ave of New-

on. State U. de U.

Pele-s on ract, after 500.

that have siles of ether tr. caristilities fire, firefrom sildisto life

id a

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.1

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

[SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1833.

## THE LIBBRATOR IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT NO. 11, MERCHANTS' HALL.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

TERMS

and as woods—\$2,500 at the expiration who act for the Liferrator are authorised to represent the Application of the Conference of the Conf

AGEN	TS
MAIS	
Jaseph C. Lorejoy,	Bangor.
Nathan Winslow,	Portland.
NEW-HAMP	SHIRE.
Rufus E. Cutler,	Exeter.
David Cambell,	Aeworth.
David Cambell,	Windham.
Jonathan W. Pearson.	Meriden.

Heary E. Bo Alfred Niger Eleazer Tree vidence Newport. New-Haven Hartford, Norwich, New-Londor Cameroury

Philip A. Bell,

Camerouny.

8. f.
New-York City.
Brooklyn.
Hadson.
Pjugiskeepsie.
Abany.
Elmira.
Rochester.
Haffalo.
Watertown.
Spratoga.
Syracuse.
Geneva, nas M'Pherson, NEW-JERSI Wilmington

sine Statia, wark. ncis, PENNSYLVANIA. Philadelphia

Joseph Cassey, Joseph Sharpless, Robert C. Gordon, jr. J. B. Vashon, George Chester, Taonas Hambleton, John Peck, Thomas Williams, James P. Whipper, Edward Roach, Thomas Williams, Pittsburg. Harrisburg. Jennerville. Carlisle. Lewistown.
Pottsville,
Williamsport,
Valley Mill.
Wilkesbarre.

Cincinhati, Spruce Vale, Chillicothe, Washington, Hudson, OKUMBIA, Washington City,

INDIANA Nettle Creek, Jeffersonville Robertus H. Stephenson, Greenville.

BRITISH DOMISIONS.
Andrew Garrison, St. John, M. B. Andrew Garrison, St. John, 3 D.

UPPER CANADA.

Anain Steward, Wilberforce.
Paola Brown,
Paola Brown,
SNG LAND,
Joseph Phillips, Aldermanbory, London.

# THE LIBER ATOR.

If 'To talk of a benevolent Slaveholder, is no see like rainosality, than to speak of an honest thief, as a clast conference of the property of the state of the

STITUTION OF THE NEW-ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

PREAMBLE

Areas, we believe that Slavery is Augusty to the 56 constantly, dangerods to the filteries of surry and order immediately to be includited, whereas, we believe that the britisens of New-England and the statement of t d ogsår immedialely, to be abloshens; a be beleve that their intens of New-Enr-tur far right to priorest against if; but bette ablogation og sock it removal by selest obligation og sock it removal by selest obligation oppressed, do ober are umrightegudy oppressed, do ober are umrightegudy oppressed, do oter synanghy and benevolent re-oper-per, recognizing this impired declaration made of one blood all in altions of the selection of the carth, and in obse-tion of the companion of the carth, and in obse-tion of the carth, and in observation of the carth, and in obse-tion of the carth, and in observation of the carth, and in observa-tion of the carth, and in observation of the carth, and in observa-tion of

religion, to effect the abolition of slavery in the United States; to improve the character and condition of the free people of color, to inform and correct public opinion to the state of the state of

fourth Wednesday of January, or subsequently by and tour of the Section of the work of the subsequently of

shill correspond with the agents, or any other tours or individuals, according to the directions of the Society or the Managers.

Art. 9. The Recording Secretary shall notify all control of the Managers, and keep the records of the said.

Art. 10. The Direction of the said collect the subsequence of the said.

Art. 10. The Treasure shall collect the subsequence of the said collect the subsequence of the said collection of the Society, and accompany the Animal Report of the Society, so Society, or on the said catalon of the Society of principles, may be conducted to the said collection of the said collection of the society, and the meetings on the Art. 14. The Society will be of the said collection of th

ciety.

ART. 13. This Constitution may be altered at the Annual Meeting for the choice of officers, provided the amendments proposed to be made, have been submitted to the Board of Managers, in writing, one month

A STATEMENT OF THE FRIGHTFUL DECREASE OF THE SLAVE POPULATION IN THE SUGAR COLONIES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

[Drawn up from	o Official Re	eturni	by T.	F. Buxton.]
Antigua	Decrease i	in 11	vears	868
Berbice	do	9	do	1.84
Demerara	do	12	do	12.03
Grenada	do	12	do	2,597
Jamaica	do.	12	do	18.02
Montserrat	do	11	do	131
Nevis	do	11	do	195
St. Christopher's	do	10	do	1000
St. Lucia	do	13	do	. 1.945
St. Vincent's	do	10	do	1,24
Tobago	do	. 10	do	2,803
Tortola	do	10	do	143

Decrease in the above thirteen Colonies, the Decrease in 10 3-4 years 10.767 58 864 Deduct. Increase in the two following Colo 5,960

Total decrease in the Slave population in the Sugar Colonies, on an average of eleven years, 52,837

LATEST RETURN OF THE SLAVE POPULATION

Colonies.	Years.	Men.	Women.	Totals.
Antigua	1828	14,066	15,773	29,839
Barbadoes	1829	37,691	44,211	81,902
Berbice	1828	11,284	10,035	21,319
Demerara .	1829	37,141	32,326	.69,467
Dominica	1826	7,362	8,030	15,392
Grenada	1829	11,711	12,434	124,145
Jamaica .	1829	158,254	164,167	322,421
Montserrat	1828	2,867	3,395	6,262
Nevis	1826	4,574	4,685	9,259
St. Christopher's	1827	9,198	10,112	19,310
St. Lucia	1828	6,280	7,381	13,661
St. Vincent's	1827	11,583	12,006	23,589
Tobago -	1830	5,872	6,684	12,556
Trinidad	1823	13,141	10,865	24,000
Tortola	1828	2,510	2,889	5,399
et an di	2566	333,534	344,993	678,527
Mauritius	1826	47,657	29,117	76,774
Totals	2013	381,191	374,110	755,301

LIBERAL DONATION.

LIBERAL DONATION.

S, we believe the strong of the strong

[From the Western Lummary]
Pursuant to the request of the Payette
County Colonization Society, I furnish the
statistical tables used by mr. In the calculations there may be some very inconsideraable innecuracy; they were pade early hat
fall, and have not been since ryised. If there
is any inaccuracy, it is no inconsiderable to
make a material difference fulle result. DANIEL MAYES.

TABLE shewing the relative increase Blacks and Whites, from 1820 to 1830.

MARYLAND 1830. 291,093=11 2-3 per cent. 155,820=6 per cent. from 107,338 to 102,876. Frc 39,730 to 52,942=33 1-3 per cen

VIRGINIA. 603,074 691,445=15 per cent. 462,042 516,817=12 3-4 per cent. ack from 36,889 to 47,103=27 2-3 per cent.

GEORGIA. 290,614—56 1-2 per cent 219,890—10 3-4 per cent. NORTH CAROLINA. 200 472,433—10 1-2 629 266,037—21 35 per cent.

257,875=8 1-2 323,570=22 435. Black increase ALABAMA

180,171=122 1-2 119,035=140 1-6 White Black 85,451 42,446 MISSISSIPPI, 70,618=67 1-3 66,188=99 White Black 42,176 LOUISIANA

White Blacks 89,379-21 3-4-gain 15.996 126,412-59-gain 46.872 72,383 79,540 TENNESSE ... Michiga

KENTUCKY.
518,678=19 I-3
170,166=59
cks from 2,759 to 4,816=75 per et 434,644 MISSOURI. White 114,552=104 1-2 25,532=139

ARKANSAS. Free pop. B. and W. 14,273 30,383=200 Slaves 1,617 4,578=270 2-3

FLORIDA. 1830. Total, 34,723.—Slaves, 15,510. Nearly ha

II. Table exhibiting the relative average inscreeze of the different classes from 1890 in
1890, in Morpland, Virginia, North Cerolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama,
Missistippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri.

