VOL. III.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON AND ISAAC KNAPP, PUBLISHERS.

NO. 98

OSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.]

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

SATURDAY JUNE 8, 1833.

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AGENTS

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THE LIBERATOR.

From the Abolitionist for June.

THE LATE JOHN KENRICK, ESQ.

The LATE JOHN KENRICK, ESQ.

Or last number mentioned the death of few Krastex, Esq. of Newton, President of the New-England Anti-Slavery Society. The second readers some few particulars, respect-second readers some few particulars, respect-second readers some few particulars, respect-sellent of the work of the New Annual States, 1735, and consequently at the time-of-second readers some few particulars, respectively, 1735, and consequently at the time-of-second readers with him, 'characterised through the second readers with the second

d for many years abolition of sla-leep interest in the abolition of sla-published a considerable number of in the subject, in the newspapers at, times. He was an ardent friend of ablic of Hayti, and published several relation to it.

first chiefly composed of extracts from the speeches of British statesmen; the second speeches of British statesmen; the chiefly of extracts from American It contains also an introduction and c

thony or extraction and concluding remarks by the compiler. He printed 3,000 copies of the work at his own expense, which he distributed chiefly among the members of Congress, and of the State Legislatures, and other persons in the Northern and Western States. Mr. Kenrick sent a copy of this work to Boyer, the President of the Haytian Republic. The following is a translation of a letter from President Boyer acknowledging the receipt of the volume.

The following is a translation of a letter from President Boyer acknowledging the receipt of the volume.

'REPUBLE OF HATTI.

Jean Fierre Boyer, President of Hught.

Port-au-Prince, June 9, 1818, } the 18th year of Independence.

Stra,—I have received the work which you were kind enough to send me, entitled the Horrors of Staery, and an duly sensible of your civility in presenting it to me. I have read the volume with the liveliest interest, and cannot but applaud the motives which induced you to prepare it. I foully cherish the idea that the exertions of philanthropists, and cannot but applaud the motives which induced you to prepare it. I foully cherish the idea that the exertions of philanthropists, and will be exertions of philanthropists, and will be a supported to the comparent of the comparent of the comparent of the present of

Mr. Kenrick took a deep interest in the New-England Anti-Slavery Society, and was from its commencement one of its most liberal patrons and useful friends. He gave several sums to the society, at different times, amounting in the whole to six hundred dollars, besides one hundred dollars specially devoted to the Manual Labor School. He was chosen President of the Society at its last annual meeting and continued to hold the office at the Labor School in the Annual Labor School in the Annual Labor School in the Annual Labor School in the Society at its last annual meeting and continued to hold the office at Liu Changarder was held in high and deserved.

President of the Society at its last annual meeting, and continued to hold the office at the time of his death.

His character was held in high and deserved estimation among his neighbors. He extracted that the state of the st

GRADUAL EMANCIPATION.-No. I. Of all the delusions by which the public mind is bewildered in reference to slavery, there is none more mischievous and unfound ed than the gradual abolition of slaveholding. Reason, morals and religion have wasted their arguments upon this topic in vain; probably a little more arithmetic, in all its mathematica

a fittle more arimmented, in all its mathematical certainty, may be more convincing.

The fallacy which the Colonizationists artfully propagate is this; that the Colonization Society, at some future indefinite period, will abolish slavery. This most extraordinary dreaming vagary, where it is credited, stops all philanthropic effort; and leaves the reali-ty of abolition as intangible and cold as moonshine, and as uncertain as that mats in relation to it.

shine, and as uncertain as that matchless particular to the year 1816, he published a small your agon of all improbability, 16-morrow? To this ly sampled by himself, entitled the 'Horrors' ration will be to effect the present melioration that the results of Colonia vary? This work is in two parts, the

fiance of a large combination of causes all operating against the result.

2. The slave-drivers boldly declare that they will never give up their ungody claim to the bodies and souls of heir colored fellow-citizens. But these very persons who thus affirm, are the chief supporters of the Chlonization Scheme. How, therefore, the Colonization Society can execute a grand scheme of instice, while they aware a determination. tion society can execute a grand scheme of justice, while they avow a determination precisely contrary, is among the questions of moral philosophy, the solution of which defies all the professors of that easistical science.

