; that, to speak in plain the try, and that this evil must be remodied, or the Union must cease to exist.

We did not hear the performance referred to, nor have we been able to meet with any person who did; but we cannot forbear availing consideration of the second of the control of the second of the performance and the second of the second of

ties arrayed against each other at the point of the bayonet.

What makes the course we allude to still more improper, in our view, that it is unpepular with the great imass of New-Logland people, in the state of t

With the exception of a very few individuals, New-England protests against the views and de-signs of what is called the \*Anti-Slavery Soci-ety.\* She feels and she knows that she has no right to intermedide with her breiters of the South on this subsect—it P-The Colonization Society is a plan desired by the South itself for the purpose of colonizing free blacks who England will cheerfully contribute her side in the advancement of that humane object.—Allar.

A HINT FOR WILD COLONIZATIONISTS

A HINT FOR WILD COLONIZATIONISTS.

\*Efforts have been made by the mighty of the earth to transplant large clites, states, and communities, by one great and sudden certifion, expecting to secure to the new capital the wealth, proceeding to secure to the new capital the wealth, limited extent of the ancient city, which they desire to renovate; while, at the same time, they hope to begin a new succession of ages from the data of the new structure, to last, they imagine, as long, and with as much fame, as its predecessor, which the founder hopes his new metropolis may replace in all its yeathful glories. But nature has very large to the succession of the second control of the s

# Boston's

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1832

THE GREAT CRISIS! tion society, and guing he ignored thoughtless into a support of a most scheme, conceived, brought forth, and defended by southern slave own this as it may, the Editor of the Trias made the article his own, and upon place the heavy responsibility of its place the heavy responsibility of it ance. He shall not escape from the confronted, by the pretence, 'we ha confronted, by the pretence, we have no position, nor do we intend to engage as controversy with the lecture, or his feat and abettors, in their crussed against aleavholders of the South. Having major tempted to strike us to the cark, state hard with us but we will rutar us compound interest. The quarrel is cost to own seeking—hithorto he has been command friendly—but the mask is now drawnd. We beg our readers to perus the rest from the Transcript, with a model-what then and coolness as the kindling first of souls will permit exhibiting as it show souls will permit—chibiting as it show souls will permit—chibiting as it show

uon and coomess as the kinding fires of an sools will permit—exhibiting, as it dot at the mind, and all the moral course, and the veracity, and all the forcesst, and the philanthropy of that little phing person is we have designated above. The Editer dis Transcript never wrote, though he adopting the service of the course Its servinty to southern task-masteris near than that of the slaw's; its spirit is despi-ble, its tender mercy cruel, its heres dep-rable. None but one of John Randeja; 'dough-faces' or 'white slaves,'or, whits equivalent, one of Mr. Danforth's pety maners, could have conceived or endited salar

The little reporter does injustice to L The little reporter does injustice to be Jocolyn, in representing him as saying 'the Colonization Society was violently open by southern statecholders, because it week at they believed, 'remove their operative,' at other words, 'lead to the emancipation of a stares.' Mr. Jocelyn spoke only of a point of the Nullifiers in South Carolina who deof the Nullifiers in South Carolina was de-ished this abourd notion: the great boyd slaveholders at the south support the Son, because they believe and know that it will-able them to throw off the surples of die-slaves, expel the free blacks whom they far and hate, and throw into their hands the ance of irresistible power over their missals

ance of irresistation power over their instances victims.

Again, the little Transcript 'colaborate' più down the reward offered for our approximate by the Legislature of Georgia, at \$4000. In Thousand, if you please—be accurate con-

by the Legislature of Georgia, at \$4000. In Thousand, if you please—be accurate on similarly, if possible.

'To us,' says this same puny visears,' is a very questionable whether the political resemble of the political politica

wash away all the stalls and sale up or lips on the subject of alavery, because its fa-cussion is calculated to irritate the softi-they would have us dolay the work of referthey would have us delay the work of refer to a more convenient season. But we are not comply with their wishes for the false-ing reasons: To keep silence would be de-tobeying the command, 'Whatsover's evol-that men should do to you, do ye even so them—and we are sure that if we and or children were in the condition of the slave, and the slaves in ours, we should deem has

At an absence lecture which he gave on Weiser day evening before the Lyceum at Robert, the robe desired the large of the large of the lecture of the identical article from the Transcript, as the same ability sentiment !—He procladly worked by a robe in the Traveller—which, with these way against in the Traveller—which, with these the Presidence of the Evening Gaussian and the large of the large of the large of the Evening Caussian and the large of the larg

ER 29, 1832.