1890. 1890.

Free White 2,741,165 32,333,782—23 1-2 per cent.
Black 1,624,603 2,255,535—55 1-2\*
Free Black 11,7178 1897,122—33 1-2\*

II. Table showing the relative strength of the White and Black population, at the close of each successive ten years, to the end of the present entury, supposing the rate of increase to continue in the same ratio as during the last

V. Table exhibiting the relative strength of Black and White population in 1790 and 1830, in Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia.

1790. 1830. White 1,777,357 2,531,133 1790 2.1-4 W. to 1 B Black 582,023 1,552,318 1830 1.1-4 W. to 1 B

V. Table shoving weight of population per square mile in Maryland, Firginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Missispip, Louisiana, Temessee, Alabama, Missispip, Louisiana, Temessee, Contact, Missouri, and what it will be in 1100, if increase at the same rule of the interval of the contact of the contac

Table showing the comparative longevity of Whites and Blacks,

of Whites and Hacks.

According to the Centure of ISSO, therewere dywards of one hundred years old in the U. State—
White males 297 Femules 234, Male staves 717 Femule 663
Male free.H. 300 Femule 1021
Male Mack 100 Femule 1021
Total—White, 531. Total—Black, 2120.

EN, ALL MANKIND.

(SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1893.

REVERY OF MIC CONVIRSES DECOURSE.)

He was breed youlded so yangs practically side of the property of the control of the property of the control of the c

warfare !- Eight horder on an examiner year didder to sheelder; in so compair a form, that a ght easily walk upon tibri heads from come the same of the same of the same of the same to a gun of great power, raised on a platform, that ye say years distance! Every shot lit-tude of the same of the same of the same little of the same property. It gradually died away; and the same of the same of the same of the same of the their dispersion and return to their bonnes was whole host disappeared. At 8 o'clock, the well-ke signal of their dispersion and return to their homes dispersion and return to their homes dispersion and return to their homes dispersion and their section at a disfar discertly afterward small parties seem at a disfar discertly afterward small parties seem at a disfar discertly afterward small properties. One large canoo, employed in carrying a party as the mouth of the Montserand, venturing within ange of the long gun, was struck by a shot, and raft men killed. (#j)

rame of the long dam, was struck by a slot, and several men killed. (1)

Such is the work of these missionaries!

Nuch is the work of these missionaries!

Peace runs this:—'I say unto you which hear, love you enemies, do good to them that hate you, bless them that cure you, and pray for them which despitefully use you.' Another subsequent battle took place which terminated in the defeat of the natives—and we have an account of a bloody war between the colonists and natives about ten months ago, in which the colonists were, assailants, attacking the natives on their own territory, murdering them without mercy, and burning their villages. This history of this colony shows but a link in the chain of colonization as recorded in the history of the world. He talks about their schools. But here is an extract of a letter from a lingbly respectable colored emigrant, (the Rev. George M. Erskine, dated—"Calaverate, Libens, April 3, 1830.

ter from a highly respectable colored emigrant, (the Rev [George M. Erskine,) dated—

"CALDWILL, Liberia, April 3, 1830.

Sins—The state of things with regard to schools, is truly immentable. The only school in the colony at this truly immentable. The only school in the colony at this present emigrant, there are seventeen out of forty-sight that can read the Holy Scriptures, tenring thirty sight that can read the Holy Scriptures, tenring thirty sight that can read the Holy Scriptures, tenring thirty sight that can read the Holy Scriptures, tenring thirty sight that can read the Holy Scriptures, tenring thirty sight that can read the Holy Scriptures, tenring thirty sight that can read the Holy Scriptures, tenring the scriptures that the transport of the thirty sight that the transport of the tra

81.] (2)
On page 7th he says:—
'An obvious reason for the moral degradation of our clouds population is, they are placed, both by our was and the public sentiment, totally beyond the sach of those great moral motives and simulants which form the characters of white men, and rise them the same of the same

than these of the commen law, it only preves the fact that the slaves re-in-cloid more degraded than the rest share published, he makes the laws the instance of the comment of the commen

between freedow and slavery. They field not there the incentives and stimulants of the one [freedom] nor the wholesome restraints of the other. [slavery.] Wholesome restraints of slavery! !—That which on the 18th page, he calls—'a boundage more rigorous and hopeless than ever attended actery in may other form. Also on the same slavery in may other form. Also on the same slavery in may other form. Also on the same slavery in the same slavery. It is not same slavery in the same slavery in the same slavery in the same slavery in the same slavery. It is not same slavery in the same slavery. It is not same slavery in the slavery in the same sl

the victim he is about to devour. But here it

No. sir-Let the '2.000,000 of enslaved mer

No, sir—Let the '2,000,000 of enalwade man and tears' you appeal, have the Bible now. Let benighted, abused, bleeding Africa have the Bible—and let the Bible be carried to her by Bible men, and and the Bible—and let the Bible be carried to her by Bible men, and and the Bible be should be allowed be benighted, abused, bleeding the Bible men, and and the Bible be and the benefit of the Bible men, and and the benefit of the Bible at home; and if they choose to become missionaries, bid them God speed.' Let Africa be taught the doctrines of the Gospel from the mouths of Gospel men—and not the act of human butchery from the mouth of the cannon.

\*\*CLOSING REMARKS.\*\*

My work has been dilogether desultory—In many instances it was necessary in order to show his aburdities and self-contradictions, the parts of which were frequently separated where the contradictions, the parts of which were frequently separated where the contradictions, the parts of which were frequently separated with a series of the self-contradictions, the parts of which were frequently separated with a series of the self-contradictions, the parts of which were frequently separated with a series of the self-contradictions, the parts of which the self-contradictions of the self

[1] Errarra. In No. III, first column, 31 lines from the bottom, instead of 'curious mess,' read 'carious mess.' Column 2d, 7 lines from the bottom, instead of 'dark,' read 'dark.'

[From the Castleton Stateman.]
We have this week concluded the publication of the 'Review of Mr. Converse's Diacourse,' which has been of ruther school elergh, but the inconsistencies in the discourse could not be shown well in a shortar, but we will be the country of the cou

strictures on it have been severe, but not more severe than its palpable absurdites demanded. We have been ensured for admitting the Reviewer, but not a word has been said about the admission of the article calling for the review—an article bearing marks of misrepresentation for the sole purpose of guiling for the good a people of Vermont. If a seciety, or the proceedings of a society, will got been measured for the society are murbling of the colonization. Society, there is injustly and base deception? Its proceedings of the Colonization Society, there is injustly and base deception? Its proceedings of the Colonization Society, there is injustly and base deception? Its the society of the society, is to faster money of the society, so the society, is to that the society, is to society, and described in all the cloquence of a Pitt, or a Whitefield, until the feditors of the society of the society of the society of the society was called into existence expressly for the picture, we ask, are they honest? Are they justified in making statements they know to be false, for the purpose of promoting their own eause, either good or badjet of the friends of the what are the fact of the case of the southern alave, holder, by ignificant the society was called into existence expressly for the purpose of bettering the condition of the southern ala

we ten not int distant, see them rise, assert southern States under desolation, and make a fair portion of our land a sea of blood.

[From the Branden Telegraph.]