3. The payment to mon-stealers of their

stipulated exaction for their slaves would be stipulated exaction for their slaves would be only a reward for their past felony, and a bribe for their continued licentiousness, to nurture more of their own offspring; for the human flesh market. Of all the wicked absurdities, which avarice and dishonesty ever propagat-ed, no one exceeds in sheer impudence and corruption the proposition to renunerate the corruption the proposition to remunerate the slave drivers for a partial or chire abandon-ment of their piratical traffic and detention of their fellow citizens in accursed slavery. But if slavery will not be extinated until this pre-mium is paid; and the Colonization Society cannot, from want of funds and by their con-stitution could not thus appropriate their su-perfluous dellars, though 2xy were rich as Sol-omon; is it not most indescribably deceifful to propagate the notion, that the Colonization Society can abolish slavery? is it not most scandalously fraudulent to collect money from the public upon such visionary pretexts?

It is also a very impressive fact, that there is no objection to the color of a man, as long as he can be made a machine for labor and profit: nor is a woman's skin offensive as long prone, not is a woman's sain offensive as fong as she can be coerced as a tool of sensuality. There is no distaste to the color of a slave; all the pretended disgust is to a skin not of European hue when the wearer of it is free.
Therefore to talk of abolishing American slayery as long as children are engendered merely as articles of profit, is just as wise as it would e to attempt to empty the Atlantic ocean with a thimble

a thimble:
The following numerical facts, which were selected from the authentic returns of the inhabitants in the United States at different periods, will clearly elucidate this most interest-ing subject. It was deemed superfluous to advert to the northern portions of the repub-lic, because the results there are not relevant

In the year 1790, according to the national census, there were in the States south of the Potomac and the Ohio rivers 1,016,629 white persons-550.604 slaves-and 20.415 free col persons—350,004 staves—and 20,415 free col-ored citizens. From this enumeration it fol-lows, that the slaves were rather more than one half of the number of the whites, and the free colored people in the proportion of one to fifty: or the whites to the whole colored pop-

ulation were 101 to 57.

At that period slavery was indignantly denounced; and the spirit-stirring discussions of Wilberforce, Fox, &c. in the British Parliament startled the civilized world. Our citizens also pretended to reprobate slavery, and the only and expressed their contains also pretended to reprovate slavery, complained of the evil, and expressed their anxiety for the removal of it; but they have invariably done every thing in their power to prolong and extend the evil; and notwithstanding they have made furiously boisterous speeches, respecting the rights of man and the glorious revolution. What then?

Ten years passed away, and in 1800, the second census of the United States was taken; and it appeared that the white people in the same section of the southern country had increased to 1,426,846. The slaves amounted to 742,063—and the free colored citizens to 32,604; which very little varied the proportionate increase of the whites and the colored people. It must be noticed, however, that the people. It must be noticed, nowever, that the increase of the free colored persons could have been scarcely any thing at all by direct eman-cipation; as they would have smultiplied near-ly in the ratio mentioned in natural course exclusive of the fact, that the first census, from

meaning sounds.

Proceed! Another decennial era revolved; and in 1810, the third census was demanded, and what was the result? The whites numbered 1,884,898—the slaves 1,089,763—and the free colored citizens 58,046. This enueration displays a large proportionate increase in the slaves over the white people at the rate of 4 to 3. On the first of January, 1808, all importations of the Africans ceased by law; that piratical system then was authoritatively abolished. The same vociferations were instantly heard on the fourth of July in praise of freedom; the same excerations of praise of freedom; the same execrations of British tyranny; the same hypocritical boasts of the land of the free, and the home of the of the land of the free, and the some of the slave—and yet the internal human flesh trade extended its operations, and vast numbers of additional mechanics were employed to manufacture cowskins, and to forge fetters and chains for American native, and of course, free born citizens.

Go on! The sun proceeded through ten more of his apparent annual revolutions, and another census tells the amount of the population in our republic; and thus the Marshal's report of the Southern States; whites 2,429, 828—slaves 1,599,221—free colored citizens 77,040. The increase of slaves over the whites is in the proportion of 6 to 5; and this is the boasted, gradend sholition of slavery. In 30 years the whites increased 140 per cent; and the slaves 155, or nearly one ninth more than their oppressors. During this period, in 1816, was formed the Colonization Society to transport the innocent free colored people to the slaveholders' Botany Bay. Notwithstanding the free colored citizens increased one third, in the free colored citizens increased one third, in spite of all the iniquitous laws which had been passed in the Southern States entirely prohib-iting emancipation, or so encumbering it with vexatious impediments, that it is almost im-practicable for a christian convert in the slave-holding republics! either to do justice or shew mercy.