RISIS ecoding columns attor to Nullicative Address, from saturday ovening, ader the editorial hat it was written ab-agents, named and a second weak creating, but carried weak creating, but carried weak creating, but carried weak creating, mis-stating as of the Colonisation, mis-stating as the ignorant hat its forth, mutured alave owners. Be alave owners, and the Transcript has and upon him we are upon the Transcript has a satured to engage in any creating of the Transcript has a satured to be of the transcript has a satured in the field, the transcript has a satured in the state of the transcript has a satured in the transcript has a satured and in the transcript has a satured and in the transcript has a satured and transcript has a satu

The Editor of the ough he adopted it. t-masters is meaner s spirit is despical, its heresy deplo-John Randolph's slaves, or, what is nforth's petty run-lor endited such an

es injustice to Mr. him as saying 'that as violently opposed ecause it would, as ir operatives,' or in emancipation of the colly of a portion Carolina who cher-Carolina who cher-the great body of support the Society, know that if will en-the surplus of their the whom they fear their hands the balover their miserable

int 'colaborator' put or our apprehension gia, at \$4000. Fire-be accurate occa-

puny wiseacre, 'it er the political com-rbid his interference, iguous approaches' ry. We spurn this tmost contempt and dushing falsehood-which has been danwhich has been dear-Is it come to this? the liberty of the the people of New rasp which holds in of helpless beings? be induced to sacroperty, and presen roperty, and present

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rery, because its dis-irritate the south; the work of reform the work of reform ason. But we canshes for the followlence would be disVhatsoever ye wouldto, do ye even so tothat if we and our
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JOURNAL OF THE TIMES.

LONG ON THIS ZICTURE 11

JAULTS OF LLATER 1-1

JAULTS OF LLATER 1 is butted if they suffered any notions of the butter of the policy to deter them from exposing the hard policy to deter them from exposing the hard policy to deter them from exposing the hard policy to determine the policy of the summine of all such as are appointed for details. Again, sweep Sod: He is such a considerable they mouth, judge righteousparts of all such as are appointed for details. Again, we cannot be suffered they mouth, judge righteousparts of the summine of the policy of the summine of the summine

pledge you our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor, that we will stand by you to the inst.

People of New-England, and of the free States! is it true that elavery is no concern of yours? Have you no right even to protest against it, or to seek his removal? Are you not the main pillers of its support? How long do you mean to be answerable to God and the world, for spilling the blood of the poor innocents? Be not afraid to look the monster Stavars boldly in the-face. He is your impleable foe—the vampyre who is sucking your life-blood—the ravager of a large portion of your country, and the enemy of God and man. Never hope to be a united, or happy, or presperous people while he exists. He has an appetite like, the grave—a spirl as malignant as that of the bottomless pirl—and an influence as dreadful as the corruption of death.

It is said that if you agitate this question, you will divide the Union. Believe it not; but should disunion follow, the fault will not be yours. You must perform your duty, faithfully, fearlessly and promptly, and leave the consequences to God: that dance and protection to sewthern kindappers. Let them separate, if they can muster courage enough—and the liberation of their slaves is certain. Be assured that slavery will very speedily dearly is, to case from giving countenance enough—and the liberation of their slaves is certain. Be assured that slavery will very speedily dearly the union can be preserved by treading upon the necks, spilling the sblood, and destroying the souls of millions of your race, we say it is not worth a price like this, and that it is in the highest degree criminal for you to continue the present compact. Let the pillars thereof fall—let the superstructure crumble into dust—if it must be upheld by robbery and oppression. see. Such a compact was, in the nature of collegar and according to the law of God, null to sat wid from the beginning. No body of the sate were had the right to guarantee the hold-raily of business of the sate with the sate w

Married, in New-Bedford, on Sunday even-ing, Dec. 23d, by Rev. Mr. Mudge, Mr. Wil-liam P. Powell to Miss Mercy O. Haskins.