Mr. Entron.—I observed in your last paper a request that some one would reply, through your columns, to O. S. M. on the subject of African Colonization. As the communications of O. S. M. were a professed reply to some numbers written by myself, it may, perhaps, be expected that I should answer them. Several things prevent my doing it.

I. My engagements, which require the use of my pen, are already as many as, with instance of the period of the perio

to the pages of your valuable paper. C. W.

[IIT We insert the foregoing article from the Brail
on Telegraph, as a specifier of the contravy, removed
and maniliness of the Agent of the Colonization Society
in Vermout—Rev. Charles Walker. His depreciation of the masterly and irrefutable essays of '0. S.
M, 'is truly riderulous. Those essays evince a strong
logical mind, great meral courage, much originality,
and 4 ruly apostolic spirit. (\*C. W. need not look of
'larger game.' Well may be fear that if he should attumple to answer '0. S. M.' his temper might suffertumple to answer '0. S. M.' his temper might suffertumple to answer '0. S. M.' his temper might suffertumple to answer '0. S. M.' his temper might suffertumple to answer '0. S. M.' his temper might sufferconfront factions. In his mode of handling his subject.
'0. S. M.' has borrowed from no one. Put sack as
tharge by 'C. W.' is very grave and fatal, especially
at his own assays in favor of the Colonization Society
at mere, thread-have repetitions and exact transcripts
of shale list been said by a thogeand others.

The energy youn Mr. DansBritt and his essays is
certainly generous. — E.D. LIERMATOR.

COMMUNICATIONS.

IS THERE NO NELP FOR THE WIDOW'S

Ma Garaison:
It will be seen by the following paragraph from the Vermont Telegraph, that the article of \*0. S. M. have made a deep impression upon the minds of some of the Green Mountain Boys. The editor has thrown out the grand halling sign of distress \*to his brethren; but whether his cry will be heeded remains to be seen. mains to be seen.

mains to be sect.

Africar Colomiszion.—We should be glad if some intelligent friend of this enterprise would furnish for our columns a brief reply to U. S. M. We know of several individuals who had been considered to the colomistion Society, but whose faith in the scheme has been much shaken, and whose contributions to advance it will be withheld hereafty been widen. He colomisation system really tends to ultimate emancipation, the fact must be capable of proof. If it does not contribute to perpetuate slavery, if the charges of the colomistic strains and the confronted of the conf

It is certainly not a little ludicrous, that a Society which ranks among its supporters a great majority of the clergy and of the 'great men' of the nation, cannot defend itself amen' of the nation, cannot defend itself a-gainst the attacks of a few \*ardent young men,\* who are said to have more blood than Drains! The great giant, which has so long defied all opposition, is now trying to hide himself from his own deformity; a smooth stone from the river of truth has sunk into his forehead, and like Goliah of old he will fall to the earth, and his allies, though numerous and powerful, will be put to flight.

Query. Why does not the editor of the

Query. Why does not the editor of the Telegraph copy Mr Danforth's defence of the Colonization Society? Is it because, like many in this region, he regards it as consummately puerile and ludicrous?

[ The author of the following communic clergyman of rare zeal, boldness and piety.]

NO COMPROMISE WITH SLAVERY.

An Garrison:
I have waked up—I have thought myself a I have washed up—I have thought myself swake for years, but I begin to be convinced that I have only been dreaming—I mean I have waked up onghte subject of slavery. If you would know then, and the instrument of arousing me, I would answer—about bed time, last evening, I read in your puper extracts from the Boston Transcript, Evening Gazette, Boston Traveller, and Atlas. I have always been of one minfl respecting slavery—that it was morally wrong, and consequently an advocate for immediate, universal abolition—insamuch as I believed that every sin should be immediately forsaken, every wrong righted zation Society, I have been in the dark, until zation Society, I have been in the dark, until within a few months, as I have also in a great measure to the guilt of New-England, in relation to the subject of slavery. I was conscious that the 'seven headed, ten horned beast' was well fed in the United States; but having been some time in close contact with some two or three of the other limbs of this monster, I three of the other imms of this monster, it thought I might be excused from interesting myself much in the subject of slavery. I thought I had so much to do, I could not attend to it. But, sir, when the press of Boston not only advocates, indirectly at least, the cause of negro slavery at the south, but the slavery of the descendants of the Pilgrims in Boston, in New-England, it moves my spirit. What! we must not advocate the cause of humanity, of religion, of liberty, of God, for fear of offending the iron-hearted, unfeeling, heaven-daring oppressors of millions our fellow beings? Let these Transcripts, Evening Gazettes and Travellers reiterate often such sentiments, and travel the length and breadth of New-England with then, and where they have supposed there are but a 'few individuals' who will advocate the eter-have supposed there are but a 'few individuals' who will advocate the eter-have supposed there are but a 'few individuals' who will advocate the eter-have supposed there are but a 'few individuals' who will advocate the eter-have supposed there are but a 'few individuals' who will advocate the eter-have supposed there are but a 'few individuals' who will advocate the eter-have supposed there are but a 'few individuals' who will advocate the eter-have supposed there are but a 'few individuals' who will advocate the eter-have supposed there are but a 'few individuals' who will advocate he eter-have supposed there are but a 'few individuals' who will advocate he eter-have supposed there are but a 'few individuals' who will advocate the eter-have supposed there are but a 'few individuals' who will advocate the eter-have supposed there are but a 'few individuals' who will advocate the eter-have supposed there are but a 'few individuals' who will advocate the eter-have supposed there are but a 'few individuals' who will advocate the eter-have supposed there are but a 'few individuals' who will advocate the eter-have supposed there are but a 'few individuals' who will advocate the eter-have supposed there a thought I might be excused from interesting nal, immutable difference between slavery and liberty, right and wrong, and that every wrong ought in the nature of things to be imtely righted, they will find a nume mediately righted, they will find a numerous, invincible host. The people want light and information, in order to arouse them; and let such sentiments be promulgated freely, and they will obtain them. They will see that New-England soil, yet bears men, who, for what they consider a course of utility to themselves, are ready to gag, cry down, define, and load with impositive and accrease these want they consider a course of utility to themseless, are ready to gag, cry down, defame,
and load with ignominy and reproach those
who dare to advocate the cause of those who,
cannot speak for themselves, but who are
bound in unholy chains of ignominious serritude. Let such revilers of the advocates of
abolition look into the bible, and they will
there find that men, who manifested the same
spirit which they manifest, seed similar arguments—I mean the Scribes and Planises,
whom 'Christ called' hypocrites—'If we lethim thus alone, the Romans will come ead
take awy hoth our place and nation'—and
Christ and the apostles were accused of disturbing the public peace, and of 'turning the
world upsales down.' But did Christ or the apostles acknowledge themselves wrong con
this account? Nay verily, nor will (it trust in
God) the advocates of truth and righteourness,
in respect to the abolition of slavery, hold
their peace, until this instrument of the malice of Satar against the millions of the sons
of Africe shall be sheathed in his own bowels.

In the remain forect. December 2016.

of Africa shall be sheathed in his own bowels, and there remain forever. Do these editors recognize the existence of a God, and do they believe that He sits upon the throne of the u-

niverse in righteousness, and at the niverse in righteousness, and at the san time will give longer prosperity to the cas of our American Israel, while this Addard slavery lies there buried? Let the Addard slavery lies there buried? Let the change combine with the South to rivet the change combine with the South to rivet the chather slaves still more securely, in order pease them, and thus to maintain unbathe the confederacy of these states. What Why, He that sitteth in the heavens will Why, He that sitteth in the heavens when them in derision, and will these them shall alone plucks up and destroys nations, are as to plant and to build them up. Lets, unholy leaven, this great national as re-other kindred ones; be repented of adelega-out; then long and continued on out; then long and continued and an antional blessings, subroken our conforms, and lasting our prosperity.

national blessings, unbroken our confedence and lasting our prosperity. Go on, Sir, in this holy cause—To say not labor in vain. Respectfully yours, RAY POTTE. Pawtucket, Jan. 19, 1833.