Here it may properly be remarked, that the most oppressive laws which peculiarly affect the rights of conscience in connection with slavery, are of novel origin. The slavehold-ing States, and even some of the legislatures ing states, and even solve on the legislatures in those States whence slavery is excluded, have raised every possible obstacle to the emancipation of slaves by those persons who, through divine grace, might be desirous not only to confess, but also to to forsake their through divine grace, mignt we users to any to confess, but also to forsake their sin of manstealing. This is virtually open persecution of christians for the performance of that incumbent duty required by their Creator and Judge. They have also crected an almost impassable barrier to the religious and moral instruction of all the colored people without exception, both free and enslaved. Contrary to the constitution and the bills of rights, they have enacted laws which prohibit the admission and residence of American citizens within their territorial jurisdiction. Without doubt this base and iniquitous contrivance must be attributed to the Colonization scheme ; must be attributed to the Colomization scheme; which has sanctioned the delusion that the free colored people will all speedily be expatriated; and therefore that the slaves will be still further debased, and their bondage bestill further debased, and their bondage become permanent, without hope of melioration. All reflecting persons know that this has been and now is the direct result of this 'wild and guity fantasy,' which is promulged by the Colonization Society. It is the very corner stone of the slaveholding system, and the grand defence against the immediate overthrow of slavery and the total extermination of Associaca measurables.

Go, forward! In the year 1830, the fifth census of the United States was counted out, and the returns made the whites in the southand the returns made the whites in the south-ern division of the republic, 3,188,044—the slaves 1,874,098—and the free colored citi-zens 112,708. This is an increase of about 7 per cent in favor of the slave, and 45 per cent per cent in layor of the slave, and 45 per cent in the number of the free colored people. Of this enlargement in the number of the free colored people, a large proportion belongs to the progressive influence of anti-slavery prin-ciples in Kentucky, the inhabitants of which are rapidly becoming opposed to the barbarity

and the ultimate overthrow of man-stealing three irrefutable objections are offered.

I. It is utterly impossible for that Society to know where then enumerated. Hence, it is manifests, that all the love of universal liberators whey do not even design. This is contrary to the fundamental axion of all philosophy; for this would be producing an effect not only without a cause, but absolutely in definance of a large combination of causes all operating against the result.

Proceed! Another decennial era revolved; and is going to the slave of the producing and the finance of a large combination of causes all operating against the result. suit, the increase of the slaves as well as the free, in a innucl larger ratio than the whites has sugmented, is a perplexing anomaly. During those 10 years the Colonization Soci-ety have been employed in deceitfully pulf-ing off its Utopian philanthrophy, in collecting money from the inconsiderate by every freud-ulent pretext; and in turning common sense, whilst through a substitution of the substit uent preext; and in turning common sense, philanthropy, morals and religion upside down: and, notwithstanding, all they have achieved is the shipping off a thousand or two of people, 'worn out alarcs!' as Mr Danforth styles them, or bribed and deluded and emberrassed freemen; and the acquisition of a good salary for themselves!

This subject is very instructive, because it admits no possibility of mistake. In 1790, the free colored people were 20,415 in all the States south of the Potomac and the Ohio.

In 1800, they had increased to 32,604, or at the rate of 60 per cent. In 1810, they were 58,046, an increase of

In 1010, they were occurs, an increase or 78 per cent.

In 1820, they amounted to 77,046; which is an enlargement of only 32 per cent. During four years of this period, the Colonization Society had been in full operation; and to its boasted plan to ship off the free colored period. ple only can be attributed the decrease; for 32 per cent is scarcely the amount of the in-crease by matural propagation. In fact, reck-oning the same rate of increase as for the foroming the same rate of increase as for the for-mer years, during the first 6 years of this pe-riod, and it will appear that for the other four years the free people must actually have di-minished.

minished.

In 1830, the free colored people had in-creased to 112,708, which is an increase of 45 per cent. So that by comparing the 26 years before the Colonization Society was institutbefore the Colonization Society was instituted, with the 14 years aubsequent to its establishment, it appears that there was an average disproportion in the emancipation of slaves of 74 per_gent per annum to 32; or in other words, that the number of slaves annually liberated before the Colonization Society was formed, was at the rate of 7 to 3 emancipated since the year 1816.

Hence it is evident, that during the first four years after the Colonization Society commenced its visionary and actually mischievous operations, the free colored people must have decreased in the Southern States. This melanchely result may be imputed to three caus-

operations, the free cotored people must have decreased in the Southern States. This melancholy result may be imputed to three causes. Considerable numbers of those citizens migrated to Ohio and other free States, to especific method to the continue of t

be landed at Liberia to starve, pilfer or die in the seasoning! So much for man-shipping philandhropy!