We thank our worthy brother of the Lynn or preaching in company

An abortive attempt made in the Legisture of Missinspip to prohibit the introduction of slaves, above the age of twenty years, into the State as merchandrae.

A slave in Virginia, who had saved his master's life from the murderors in Southampton, an immed with the hope that that master would make him free, said, helding out his gan, 'Hier, master, take this and kill use if or I'vill newer sinks another blow for any man, as a slaze. The master deliberable yaboth the preserve of his life!

Three slave vessels captured by British cruisers, which had originally 1100 slaves on beard, but of which they succeeded in taking only 306 to Sierra Leone. The kidnappens threw overhoard 180 slaves, manacled together, four of whom only were picked up!

Three blacks arrested in Franklin, Missouri, charged with the marder of Capt. Wm. B. Johnson—one was his alses.

Henry Isabil, of Bean Creek, Fairfield District. S. C. on receiving doubtful information that tree to the state of the s

remove to Liberia. Not adopted.

A bill introduced into the Senate of North Carolia to prevent the religious instruction of the alaxes.

An act passed by the Legislature of Virginia, subjecting all free blacks, convicted of remaining in the Commonwealth contrary to law, to the liability of being publicly sold as slaves—prohibiting all meetings of free blacks or mindates at any school-house, charch, meeting-house, or other place, for teaching them reading or writing, either in the day or night—corporal painshment to be indicted on the offenders, not exceeding twenty lastes; also prohibiting any white person from teaching any alaxe to read or exceeding twenty lastes; also prohibiting any white person from teaching any alaxe to read or write, for pay or compensation, or to contract therefor, under a penalty of not less than ten me more than one bunded dollars; and ponishing with stripes for the first offence, and with derth the second, any slaves, free black, see, who shall hereafter write, print, or cause to be written or printed, any body, pamphlet, or other writing, (or knowing) circulate the same), advising persons of color to the strength of the stripes for the stripes of the stripes for the stripes of the stripes

their bare back thirty-nine lashes. Another act was passed, requesting the Governor to open a correspondence with the Governors of these states in which 'insendiary publications relative to alsaves have been issedd,' for the purpose of procuring their appression, or at least of their being sent into the slaveholding flattes.

Two colvered men kidansped in Philadelphia, saged, and put into the hold of a sloop, from which they fortunately made their escapes. A malette bay slee kidasapped and sold.

A renaway siave apprehended in Lewistown, Pa. In the sculle, he had his arm broken in two places, having out with an axe the hand of one of the men who took him.

A colored boy kidasapped in Richmond, Indiana.

lakes, having cut with an axe the hand of one of the men who twoth him.

A colored boy kidaapped in Richmond, Indiana.

A bill proposed in the Legislature of Pennsylvania to prohibit the migration of feee blacks and maintace into the State.

A ransway alver hung at Charleston, S. C. for merdering Prince, a alave helonging to Col. Hunt, by whipping him to death.

A Spanish alaver, with 200 alaves on board, capitared by an English schooner.

Three slaves hung in Rowan Co. N. G.—Newton and Daniel, for burning a harn and five hones, and Charles for drowning a child of Alexander Neely, 2 years old.

An act passed by the Legislature of Maryland, prohibiting free colored persons coming into the State, under the penalty of StO for every weeks such persons remain, or forfaiture of freedom if they refuse, or neglect, or are unable to pay this fine; c disallowing the hiring, employing or pleafor resident as shall remain without the lites of the State longer han hirty conserver such free colored persons, ander the penalty of StO for every day—banhaling forcers satel free colored resident as shall remain without the lites of the State longer han hirty consengaged in navigating made to any free hisease under a white commander, Sc.) making it penalt to hrig into the State any slaves of the county consequent of the State and such as a state of the State and such as a state of the State and the county consequent in the State and such as a state of the State and such as a state of the State and such as a state of the State and the county consequent in the State and such as a state of the State and such as a state of the State and such as a state of the State and such as a state to the State and such as a state to assemble for endinger persone, and see conducted by a valuation of the propose, for and as the selling of arden spirits, approved, and of the state and the state.