Parallucket, Jan. 19, 1833.

(ET From Professor Wright, of Hadea Casa, Husson, 100ia), Jan. 28, 183.

MY DEAR Sin.—Almong the thousal at one snaky tortuosities by which the found one snaky tortuosities in the found of the control o other men acting as they do? If so, leta have the scriptural authority. For my me part, while I bless God and take course the sight of the exalted piety and areas. the sight of the exalted piety and area, tachment to principle embodies, in the si-tian ministry of this age, I humby cone respect paid to a minister because he apa-sizer, as of one piece with respect paids as rore. Because he is rore! If christa m-isters will take side with slaveholder, stem-tisters will take side with slaveholder, stem-tisters will take side with slaveholders, stem-tisters will take side with slaveholders, stem-tisters will take side with slaveholders, stem-tisters will take side with slaveholders. The side of the properties of the side of the side

which is beginning to play, they must end
to attract to themselves some of the first be
-must they not?
But I am-taking for granted the popul
of a 'denunciatory style.' On this pail
would ask the complainants carefully as which the language of commination is use which the language of communicars as and say to whom such a style is more apple ble than to slaveholders and all who cased with them. Let them read how Eight Tishbite mocked the priests of Baal (1Kan 18: 27.) how Isaiah the son of Ames rital idolatry, (Isa. 44: 15, 16,) how Jeremak in most modest of men, denounced the wife Jewish church, priests and all, (Jer. 7:1, 18, 18) Jewish church, priests and all, (der. 71.18) and how the compassionste Savior shat the most cutting suresans to the relegant nituries of his day, (Matt. 23d chared.) here say, these were inspired me? We then, and pour upon it all the missiles of abiguithment of the saviety of guage and style as well as the princip guage and style as well as the punchel Scripture are not to be applied to flaguas by us, and no notice is given to us that is are not; what is the Bible better than is perannuated code, palmed upon the dels

perannuated code; palmed upon the shee people for law?

I long to see the scriptural principles are pertain to this subject brought out yie againt powers which have recently genus masterly commentary on the Egests at Romans. The mirror of God's was significant to the mirror of the same per tion on thousands of, christian minds, sale militate that whiming sycophaney which is ever plastering over the gap better and terong!

ever plastering over the gap between and urong I'.

A word more. Is not this objection in an article of a tracking slavery most signed yout of place before the settlement of the question? If Mr. Garrison is right a ming the essential wickedness of the game his denunciation may be well placed; for his guilt does not lie in his demonstrate with the place of the place o

ation?
Again, why do not those who predigger with you in principle, but object imprudent severity of manner, available of their superior pridence to preach abiem in a more excellent way? Does it such an immense, overwhelming an such an immense, overwhelming am prudence to keep you and half a doet from setting the world on fire? Or d sole vocation of these men consist in back? Or, is there really no footbald by the abetting of slavery and the atter-

SATURD D By a Pro

SPEECH

ontinuation at the Anna Anti-Slaver lowing resol Resolved, Tha this land of Li te less protects orts of publisher of South e Roman I. ere not only hief Equity orth this rash redit for Chri he facts refut for in the firs hitted by testa hereas in Son he second pla ut any pro this all.

e manumittee ther ways, event, unless it asolvent at the lso that he di ree. (4) In udes to a m these slaves a o them, and been freed for uch freeing a ina, were ren tresumed in f nasmuch as i hen they inf here can be ave being p ot be,) and o

Boston,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1833.

same camp cam of an of an of an of an of to apto apto

gel and ds of ds of lows stian spirit sinsstian sinssters, their bare they bare they for a sahield ne to st us sider minstand for the minstand for the bolts

riety int I o rere in used, blicasent inga, suled inga, the hole inga, the hole inga, riter in to to to to to to to to to the inga, riter in they inded in sules of it sin they inded in ded

TO MR. DANFORTH,

TO MR. DANFORTH,

10x17 FOR THE SLAVE DRIVERS.
A citizen with a little 'brains and blood,'
ho wishes to help those who are 'tugging to
gives storey,' offers to meet you in openpate in Boston, and maintain against your
againe, the truth of this proposition—"Ex
10x10 AMERICAN SLAVEHOLDIS IS A

11 LIVING AMERICAN SLAVEHOLDIS IS A DAAPPER!

the necessary arrangements, so that you are whilit all your 'blood and brains,' in ngging' to prop up Slavery.
ONE WHO HAS RIGHTS.

SPECH OF D. L. CHILD, ESQ. satinuation of Mr. Child's Speech, delivered at the Annual Meeting of the New-England Adi Savery Society, in support of the following resolution:

ing resolution:

deed, That the free People of Color and Slave
and of Liberty and Law, have less liberty, an
protected by law, than in any other part of th

case which I have stated from the re If the case which I have stated from the rest of public judicial proceedings in the use of South Carolina, had been decided by a Roman Laws. Betsey and her children generaty, which their master and littlem. But under those laws, softened the bening principles of Christianity, in such Carolina, this mother and her children Souh Carolina, this mother and her children were not only not permitted to take what was insended for them from the estate, but they were torn assuder and sold to the highest bidder for the purpose of adding to the estate! has a special indulgence, or rather as I sup-pose for the mutual benefit of buyer and seller, they youngest child, an infant, was permitted by consent of the parties to remain a while

me youngest clinu, an mann, was principle youngest clinu, an interest promise to remain a while longer with the mother.

Thus we see in the very case in which the Gief Equity Judge of South Carolina puts forth this rash claim of his State, to peuliar-credit for Christian benevolènce and humanity, the facts refult bilm on every point of the clease. For in the first place, slaves could be nanuality by the state under the Civil Law, (1) whereas is South Carolina they cannot. (2) In the second place, slaves could by the Civil Law for the second place, slaves could be place to the second place, slaves could be insisted by testament south Carolina they cannot. (2) In the second place, slaves could be insisted by the civil Law could be seamed to the country and the second place, slaves could be presented to the country and the second place, slaves could be seamed to the second place of the second pla ways, even though his master was insolnless it appeared not only that he associated to the second of th e. (4) In the same case the Chancellor alto a mortgage, which there was upon slaves and upon the real estate, devised an, and says that they could not have ees freed for that reason, if the objection that the freeing was contrary to the laws of Caro-n, were removed. The Civil Law always essured in favor of the liberty of slaves; and essumed in favor of the liberty of slaves and assumed as it supported manumissions even then they inflicted a total loss upon creditors, here can be no doubt, that in the case of a dave being parword (mortgaged they could see being have of mortgaged they could see being have of the masters making a will while be slave was in that state, and directing that she slave should be manumitted, most unsolved by the would have been manumitted, as received the property willed to him, provided there were estate enough of the testator pay the debts, for which they and this reporty were pledged. This would have sealed from the analogy of the Civil Law, which always 'promoted the extinction of dothers. resided from the analogy of the Civil Law, which always 'promoted the extinction of do-mests servinde.' (5) The great discrepancy of the whole spirit of the Civil Law with that the Law of South Carolina, is as well illus-tion of the control of the control of the repances which I have stated, and the gen-ral spirit and analogy of laws are vastly were important in an argument of this kind, has one or a great many particular examples. I have dwell upon this case, not because it