According to the previous enumerations and the advances of the free colored people before the Colonization Society was formed, the free colored people in 1820, should have numbered 112,464; and in 1830, they should have increased to 244,000: whereas in 1830, they complete the colored people in 1820 at tained in 1820.

Whence it follows, that the free colored people have not increased in an equal proportion with the slaves by nearly 2 per cent; and that the manumissions before the establishment of the Colonization Society were in the proportion of 74 to 32, or 130 per cent per annum more than at the present period, or since the Colonization scheme was projected; and it is a well known undeniable fact, that with the exception of 'feeble, sick, aged and worn out slaves, and the saven was a constant of the saven of t CALCULATOR.

THE LIBERATOR.

THE WAS COMM. Michai 11, 1805.

THE AND ADDITION APPLICATION.

FOR EXECUTION APPLICATION (INC.)

FOR EXECUTION AND ADDITIONS.

FOR EXECUTION

thing to the purpose. So we answer Captain Stuart.'

Now, to take the reviewer's striking simile, what is the Colonization Society doing to put out the great fire? Throwing on water? Not a drop. Casting on oil, rather. As a Society it is busy in removing from around the burning building a few extinguished brands; it is busy in removing from around the burning building a few extinguished brands; the constitution of their buckets, O do not meddle with the convergency of the flames, and the convergency of the flames, and the convergency of the flames, and the street, it is busy in removing the flames, and the street, it is busy in removing from around the burning building a few extinguished brands; the process of the flames, and the burning the street, it is a society it cays to the few, who come fire, a few buckets may example the flames, and the street, it is a society it cays to the flames, and the street, it is a society in the street, it is so that the street, it is a solid be removed, and that in this way will be a seen to be considered to the street, it is solid be removed, and that in this way will be a seen to be solid to the street, it is solid to the street, it is solid to the street, it is processed of 20,00,000 of granning fell of the solid the street, it is solid to the street, it is s

have roused the public mind on both topics, and urged the sentiments of the whole community to a risis.

You need not be surprised, if suffish a results it shall be annoped to the world, that statery is obeliant that the mind a surprised in the community of the British confirmed the manupation, in the british the British confirmed the manupation of the British confirmed the surprised in the first and the limits, all he fixed ! And shall it be, that the British confirmed the manupation of slavery in the United States of Americal can never cease to be ashamed! Ever since I have been in Great British, I have had not in Great British, I have had not observe, that the virtue of this community on this subject is far in a vance of the same feeling in my own country, And yet, there is the specific Decident of the deligerate and in had almost said, insuling the or independent of all present, that the time had come for the community on this subject is far in a sea chairman of this meeting; and there was a most respectable. Lord Suffield, who has been chairman of the committee of investigation for the House of Commons, was also chairman of this meeting; and there was a most respectable representation from he been collected. Earl Fluwing and the decidence of the whole assembly, a better rough cut the British of public opinion could needly succeeding to hear the whole assembly, a better rough cut the British of public opinion could needly succeeding to hear the world and thought it was not decided and palase I have ever heard in a like assembly. The Rev Mr. Cunning ham, author of "The Weivet Cushion," Churchman, and the Reversitically eloquent and well sustained. The world was a sustained by the loudest and most decided applaces the world and thought it was not obtained the process of the sustained. The world the sustained is the sustained in the sustained

umph; and he ministry of the beating of this pulse. I stand, that will not attend to the beating of this pulse. Lushington was there. He is not neary speaker; but he is an energetic one. I had a side view of him, while he was addressing the audience, and I can never forget the impression he made upon me, when he delivered one of his most indignant expressions respecting the enormities of slavory. Were I a painter I would certainly attempt the picture of the assembly, the hall, the platform, the whole scene, from the heach, his yee, his bending forward, his gesture, his all-penetrating look, expressing his full-souled, indignant emotions, with the very sentiment in his mouth! and it ought to be enough to frown slavery from the face of the earth. Yours, &c.

A VOICE FROM YORK, (PA.)

these United States of America, which are called the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that many of those who are engaged in this scheme, would be willing, if it were in their power, to place us before the point of a contract of the power, to place us before the point of a contract of the power, to place us before the point of a contract of the power, to place us before the point of a contract of the power to the the power

the article to you for insertion in the labers.