V. W. P. Stevens arrasted at Fredericksburg, V. A for kidneying, and offering fine of a state spirits, approved an actificate, signed by a justice of the pro

for kidapping, and outong the states—a white awar years old, the child of his states—a white woman!

A free man of color sold as a slave in Granville Co. N. C. for going into the State.

An order being and his wife, of Montgomery county by the company of the state of Montgomery county by the control of the state of th

mardered his overseer.

A Niss Denton mardered by a slave near Lancasterville, S. C.
The dverser of a plantation in the island of Santa Cruz, castled Golden Grove, belonging to a citizen of Boston, murdered by three slaves for violating the chastity of their wives. The slaves had like dogg.
A ransway slave, belonging to a Mr Walker, of Perry county, Alabama, caught, tied to a horse, and run to death, by his master.

A slave about to be separated from his wife and children, threw himself from a steam-boat into the Ohio view; and was drowned.

Alt Caleman unardered at the south by two of his own slaves.

Act passed by the Legislative Council of Florida, relative to from persons of color and slaves, saminat to those passed in Virginia, Maryland, &c. Internarriages between the whites and blacked, Sc. Internarriages between the whites and blacked, white and the color of the color o

man uniting such persons to suffer the same years lay.
Portogene slave brig Hebe, having 301 slaves no hoard, explared by H. B. M. schr. Nimble.
William, a slave in Charleston, S. C. executed for woonding two white men.
A ranaway slave, to prevent being arrested, drowned himself at New-Orleans.
Mulatte man Philip hong at the marrier of Mrs Eynl.
Judge Workman of New-Orleans, supposed to have beed drowned by two of this slaves.

by another slave.

Two slaves hung at Petersburg, Va. for breaking open a counting room.

One thousand slaves captured within the space

One thousand slaves captured within the space of three months, from slave ressels, by the British schr. Speedwell.

An attempt made by a mob of blacks in New-York to recue two colored men who were seized as ransway alves.

Discovery of a conspiracy amongst the slaves of Marinique, having for its object the desiruction of this white inhabitants of that island.

A first Maris, a widow, living near Claibarne, allabans, murdered by her own slave.

A runaway slave, belonging to one Worthington of Maryland, seized in the streets of Boston, and, after trial, handenfied and carried off.
A ranaway slave hang in Georgia for attempting to kill his master who was in search after him. A femule above beat to the street of the street o

A PEW GOOD THINGS.

The Assembly of Brazil have declared free all slaves hereafter to be imported from Africa. Importers of slaves are to pay \$200,000 for each, and the slaves to be transported again to Africa,

and the alsves to be transported signit to Africa, by the government.
Protectors of alsves appointed in the Colonies of Trisided, Sk. Lucini, the Mauritius, British Guinna, and the Cape of Good Hope, by a British Guinna, and the Cape of Good Hope, by a British Order in Countel.

A convention for the suppression of the slave trade made between the government of Great British and France, providing for a unsteal right of search to be extertised on board the vissels of the two nations along, the west coast of Africa, from the 15th degree of North to the 10th degree of West lone 10th degree 10th degree

For the Liberal

of West longitude from Paris, &c.

For the Liberatur.

THE COLORED FEMALE CHARITABLE
SOCIETY.

Mr. Evitor,—It is with pleasure that I inform yap of a new Society, recently formed infer the show head, by averel of the colored isdies of this city—the object of which is the visiting of widows and orphans in their afflictions, and, as far as possible, to mitigate their sufferings, My present parpose, Sip, in noticing the neble designs off this body, is to call the attention of the willing—minded, whose beart and hand are ever ready in a good cause, to come forward and co-operate with those onesged in a work so creditable to themselves, and the fruits of which cannot otherwise than prove beneficial, to those assailed by misfortune. I have long designed to band an institution extablished upon it principle like this, and rejoice, therefore, that I have lived to see the day in which Heaven has prompad some generous spirits to the glorious task.

To visit the vidow and fatherless in their difficulties, is a scriptural injunction, that affectingly to be obeyed; and theorets in their city, than that alloade to. My hamble prayer is its interest, and I hope that every good heart will respond to the sentiment.

\*\*Boston, Dec. 26, 1832.\*\*

IF A fine treat for genuine Abolitionists will be found in our Annual Collection of Tests on Slavery, inserted in our first and second pages. Read them! read them!