I have duck upon this case, not because it poses for to sustain my proposition, as it is too seal and too limited in its subject to contribute gredly to that end; but because I, wishest to show that the very case upon which this incless speech and bootless boast was made, does no more concur with it than the course of Gapine, borse—with—the resolutions of Gapine, borse—with—the resolutions of the contribution of the contri which I propose to present to show how the agors of the civil law have been softened by

ly allowance for their subsistence, which was liberal, being, according to Dr. Adam, four or five bushels of grain, and about thirty cents in money per smoth, besides a aduly allowance; and they also could earn something for services, which they rendered over and a bove what was required of them. They frequently became wealthy by petting, the craditors of the master must finst be had, or what was required of them. They frequently became wealthy by petting, the same states have a condition. The consent of the craditors of the master must finst be had, or what was required of them. They frequently became wealthy by petting, the same states are grained to the consent of the craditors of the master must finst be had, or what was required of them. They frequently became wealthy by petting, the cannel part of the same states and by purchasing other as any time for his debts. North Caragina out at interest, and by purchasing other as any time for his debts. North Caragina out at interest, and by purchasing other as a state in the condition of the caragina out at interest, and by purchasing other as any time for his debts. North Caragina out at interest, and by purchasing other as any time for his debts. North Caragina out at interest, and by purchasing other and the condition of the same time of the s and his predecessors for the French colonies. I believe that it is universally true that the hamane provisions of the Civil Law were adopted from fifty to three hundred years ago by all the continental governments of Europe, who possess colonies and tolerate slavery in them, although not one of them tolerates it at home;—and that the harsher features of the Civil Law have been either mitigated or entirely done away by the same governments.

1 3 54 75 9

away by the same governments.

This observation applies to This observation applies to the Spanish French, Portuguese, Danish and Swedish col-In all of them the slaves can have property and can purchase their freedom, as-they could in ancient Rome. In Cuba, ac-cording to our late countryman, the Rev. Dr Abbot, the slave has a right to his freedom not only if he can offer his value at the time, but also if he can offer his value at the time, but also if he can offer what his master actually gave for him. (7) In the British slave colonies, which most resemble our southern states, there have been great ameliorations in this respect, but in some greater than others. In the Crown colonies, which are under the di-rect legislation of the king in council, the reent improvements appear to surpass, in some respects, those in the colonies of the continer nies, under the influence of the public opini of England and of much patient coercion by the British government, ameliorations have been measurably introduced. In all of them the slave may have property and may pur-chase his freedom, the price being fixed by the magistrate or by appraisers appointed by him, or mutually chosen by the slave and his

Let us now turn our eyes inward, if we can Let us now turn our eyes inward, if we can, and look at our own country. You will expect me to tell in what modes slaves can purchase their freedom of the free, and under what peculiar regulations it may be done in different states. At least you will expect to be informed in what particular states, (if there be any so degenerate and inconsistent,) it can fet be done. The task is soon accomplished. There is not one in which it can be done! There is not one in which it can be done! There is not one in which the slaves can leavily be the same and the property of the same tens in the same of the same tens in the sa not one in which the slaves can legally have a farthing of property of any sort or kind!

—Our republic is a complete Pandora's box to the slave, except that there is no hope at the bottom. In this circumstance, it is most clearly, most infamously worse than the worst But this is not all. The republican slave, the slave chained by the hands of democracy and political equality, can not only discern no ray of hope from any thing in his own power to do, but he can seldom have any from the good

(6) Dig. 40. 1. 4,

the Law of South Carolina, is as well filling and by this case, as are the specific dissipances which I have stated, and the genal spit and analogy of laws are vastly as the properties of the spin o

except that creditors are allowed to hold on upon the emancipated slave.

In all these states, if the emancipation be made in any manner different from that preserbled by law, the emancipated person is taken up and sold intoglavery again, and the proceeds, after rewarding the person who informs against or arrests him, is appropriated to public uses. But Georgia being a rather ferer democracy than common, has imposed a fine of tice handred colliers upon the emancipator over and above the confiscation and sale of the slave. By a more recent act the same state has imposed a penalty of one thought.

Extens are in the hands of their masters, as Jowas in those of 'the enemy of makind,' with the exception batherethere is no condition to again upon 'the delicate subject.' Delicate or again to grain the hands of their masters, as Jowas in those of 'the enemy of makind,' with the exception batherethere is no condition to again upon 'the delicate subject.' Delicate or again the proceeds, after the public uses. But Georgia being a rather fere democracy than common, has imposed a few of the exception batherethere is no condition to again upon 'the delicate subject.' Delicate or would drive every maid and matron from this Hall. [Remainder hereafter.]

ETT he annual meeting of the Massachusetts Coleration Society was held in Park-street Church on The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Coleration of the exception batherethere is no condition to again upon 'the delicate subject.' Delicate or would drive every maid and matron from this known. The park of the exception batherethere is no condition.

Extensive a in the hands of their masters, as Jowas and the proceeds, after the exception batherethere is no condition. same state has imposed a penalty of one thousand dollars upon any person who shall emancipate or enter into any agreement to emancipate or enter into any agreement to emany money for himself; and by the same law
such agreement is declared null and void.
The same severity is not exercised in all the
slave states upon the master, who permits his
slave to acquire and lay up something for himself; but there is not one in which the slave
the possession of one eith of property. In
Virginia I am informed by a respectable colored man, who lived and suffered there for
thirty-two years, that if a slave make a bargain, at the peril of the public whipping which same state has imposed a penalty of one thouthe control of the co he must hide it; and if detected he is not only deprived of it, but whipped with any degree of severity which, may suit the master's habits and temper, or his particular resentment a-gainst the unfortunate individual. (11)

gainst the unfortunate individual. (11)

I give a case to show how entirely the
slave is at the mercy of the master, even
though the master himself has contracted and
promised to give him his liberty. This case
is stated to have occurred in Virginia a few
years ago, but it might have occurred in any
of the slave states.

A master had repeatedly promised to manumit a slave who was an excellent blacksmith,
but he had as often violetted his reposition. The

umit a slave who was an excellent blacksmith, but he had as often violated his promise. The slave had worked earlier, later and harder upon the expectation of becoming so much the sooner a man. At length, however, his heart grew sick. Disappointment, sharper than a serpent's tooth, relaxed the sinews of his arm, and poisoned his coarse and acanty fare. and poisoned his coarse and scanty fare.
The master, to revive his spirits and restore his vigor, finally promised with unwonted solemnity, that if he would earn by extra labor a certain sum of money, amounting to several hundred dollars, he should be free. The slave fell to work once more with redoubled energy. He toiled long and hard, and at last the blessed day dawned, on which, according to sed day dawned, on which, according to blessed day darket, on waster, he was to be en-franchised. But that treacherous and brutal man had sold him to a slave-trader, to be car-ried to New-Orleans! and on that day in

ried to New-Orleans! and on that day in the control of the control

antonishment and forror, that Mr-MINGE was AS-ASSINATED as he was returning to his residence from Baltimere. The same of the same is the same from the same in the same is the same in the same (10). This means some action which would be call-ed brilliant and heroic, if done by a white, such as the same is the same is the same is the same of the same is the same is the same is the same (11). My authority on the subject of the southern starse lears, is Mr. Stread's work kineady quoted. It was published in Philadelphias in 1827.

maxe out clearly that the slaves of the United States are in the hands of their masters, as Job was in those of 'the enemy of mankind', with the exception that here here is no condition to spare life, then I will never open my mouth again upon 'the delicate subject.' Delicate indeed! If the hundreth part of that which

would drive every mid and matron from this Hall. [Remainder herafter]

[IT The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Colonization Society was held in Park-street Charch on Thursday evening—Hen. S. C. Phillippi in the chair. The annual report was a meagre, possification of the chair. The annual report was a meagre, possification of the chair. The annual report was a meagre, possification of the chair of the chair of the chair of the chair. The annual report was a meagre, possification of the chair of the chair

and Berkshire counties.