M.R. EDITOR—Perceiving that you had one what many of your brother editors had to do, in opening your columns to bed sin of the question relative to Mis Crushis-chool, I take the liberty to send you are cle for insertion. I have arricarly lespit take up my port in defence of the oppression unite my efforts, feeble as they se, with the offorts of those who are string to 6 seminate truth and dissipate ener; but my efforts from the offorts of those who are string to 6 seminate truth and dissipate ener; but my efforts for those who are string to 6 seminate truth and dissipate ener; but my efforts for the seminate truth and dissipate ener; but my efforts for the seminate truth and dissipate energy law and the seminate truth and dissipate energy law efforts. press—the press—the free, fearless, independent PRESS—has been closed to me. I have a right, the public has a right to complish on both those editors, who refuse to publish on both sides of any deeply interesting subject, whe

sides of any deeply interesting subject, we requested to do so; but such there are on in enlightened Connecticut. You have copied into your last two page, the articles written by the people of Cus-bury in defence of their conduct townshifts Crandall. I would gladly fotick then led at length; but neither my time nor portun will at present admit of it. I shall, borned, consequently notice the one last pible at length; but neither my unes on year, and the will at present admit of it. I shall, breist, more particularly notice the one last paired—dismissing the address of the civil are ity of Canterbury to the Colonization Somewhat are not true, and that others are high colored for effect; and pledging 1984 collected on the gross misrepresentations of the praison of Canterbury. At present, however, I decomine my remarks to the last publisher to Canterbury. At present, however, I decomine my remarks to the last publisher to the last publisher and the collection of the praison of Canterbury. At present, beautiful and the collection of the praison of Canterbury. At present, beautiful and the content of the present of the collection of the praison of Canterbury and property of the collection of the praison of Canterbury and the collection of the school upon the Addition of the school upon the Addi ists—asserting that they instigated Mis Ci do the act which has roused to wan he publicans (2) and christians (3) of Castron, What authority has he for this charge; Na. What authority has he for this cauge: Mr. It is not true, and he kness it was not. It Crandall herself, and she alone, first committee the control of the co

Another falsehood I will notice. 'Africant of the Colonization cause' asserts, that i' the design of this school and of the Abditions to 'force the two races to amalgandt' i charge is ungenerous—unjust—unive! author of it knew that he was penning i author of it knew that he was permissible rate—black lie! Why do the expensive the school resort to falsehood? why do the try to awaken the unholy prejudice of people? why do they so grossly mistrack the motives of Miss C. and her friends the cause is founded in truth and justice? with the cause is founded in truth and justice? why do they are the cause is founded in truth and justice? The cause is founded in they add insult to injury? which the friends of Miss C. with se cution, if theirs is the cause of jus conduct is unworthy of enlighter tian people—it is crue!! barbar ish!—yet such has been the con of the people of Canterbury. shame! shame! upon these m falsehood and insult to prop up oppression! The patriots-call them not men!

The article in question abounds in ments; but I have only time to me

ks of this meeting illiam Lloyd Gari-to every friend of evolent exertions in

amilton Gray, shua Brooks, amuel Johnson,

proceedings of this the President, Vice

berator.] JRY AFFAIR

JRY AFFAIR.

idham County Advercopied into his paper
copied into his paper
anly attack upon Miss
d her friends-prefiof his own, in which
sation to admit articles
testion. Your readers
owhich I allude. It
umber of the Liberad' to the Colonization
ser man had come to ser man had come to isately sat down and nd to the Colonization he Advertiser for in-d. I might, if chose, orthy (?) editor; but I e earnest request of s in this region, I send ertion in the Liberator.

dveniser.]
iving that you have trother editor refuse solumns to both sides to the side of the series of the series

such there are even Colonization Society, that some of its state-that others are highly I pledging myself, if oused to wrath the re-tians (?) of Canterbury.

use' asserts, that all and of the Abolitans' to analganate. This unjust—unjust—univue'. The he was penning a lewy by do the opposers of dischood? why do they prejudices of the composers of the with such place? Soca cause of justice? Soca er! barbarous! heather en the conduct of som nterbury. Oh shame those who resort is prop up -call the

time to mention

entwomers. It asserts that the language of the wood addressed the people after the town the wood and the

of their regions of the property of the proper

Plainfield, (Ct.) May 3d, 1833.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

[For the Liberator.]

[For the Liberator.]

SIAVE LABOR.

Whe such huming are offered, so rich and so rare, I as mapped to taste them—how can I forbeat? I has mapped to taste them—how can I forbeat? I has men have removed to the property of the state of of th

ollowing hymn was sung.