Forselenthis office, an ADDRESS ON THE PROGRESS OF THE ABOLITION CAUSE; delivered before the African Abolifica Freshold Society of Boston, July 16, 1882, by Wm. Lloy Garrison, Price 12,1-2 cents single—81,00 per dozen—86,00 per handred.

WANTED, to complete our Files, Nos. 1, 16, 18, 33, 37, 33, 39. Any of our friends baving them to spare will oblige us by forwarding them by mail. Those in want of other numbers can be supplied.

can pe supprue.

On Sanday morning last, a colored girl, by the name of Wilmet, in flay street, went out leaving her sister, a girl between its und seven years of the significant of each street, and the significant in most of a five, suppress the neighbors were in most of a five, suppress the child, and on the relativity, the supported surveloyed in flat on the relativity, the supported surveloyed in flat on the relativity, the supported surveloyed in flat on the relativity of the surveloyed control of the survey o

ABOOM. TWENCE BROWN.

Letters received at this office from Dec. 22, to
December 29, 1832.

Greely, Haniford, & Co. Perthand, Mc;
W. P. Fowell, New Bedford, Mass. (2); L.
White, Philadelphia, F. as. P. Dole,
WilbraNew Rochelle, P. E. M. P. Wells, South Bosham, J. B. Little, West. Newbury, Mass.; Levi
Reed, Abington, Mass.; George Wilson, New
York city; Elizur Wright, Hudson, Ohio.

### WANTED,

BOY from 10 to 14 years of age, in a sho Please apply at No. 2, in the rear of 21 knap-street, at GEORGE WASHINGTON

urselves before God now, for our past in derence and slothfulness.

difference and slothfulness.

There is much declamation, about the sa-vedess of the compact which was formed litteen the free and slave states, on the a-legion of the Constitution. A sacred com-pact of the Constitution is the most below at the constitution of the constitution of the con-traction of the Constitution of the con-traction of the constitution of the con-traction of t

Mc forsoth! We pronounce it the most body and heaven-during arfangement ever made by men for the continuance and protec-tions of the system of the most atrocious villany terestabled on earth. Yes—we recognize the compact, bit with feelings of shame and adequation; and it will be held in overlasting though by the friends of justice, and humanity

shap by the friends of justice, and humanity thoughout the world. It was a compact fund at the scribes of the bodies and souls find at the scribes of the bodies and souls in §4 shikal object—an unblushing and mon-tone callion to do evil that good might one. Sph a compact was, in the nature of their and according to the law of God, null sal voil from the beginning. No body of

### LITERARY.

STANZAS.
The evening tide is flowing
Away to other stands;
The samest light is glowing
Upon the shining sand;
The free light thesis aseen sleeping
On occun's waveless breast;
While braven's bright dews are weeping
In allence o'er their rest. So ebbs the tide of feeling,

So ebbs the tide of feeling,
Eo beauty must decay,
And leave us whilst it's stealing
Far on time's shore away.
The morning ties that bound us
To life with all its woos,
Must wither, too, around us,
Like freshness from the rose.

And love, who once could weave A wreath of rosy flowers; A His little bark must leave us, For other hearts than ours. His shining freight of sorrows Are hid by sunny hope; And often, too, he borrows Her wizard telescope.

Her wizard telescope.
And friendship, too, will falter,
With all its fancied trath;
And perisk on lifes altar,
The sacrifice of youth.
Then who shall blame us grievin
For hours of morning prime;
Which memory la leaving
As monuments thetime!

Thus ebbs the tide of feeling, So passion must decay; Till truth stands forth reve vealing To ties that withered round us, New being shall be given And happy souls surround In quietude—in heaven

TO A BRIDE

TO A BRIDE.

Farowell! sweet cousis! ever thus
Drop from us treasures, one by one,
They who have been from youth with us,
Whose very look, whose very tone,
Are linked to us like leaves with flowers—
Whose voice, so familiar growin,
They almost soom to us our own,
The echoies, as it were, of our—
They who have ever been our pride,
Yet in their house of triumph dereast—
They whom we most have known and tried,
And loved the most when tried the nearest,
The brightest sailt before,
Or gold links broken from a chain
That can be join 4 no more.
What can we give thee? Gifte hast then,

That can be join d no more.