Since its organization, (two years ago.) the Society has raised for the Parent Institution about \$5,000—rather less this year, if we mixthe not, than the preceding year. Six hundred dollars have recently been appropriated for educational purposes in Liberia.

More anon.

More anon.

List of Letters received at the office of the Liberator, since our last paper was issued.

N. Stanley, Providence, R. I.; J. B. Vashon, Pittsburg, Pa.; James Paul, Willow Grove, Pa.; J. W. Jonson, Elmirn, N. Y.; Robert Purvis, Philadelphia, Pa.;—Henry J. Hoyt, Woonsocket, R. I.; W. L. Jeffers, New-York (vij; David, Wilson, Mendon, Mass.; dated Dec. 30;) James Forten, Philadelphia, Pa.; S. P. Dole, Wilbraham, Mass.; P. C. Knapp, Newburyport, Mass., Samuel Wells, Whiteshoro', N. Y.; William Watkins, Baltimore, Md.; Jacob B. Young, Philadelphia, Pa.; Abrert H. Francis, Trenton, N. J.; Joshua Coffin, N. Bridgewater, Mass.; E. B. Kenrick, Newnon, Mass.; E. Brewer, Providence, R. I.; J. Remond, Salem, Mass

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

SUFFOLK, ss. At a Probate Court held at Boston, in said County, on Mon-day the twenty-eighth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred

TO THE PUBLIC.
MUNICIPAL TRIALS. MUNICIPAL TRIALS. It is hardly under the property of the companion in cases of wrong, be the injury of feeling, reputation or interest ever so great—where the circumstances have been heard and the case fairly decided upon. But cases have occurred in which after a part only of the circumstances have been heard and the case fairly decided upon. But cases have occurred in which after a part only of the circumstances which after a part only of the circumstance in which after a part only of the circumstance in the case fairly decided in the case fairly decided in the case should be considered in the circumstance of the control of the circumstance in the case alluded to is that of the Common-hait was callience.—James H. Howe comployed by me, (Howe), in October last, and was to receive of me one dollar per week; and with this he paid for, washing, something for liquor and eigars every day, and in the time bought as cloak, pair of pantalons, pair of shoes and stockings. These expenses are for shore and and the case of shore and the case of th

were likely to be all the uses such a person, or any person would have for money—and whether, after defraying these expenses, there could be so much left as to allow the sum of twenty-eight dollars honestly to accumulate, could be so much left as to allow the sum of twenty-eight dollars honestly to accumulate, my employ is apparent from the face when he came to me in absolute want; as the two persons with whom he worked last, (say five or six weeks,) refused to pay him;—and never have to this time paid him anything. Before being employed by Labotier and afterwards by Baty, he was a mere idle wanderer about here there are the contraction of the money in his possession—but the officer found it upon him.—And C. confessed to the officer that he returned to the shop after shutting it up, to get also close.—He also took his bundle and never returned afterwards. My money, nineteen him.—And C. confessed to the officer that he returned afterwards. My money, nineteen size, the contract of the contract

as the following certificate shows

J. H. HOWE.

We the undersigned hereby certify that we have been acquainted with J. H. Howe for a number of years, and have had dealings with him, and have always found him to be honest and unright in his demeanor and industrious in his habits, and we regret exceedingly that he has suffered so much in his interests and in his character, especially in the case recently before the Municipal Court, from malicious reports Which have been incrudation against him, and which have been proved to be entirely groundless.

rely groundless.
(Signed) DANIEL PARKMAN,
N. FOSTER,
NOAH SMITH.
Boston, Jan. 28, 1833.

BUFFOLK, se. At a Probate Court, beld at Boston, in said County, on Monday the twenty-eighth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three:

WHEREAR Robert Ribberts, Executor of the last will and testament of John Hurris, late of Boston, Laborer, decessed, testate, has the day presented for the pupp assid estate—
Ordered—Thirth the said Roberts give notice to all persons interested therein, to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at said Boston, on Monday the elecekh day of February next, at the o'clock before noon, by publishing this order two weeks successively in the newspaper called the Liberator, printed in said Boston, that they may then and there discovered the said the said to clock the said source thereof.

Witness my hand the day and year first above written.

JOSEPH HALL, Judge of Probate.

Boston, Jan. 28, 1833.

Boston, Jan. 28, 1833.

An act of malice, of an unusual character in this city, and which might have been attended with the most serious consequence, was pertared by some person yet unknown on the pretared by some person yet unknown on the received and the said was not been to be a supposed to the said the said was not been at the said was not

### LITERARY.

THE EMANCIPATED THE BOATED THE CONTROL OF THE DOCUMENT OF THE CONTROL OF THE CONTR

The gluijous ann—the calm and gentle incom—The Contrients in recognition brow—walls, fount, a The Dead expanse of occurs, colm and entitle. The broad expanse of occurs, colm and entitle. Or lashed amon by tempera—The blue sky, to its scene repose—The song foll inda—The patient cup of flower or indeet-wing—The lightning's quivering flash, and vivid gleam—The wall view that papks from thunder clouds—The myful view that papks from thunder clouds—The inviteries of diving noesy—The lightning's quintiers, which are common light—The open of the beheld. The common light—With interest, such as Genius, only, gives TV, object of beheld. The common light—And the open of the light of the ligh

Got match its ferrid becauty.

One mild eve—
Elliara walked, as it had been het wont,
Along the breesy shore. The mirmuring waves
Had come, with their sweet muse, to her feet,
Withing her ranged ear. The flowest stars,
Drew upward her dark eye, that turned above,
Withfolve as purely ferreem, as she knew
Her soul had found its kinderd spirits there.

with tower as practy kervent, as sike heavy with tweet as party kervent, as sike heavy with tweet as party kervent, as sike heavy the read had found its kindred spirits there. The read had found its kindred spirits there. O, when the pure go by the mighty sea, Beneath the stars of heaven, and meditate—The winged theorytis is wenting—and it hurst a town from morbal bondage o'er the vast Assay from the predest plant of the party from the party for the party from the party for the party from the party for the party fo

Unto the dwelling of ber lysnat sire.

Three days he tarried. Then, with controos a formany thanks, and promise of return—
He knett before the monarch, and received His parting worts of blessing—kines the brow Of wondering Elhra—back farwell)—
Anda, followed by the single-hearted sons And, followed to the single-hearted sons of the single-hearted sons of the single-hearted sons of the single-hearted sons of the single-heart sons of the single

Passed from within the shadow of a reck, And stood alone upon the untrolled beach of Western Africas.

Were lifed—and her hands werefirmly clasped, A moment, and her eye had seamed the waves—a moment of the control of the state of the received and the same of the same o

She rose and jurned— ed with desponding, wearied look away the wide sea whose calminess mocked her hopes

From its vene as the liberty to use krad here for fown or village, though properly if means only a Hottentor village.

1 The most beautiful of antelopes, a unitive of Africa. The king of Benin, who is supposed by his subjects to the king of the king of the king.

4 Oesis, a vardante ppt in this desert.

A thin, transparent have bung ofor the sky.

Like genule melanchely visible—

Orion's certagest showe liquidly—

And the wester Pleindele were looking down,

With cornwing luster, as if there-drops shone

Within each starry dey—dense for the loit—

Their unforgotien sister (with band gone,

Offerst, feir, way of ginzy, making full

The circlet of their harmony. A strange,

Yel sweet profound of stillipses busined the secur
Otean breathed quiety as if he dreamed—

And the will use actival exactly dipped her wing

As, hovering as instant of the deep,

Bile jastend, pleased—dues hound her wave girt.