What can we give thee? Gifs hast thou, Richer than wishes ever give—
Gifs of the heart, and lip, and brow, Gifs that the couldst not be and live—
Butter/are these than anght that we, This side of heaven, can wish for thee.

Well them—ever may these increase—
Sull on thy brow he written peace, Sull on thy brow he written peace, Sull on thy brow he written peace, Sull but this eyes kind spell it so wn—
Sull may the spirit of thy smile
Have power, as now, all care to lighten,
And may thise own heart feel the white,
The smahips in which others brighten—
Life but to thee the sammer ide
Twill seem to others.

A HYMN :-THE MARTYDS

BY REV. R. W. EVANS, M. A. We fought! but in no fleshly gear We stood upon the field;
Our faith to us was sword and spear
Our patience, mail and shield. Unaw'd we stood,
'Mid fields of blood,

'Mid fields of blood,
'Mid mortal pang and dying groan:
Groan, pang and blood were all our o We fought! and myriads stood around-

We fought! and myrinds stood around— And, eshoing up to heaven,
From myrinds burst the appliading sound— But to car foes "I was given.
Taunt, gibe, and jeer,
"Twas court to hear,
And cause, and mockery, and mirth,
O'er every drop that staft, d the earth.
We fought! upon the sand, as rain,
Stream'd our big drops of gove,
And every drop was a seed-grin
Set in earth's fruitful floor,

Set in earth's fruitful floor,

From cach blest spot

From each blest spot Believers shot, ess to storms their stems reveal'd God's vineyard crown'd our battle field

God's vineyard crown'd our battle field.

We fought! and opening to our sight,

Heaven's radiant gates above

Unbarr'd, the white-rob'd sons of light,

And hini, our Lord of love.

In smiles intent
O'er us they bent;

Men mock'd our helpless solitude;

'Mid heaven's whole blazing host we stood.

We fought! a nometed blaceting load

We fought! a mangled bleeding load Fell on earth's echoing bed; But on the proto-martyr's road; Untam'd our spirits fled. In tracks of light, Imprinted bright,
His steps shone, beacons to our way;
We reach'd the gates of endless day.

TYRANTS.

Tyrants are placed as comets in the sky, To make us unbelieving mortals wise; Such predigies as these are given to prove There is a deity that rules the world.—TRACY.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

BEAUTIES OF COBBETT!!!
A Mainheater correspondent of The Scott main, hearing that Coheter is Hely to Visi Scotland, has forwarded to the shove payed the following extract from the writings of that talented writer. We give them as a cut

Scaland, here forwarded to the above procing the following extracts from the writings of that the lenter grant of the transport of the transpo

country by his means. "Into their assembly comained thou, my soul!" V. 2, pp. 222 and 253.

'I have always regarded Lord Grenville as a steady, a wise, and an upright Statesman, having facilities their timed nor trick, whereby to income the constitution. The constitution of the constitution. A. R. p. 233. What does this weak-leaded, this blunt-witted Lord mean? 'A. p. 183. What does this weak-leaded, this blunt-witted Lord mean? 'A. p. 184. The concerns and relationships of private life, it would be difficult to find a better man than Mr. Perceval. I believe him to be extremely envious for the independence of this country. V. 11, p. 857.

'A monget the mass of the people, the assessmation of Perceval has been a subject of error of this country. V. 11, p. 857.

'A monget the mass of the people, the assessmation of Perceval has been a subject of error of this country. V. 11, p. 857.

'I look upon Sir Samuel Romilly as having done more service to his country, than all our Generals in Spain and Portugal have done since the beginning of the war. V. 13, p. 262.

Romilly—a man whose life was of no conserve the desprining of the work that were of no use to us; and about whom such a boul owl has been set up? V. 34, p. 923.

Sir Francis Burdett has never deviated from the path of political restricted-file-tearned, foot or corruption. A. R. p. 657. On his integrity, his courage, and his ability, we have all a firm reliance. V. 31, p. 179. He has devoted his life to the liberties of his country. Well, p. 341.

V. 31, p. 311.

V. 31, p. 311.

To reason with such a man as Burdett, would be absurd. He must be combated with weapons very different from a pen. We absor the principles and conduct of the man; we detest and loathe him; we would trample upon him for his false, base, and insolent assumes respecting our Sovereign. V. 2, p. 34.

sertions respecting v. 84.

\*We feel, that Sir Francis Burdett is our best friend. We participate in his principles. We rely on his talents and integrity. V. 11, 000

We reel, that Sir Francis Burgett is our about friend. We participate in his principles. In the first of the property of the p

then there are 66,000 persons in those edites with any daily tipplars at the drain stops. And if each of these 60,000 per segreg 10 and of these 60,000 per segreg 11 and of these 60,000 per segreg 12 and of these 60,000 per segreg 13 and of the segreg 14 and of the segreg 15 and of

least 30,000 yearly victims to an unumery grave.

And they are soing this after it has been proved by the united testimony of more than one million of persons that men in every kind of business are better without ardent spirit than with it, and that it adds nothing to that the soil of the soil

Ownston. A very important emission was overlooked in making up the record of deaths by cholers in this city, published as an extra to the November number of the paper. The following facts should have appeared at the close of the summary of that record.

In this city are 12 temperance societies and 5000 members—only 2- of these members of the control of the city, has 120 members, not one of which the cholera than the people of any other, provided they will abstant from ardent spirit.

The African Temperance Society, of this city, has 120 members, but one of them died with cholera. This shows that colored people are not more lable to cholera than the people of any other, provided they will abstant from ardent spirit.

The African Temperance Society, of this city, has 192 members. Not one of them died with cholera. This shows that colored people are not more liable to cholera than the people of any other, and the spirit colored people are not more liable to cholera than the provided them. The shows that colored people are not more liable to cholera than the statement of the colored people are not more liable to hole of them died with cholera. This shows that colored people are not more liable to hole of them died with cholera. The shows that colored people are not more liable to hole of them died with cholera, and have been died upon as being perfectly correct; at least so far as diligent inquiry can make them.—1b.

MAGNANIMITY OF THE LION.

gent inquiry can make them.—the.

MAGNANIMITY OF THE LION.

There is now in Philadelphia a singular instance of the generous and affectionate nature and the control of the presence of the generous and affectionate nature histories of the generous and affectionate nature histories and a summary of the control of the cont

in cl., they are a most amisble couple, and in cl., they are a most amisble couple, and are well worth a morning visit. Daily little.

Must we do as our forefathers did?—If so, we must submit to a monarchical government with the couple of t

stated, like an impulsed within as he was, and stationary!—Temperance Headly as a line rosy gained tensor, when he will be a state of the state of t

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

done; but yesterday a king, and armed ngs to strike."

o has not heard of Buonaparte, and where hilanthropist who will-not shed a tear of by at a recital of his sets when compared a lone situation of the exile before his

symphily at a recital of his sets when compared with the lone, astuntion of the sails before his death?

We have extracted the foregoing passages from the People's Advocate. The surface, according to our apprehension; in or disposed to include a particular of the control of the property of the property of the control of the property of the control of the property of the control of the property o

AMUSING DIALOGUE.
In a prestended conversation between a Lexicographee and a Peasant, the Comic Magazine shows how cattrely a person may fail of anking himself understood, if he does not adapt his words to the comprehension of his auditor:

\*Phistory fellow, 'said the Lexicographer, (for sach, by his conversation, he widently was, when have you been loitering, defileating in your time so egergiously?

\*What did you say, measter?' replied the countryman.

countrium that you may, necessary repries the countrium that you meet with any casualty in your way, that stopped you so? Peas. No, ho wer an old acquaintance that stopped moi-Jennny Hancock.

Lexi. Hen: and so you procrastinated with him, elt?

Peas. No, I didn't; I went to the Gost in Peas.

as. Na, I didn't; I ween wi'him.
wi'him.
xi. Ah, had you your dinner in the in-R Lexi

Nn, we had it in the tap-room.
Blockhead! the terms are synchimous
Are they? I thought 'em very dearfor egg and bacon.
Confound the fellow! how does this

nalgamate?

Peas. Oh I never stopped for that.

Lexi. Ah, totally abstracted from the conseuences: Tell into a reverse on you groad, a dare

quences: rell into a reverse out your say?
say?
Peas. Na, I didn't; I fell into a ditch, though the ware so strong?
with chaggin?