A dashing our—a step—Ellura heard

A nonemel—and it ombody up ofter dreams

Ore short evy

Of joyful recognition; may be about evy

Of spiral recognition; may be about the stranger prected her. Then, with fair word:

That spake of many wonders, he had drawn.

The simple, kind, confiding, gentle one

To visit his fair barque.

With a firm step

She went—the foul, devoted, generous girl—

To visit his fair barque.

With a firm step She went—the food, devoted, generous grid—And sell her native land—forever left. Her father's tender arms—home—happiness—And libert; She turned to him whose eye. Had been to her a new-found sun, and knelt—And prayed that he might take her back again Unito her father. Then she clapped his knees, With many texts, and looked up in his face With such a preading confidence that aught—but stone fad melled. But one icy look—One mocking word—one cruel, cold repulse—And, then, the claim! "Was there no other hand Than time, like wereth's to clench that chain!" Novald.

Thy dainty villany do more than kill? The horist from but her mid— With a firm step

The dutinty villany do more than kill I
The horist truth birst quick upon bee mind—
And the was cruised. Withering at once, she felt
The cruely ange of death, without its pence!
Then on her soul a heavy torpor fell—
And that is she way—without first or hope—
Or sense of pain—or thought of the cold chains
That liang pion her limbs, to of the heaps
Of fettered wordens. Speechloss—tearless—cold
Breathing by elliving not-sides saw the shore.
Breathing by elliving not-sides saw the shore.
Breathing to the cold of the cold chains
And wrang her fettered, bleefing, horts her halt!
And wrang her fettered, bleefing, horts her halt!
Them—madeses crowned the work of treachery!
Two years were byte-sides of the cold of

Two years went by---two heavy, dark, cold years Of chains---and sweat---and blood---and groans---a

O'chairs—and sweat—and blood—and groams—and woes

Unnumbered—unimagiand—but by him

Who wear he gailing fetter—woes that burn—
And freeze, and scorch, and ernah, and kill the heart,
Thi 'SLAVE' is banneded in the inmost spoi—
And noghtis left for Death or Hell to do!!

The thin to graffly his wantomiese,
Man MAKES THE BRUYE HE NAMES.

This thus to graifly his wantenness,
Man NARST ITE RIUTE HE NAMES.

Yet who shall say
Of thee, boughted Africal or of thy somesOr daughter, kind and gentle--that the God
Who farmeth all, hath deato ut a sparingly
Of his jerk jeft is to thee? Oh! ye oppressed!
Call upon him who that misjudges--call!
Demand a resistation of your rights!—
Bedgress for all your wrongs!—Cry load and long
Bedgress for all your wrongs!—Cry load and long
Hedgress for all your wrongs!—Cry load
and long
Hedgress for all your wrongs!—Cry load
and long
Hedgress for all your wrongs!—Cry load
and long
Hedgress for all your wrongs!—Cry load
and long
Hedgress for all your wrongs!—Cry load
and long
Hedgress for all your wrongs!—Cry load
Ams of grouning serectics, blood and chaile,
Ams for enawhites, too monatrous for,
To be follered or numbered. Even you not
Ye craves tyrants!—when your hip profune
The body of Firettons—for yo not
Will sear your lying your monstroust gory yo not
To bend in anothery before the foar yo not
Will sear your lying to your monstroust
Of separated friends—of husbands—wives—
Of separated friends—of husbands—wives—
Of parents—children—herberte nor apart—
Ay, count the drops of sweat—the streams of blood
Whote practice the rich lands ye pamper on !—
Undo the monater ich lands ye appear on it—
Undo the monater work of the benefited is not !—
Repen.—abjure your foal enormities!

The long years
Had gone sizes poor Ellium was set swe-

Had gone siece poor Ellura was a slave—
Since, bength and sold, sile wore the fettered limb.
Returning reason had but served to make.
The captive nore a captive, and perfect.
The sowk of wretchedness. But when site stood,
The sowk of wretchedness. But when site stood,
The sowk of wretchedness. But when site stood,
When the sile sile, with eye heard of or the sea,
When the sile, with eye heard deer loved acces,
And faithful Memory be for own mative land—
I avidel light between heart got after the sile sile,
Her poor, dear, lone, and broken-hearted sire—
Her poor, dear, lone, and broken-hearted sire—
Her poor, dear, lone, and broken-hearted sire—
For Silvery had bound her very term.
Est sow they were unchained.

But now they were unclaimed.

She kails upon the strend; and, with deep faith,
Prayelf for deliverance—one prayelf or deliverance one prayelf or deliverance on the prayelf or deliverance one prayelf or deliverance one prayelf or deliverance on the prayelf of the prayelf or deliverance on the prayelf of the pray

I hat oped her arms and met him like a friend.

The craven ones who followed, struck with awe,
Stood, palsied, on the beach. Anon two forms
Hovered an instant of the yawning waves—
And like the billion's awelf a voice came up—
'To liberty—To liberty free !!' Pomfret, Ct. Jan. 23, 1833.

MARRIAGE:
Are we not one? are we not joined by heaven? Each intervoven with the other's fate?
Are we not mixed like streams of meeting rivers, Whose blended waters are no more dratinguished But roll into the sea one common flood 3—Rowe

the roll into the sea one common flood 1—Ro
THE FORGETFUL MAN.\*
When Jack was poor, the lad was frank an
Of late he 'z grown brim foll of pride and
No wonder why he don't remember me;
Why 40 1 you see he has fergot himself,

### MISCELLANEOUS. RIGHTS OF THE COLORED PEOPLE

RIGHTS OF THE COLORED PEOPLE.

There is before the logislature of this states and the proper was a state of the colored the bill, and what indeed are its exact provisions; but a far as we remove, it goes to prevent the emigration mto Pennsylvania of rice colored people from the introduced the bill, and what indeed are its exact provisions; but as far as we remove, it goes to prevent the emigration into Pennsylvania of rice colored people from other states. Now it appears to us that Pennsylvania is seeking to take a stop, which not only is directly opposed to lith the former course, but with a state of the United States. Colored men are foreign and voters in New York, and most if not all, of the New England states; now by what right does the Legislature of Pennsylvania undertake to drive from her soil the freemen and citizens of the United States? But for a moment we will leave the constitutional objection, and say nothing of the inhumanity of such and, and which the fall will throw the state authorities. If it says that no black man shall come to abide among us, then the reply will be, that not one in one hundred of the descendants of Africans is black; and colored will be a still more unfortunate designation, for one third of our dispersite brether this winter are, as yellow in the face as if they lat the journal of the distribution of the sin house. The officiarie colored was a fifted that has not considered the skin should become the criterion, then must an inspector be appointed, with powers to examine and report upon the exact state of the complexion. But even this inspector, skilled in colors, would find himself-gorely put to it, for it cannot be denied that a very large portion of those who rank, and judy rank that of color: and physical strength or fair proportions would be equally failing as a standard. The bill then, it appears to us, would, as a law, be wholly importative, as no one could designate its bearings—and this uncertainty of operation, joined to a certainty of yielding the interest of the c

### WILBERFORCE COLONY.

WILBERFORCE COLONY.

It will be seen by the following official document, that the Colony having flost their confidence in their former agent, Israel Lewis,
have discharged him; and have appointed in
his stead the Rev. James Sharp, in whom they
have full confidence.

lawe discharged him; and have appointed in his stead the fext, James Sharp, in whom they have full confidence.

CAUTION TO THE FUBLIC.