Peas. Na, I ddn't; I fell mio a anca, nuogaalo were so strong;
Lexis. And eame out covered with chaggin!
Peas. Na, but there war plenty o' mod!
Lexis. Impervious dot! Chaggin, I said.
Lexis. Impervious dot! Chaggin, I said.
Lexis. I shall lose all patience! You were
born incorrigible!
Peas. Na, I warn't; I war born in Yorkshivo-Iligh street, Wakefeld.
Lexis. Again mistaking! Do you never devisto?

ate?

Peus. Na, I only goes out portering.

Lexi. You want common ratiocination.

Less. You want common ratioemation, lei-low Peer. Nay, Idon't! I golf went you to settle my accomi-on-end-eight pence; that can't be dear, for such a load as this! Lexi. I am foiled with my own weapons! Can you not discriminate even a common case? Peers. Na, I can't take any less. It's more nor three mile, and case, as you call it, be heavy. Lezi. I must succumb. There is your mon-tile the peer of your your obtain!

EVERY DAY A SHIP IS LOST.

EVERY DAY A SHIP IS LOST.

From an examination of Llayd's Lists from the year 1/35 to the commencement of 1829, it has appeared that the number of British vessels alone, the property of the commencement of 1829, it has appeared that the number of British vessels alone, the distribution of the control of t

SPAIN. Madrid, Oct. 19 proached Madrid last evening a whole city went to meet him. will now be developed in such a mass establish its figured acceptance of the control of the cont

PROSPECTUS

Genius of Universal Emancipeles VOLUME XIII

LEVEN years have transpired a took its station among the pe day—and we enter upon the twelfth day—and we enter upon the two hopes and cheering prespects, nerficial observer, the 'signs of pitious reflecting, state of thi and a dispelled as real light. The in their hetried and truth's bright out for as and vanishing as of

Liberty to there. Thousands are floc and, as enisted volunteers, gazing upon it with repture. The present is not, there efforts for the regeneration system: neither age we or ground we have taken its reformation so urgently carpitely, and selety. We, ministed artor, the grand had in view; and we sha we can be considered to the control of the control view; and forward c

straight forward course that appears it lead to its attainments.

Thus pledged to the cause of huma lanthropy, we hope the Gentus of Exancteration will still find lave an intolligent community; and the advectors will expectally and respectfully set their assistance in extending its circular to the contract of the course for generally and respectively set their assistance in extending its circular to the course of the c

Terms of Subscription.—The work will have forth be issued in the City of Washington. It be neatly printed, on line paper, and folder in octayo form, each number making sates in

be nearly proceed to the process of the process of

SIROP LES HERBE

SHROP ILES HERBI

THIS sympic effords as averigated;
general debility, colds, cozgls, admit
ing of blood, till diseases of the breast at I
and indeed every thing frading to consequise
those who may be affilied when any of these
stones were the most incredelous of the hightone when the most incredelous of the hightaker in the most delecte sate of healt,
and the qualities of this powerful survey; and not
taker in the most delecte sate of healt,
The proprietor of this Medicine deep not
the sate of the sa

of certificates, for that she can produce hards of certificates; but also can say, from year do perference aroung beer friendes, and in her one furthalt it will not only relaive, but estimely and these complaints she has named above. The same those complaints she has named above. The same three complaints she has named above. The same three complaints she has named above. The same three days to the notice of the public, and that same their rangistry to obtain relaff are, and his ve best cuived by aceh impositions; \text{\text{Not} from has created their arounds the inclined for irrely the same and the vest cuived by aceh impositions; \text{\text{Not} from has created their arounds the inclined for irrely the same and the sa

Also, to be had as above, THE BALM Of LEBANON—a cure for Dysentery, summer ca-plaints, and Cholera Morbus. The subscriber plaints, and Cholera Morbus. The s confidently recommend this Balin to the be afflicted with Dysentery or Choles it has met with the most decided success where it has been administered, for where it his been administered, for early of allove complaints and doing the previous Epidemic Cholera in this city, it was given a saff instances to persons who were attacked with premovatory symptoms, and had the effect and the safe of the complaints of the comp

E. MOORE, Philadely