The Board of Managers of the Wilberforce Colony, of Colored People in Upper Canada, in justice to the public and as a protection for the Colony, would caution our firmer Agent, paying the Fared Leries, our former Agent, and the colory, would caution our firmer Agent, paying the Fared Leries, our former Agent, paying the Fared Leries, our former Agent, and coloring the colory of the Colory, would caution our former Agent, and coloring the coloring that the colory of the Colory o

the above.

ENTRADEDINARY Cley: OF SOMNAMBULISM. We learn from Penbroke, N. H. that on Monday the 7th inst. an extraordinary case of Somnambulism occurred in that town, attended with melancholy and probably fittal consequences.

nambulian occurred in that town, attended with melanchy and probably fatal consequences.

A lad by the name of Prescott, residing in the family of a Mr. Coffin, received directions on the evening previous, to get up at 4 o'clock in the morning, and make a fire, after which he was to call Mrs. C. it being teaching day, if the course of the night he wavked, and it was to seal Mrs. C. it being teaching day, if the course of the night he wavked, and it was to seal of the course of the night he wavked, and it was to seal of the course of the night he wavked, and it was to seal to be a constant of the course of the night he wavelength of the late of the course of the night had been to be a constant of the course of the night had been to be a country of the course of the night had been to be a country of the night had been to be a country of the night had been to be a country of the night had been to be a country of the night had been to be a country of the night had been to be a country of the night had been to the night had been to be a country of the night had been to be a country of the night had been to be a country of the night had been to be a country of the night had been to be night of the night had been to be night of the night had been doing, he rised a shriet, which brong the strength failed and she fainted. The boy took her up, and having laid her on the bed, and for the night and for the bed, and he had been done, and having laid her on the bed, and for the night book and the had been done, he rised as shriet, had been to be a country of the bed, and for the nighbors, and then for the bed, and for the nighbors, and then for the bed, and for the night had and she fainted.

ŝ	RECEIPTS FRO	
Á	Customs Date Control	\$566,443,830 05
Ş	Internal Revenue	22,223,630 16
á	Direct Tax	12,730,097 47
S	Postage	1,090,978 66
ŝ	Public Lands	38,003,868 89
ä	Loans and Treasury Notes	156,181,578 57
	Dividends and sales of Bank	Mary Control Mary
H	. Stock	10,393,506 80
	Miscellaneous .	5,329,616 17
2000000	Total	\$812,397,106 27
	EXPENDITURE	S. O Almohaten

Civil List Foreign Intercourse \$33,557,289 57 23,181,401 26 29,748,500 47 Foreign Intercourse
Miscellancous
Military services, including
fortifications, &c.
Revolutionary Pensions
Other Pensions
Indian Department
Naval Establishment 185,092,608 33 16,241,160 64 6,584,006 41 12,060,768 41

108.747.562 94 Aggregate, exclusive of the Public Debt \$\, \text{8417,644,298 03}

There is great force in the subjoined observations. How powerless did not Virginia feel herself on the alarming occasion spoken of!—The condition of South Carolina is still more feeble.

The condition of South Carolina is still more feeble.

In the trifling insurrection at Southampton, of Nat Turner, and his deluded handful of followers, was not the first thing thought of, and prayed for—the assistance of the troops of the United States? Was not the application of the committee of the clirics of Southampton immediate to the President for arms? And dominion, which they are disposed to consider, and perhaps with propriety, as the most chivalrous state in the Union? And is it persons in this situation, exposed daily and night you the knife and torch of the assessin and incendarry, whose vindictive nature is roused to vengeance by a keen sense of long-suffered wrongs—a, foe within their houses, sind on who talk of mullifying the laws and withdrawing themselves from the protection of the free states of the Union? Whom God wills to be destroyed, he first renders instanc? Is not the doctrine of nullification, in such as witnistion, the street spraphon of this dreadful insanity? Prostage. We are indebted to Mr Apple-Postage. We are indebted to Mr Apple-

be destroyed, he first renders meaner. Is not, the dostrine of mullifeation, in such a situation, the first symptom of this dreadful insanity? "Postage—We are indebted to Mr Appleton, our representative in Congress, for the Post Master.—We are indebted to Mr Appleton, our representative in Congress, for the Post Master in Congress, for the Master in Congress, for the Congress, for

town 436; and Worcester 1488—Boston Traveller.

Shelland Islands.—The inhabitants of these Islaes have recently experienced a dreadful the fairness of the fairness while engaged in their touch and the great distance from land, were accounted to the fairness of the fairn na hurrigane of unprecedented violence. Some twee fortunate enough to grain the short contents were picked up at sea by passing wester, the same of the content of the same were picked up at sea by passing westers, and the same was a superior of the change in a same was a superior of the change in a same was a superior of the change in a same was a superior of the change in a same was a superior or cholera flat, and the same was a superior or cholera flat, and the same was a superior and same at the women should be superior and same at the same was a superior and same at the age of the same at the same was a superior of a content with the rigors of a northern winter. A subscription has been at on foot for the surviving sufficient in the same was a superior of the same was a superior of a northern winter. A subscription has been at on foot for the surviving sufficient in the same was a surviving sufficient in the same was a subscription in the same of the surviving sufficient in the same was a surviving sufficient in t

the Dectors. On his return he told the persons who had assembled, that he dreamed two men were attempting to kill him, and was trying to defend timstell. Soon after, he because of the dust are according to the day he had level in attreash, during which he inquired with great anxiety of the day he had level in attreash, during which he inquired with great anxiety of the day he had level in attreash, during which he inquired with great anxiety of the day he had level in the ready of the day he had level in the ready of the day he had level in the ready of the day he had level in the ready of the day he had level in the ready of the day he had level in the ready of the day he had level in the heady of the day of the day he had level in the heady of the day of the day he had level in the heady of the day of

Conserv. In an address to the Cobbset asys—Since .

Odhann, Cobbset asys—Since .

pleasire to see you, and shake ye and hard work of the course of see you and shake ye and hard work of the course of several days. In the course of several days, I could not see the course of several days. I could not see that the course of several days. I could not see that the see tha dred letters that have been sent During the same time I have miles, and have slept in four diand in nineteen different towns.

THE BIBLE AND THE THEATRE-WELL 

Disturbance.—On Sunday after Disturbance.—On Sinday afternos in was a large collection of colored pospisita. Cust street above Teath, to then it from the cust street above Teath, to the the it from the cust street above Teath, to the customers are used to be compared to the customers of the neighborhood of the customers of the neighborhood of the customers and brickbats. This caused some officers and brickbats. This caused some officers and brickbats. This caused some officers are not people to retail including a property of the customers and the customers are not property of the customers and the customers are not considered to the customers.

Mary Brown, a colored woman, us fai dead in a house in Shall streetyesteeingen ning, a jury under direction of Justic In acting for the Coroner, returned a went found dead from eduses unknown? Publis she died from want of the necessines of

### SIROP LES HERBE

SIROP LES HERBE
Thills syrup is offered as a soverage natural, each jot general deblity, echs, coat, astima, spitting of blood, all disease if hereast and lungs, and indeed every their hereast man lungs, and indeed every their hereast in the consumption. To those who gate affected with any of these troublects able to the consumption. To those who gate able qualities of this powerful every left may be taken in the most deficite size and the consumption of the light should be consumed as the consumer of the

only say, try it—as she is fully satisfied wherever it has the advantage of a mile witten will be acknowledged and it mile virtues will be acknowledged and it mile that the same of the s

E. MOORE, Philadelphia

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[For th are in the U There are in the U 0,000 colored persos 0,000 colored persos the principles of jude person delivered from an unholy prejud most of our Sen most of our Sen ding them as a deciding them