Oh, it o Afrie's shale race,
A fearful debt we justly owe,
If Heaven's fread book record the trace
Of every deed and thought below—
And if for them the Christian's prayer
Implore of God to guide and save,
Then let these hopless suppliants share
Town story's store, the mite they crave—
Touch deep for them the priying breast,
For who can tell among the blest
How sweet their harps of praise may be?
Horstford, Monday, May 27, 1883. L. H. S.

Boszoz,

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1833.

DEBATE ON COLONIZATION. The second discussion between Messrs Finley a Wright, on the merits of the Colonization Societook place in Bowdoin-street meeting house on Frid adrenoon of last week.

Rev. Dr FAY presided, and opened the meeting with prayers.

with prayer.

Mr Finley rose to correct a statement which h with prayer.

Mr FixLy rose to correct a statement which he had made during the previous discussion. He had aid that a quotation made by Professor Wright from the Fifteenth Annual Report of the American Colorization Society, was taken from the Appendix to the Report. He now acknowledged his error. Professor Wright was correct and he was wrong. The extract Wright was correct and be was wrong. The extract of Managers, that the projudices against the people of Color are 'saw ordination of Proceedings of the Proceedings of t

Oct who for a moment's enjoyment would crave, Defety think it was mised with the blood of a slave? The bood of the slave? Oh it famms, what a thought! for the slave short should be short short the slave short sho

It appeared to be an attack on the government of the colory. As the papear of the papear of the papear of the colory of the papear of the pape

No 5.

†The reader will find some valuable statistical normation on this point, on the first page of this paper.

‡This assertion of Mr. Finley's is not true. No such accusation has been brought against him by Mr. Garrison.

Garrison.

If we may be permitted to bring the truth in evidence, we stand ready to substantinic all that we have said concerning Mr. Finley. The Recorder has omitted a vulgar remark which Mr. is made here in relationship of the standard of the standard

R NAL OF THE TIMES.

1. comes, yells we spreak with concepts those who added the first of the poor in our own coment? I Mr Garrier to come and the c

PROFESSOR WRIGHT then spoke fifteen which closed the debate. In relation to the sponsible for it, but he comenous-continued, the colony would be of no benefit to Africa. He then alluded to the testimony of Gov. Meching, that many of the emigrants were 'the lowest and most abandoned of their class.' He also referred to extract skeen from the manuscript journal of Cept. Abels, who had been employed in conveying emigrants to the

colony, and who was about to publish certain fiets of which he had been an eye witness. The extracts alloaded to were the same as published in a recent number of the Liberator, on the responsibility of Mr. C.W. Demison of New-York. He said I his opposes that greated the analysis of seman-pionis at the soulh se way as the said of the soulh se way as the said of the said of the said of the way as to said the said of the said over, he would be forgiven. He quoted the eloquest meant what he said; and if this seal even holido over, he would be forgiven. He quoted the eloquest alaquege of Brogham. "Fell me not of rights, see, as a specimen of that kind of moral indusnes which he Abolifonaits designed to wide." This passage, he said, had been quoted as Mr Garrison's by an individual who wished to saitain against him the charge of fanticism! But it was a noble sentiment. Let it be romoulged in the readle of therety, and throughout the country, until 'the oppressed go feee.'

WONDERFUL!

WONDERFUL!
The editor of the Mercantile Jour

WONDERFUL!

The editor of the Mercanile Journal, alluding to the recent discussion between Messrs. Wright and Finley, anys and the state of the Messrs. Wright and Finley, anys and the state from beginning to end, and since the subject is stated, we cheerfully fixed this occasion to say—what is believed to be the general impression of those who heard il—that. Professor Wright conducted his share of it with a degree of convey and endors, which gave him emissent credit oven the state of the state

those which were fairly chargeable to Jis eppopent.

How magnamious! No doubt the Colonizationists,
would be very glad to square accounts in Jis way!
But they camon atome for Mr. Finley's slander and
abuse, by beartless acknowledgements of the candor
of lis coponent. Professor Wright needs not for
recombinendation, and they may as well keep their soft zoor to themselved.

Professor Wright has left us. He la bored assiduously while here. His able ad-dresses were received with warm approbation by all the friends of the cause, and we believe by all the friends of the cause, and we believe they made a deep impression upon the minds of many, who have heretofore been opposed to the principles and measures of the Anti-Slav-ery Society. His last address was delivered in the Rev. Dr Jenks' meeting house last Sabbath evening. The house was full to over-flowing, and multitudes went away, who were unable to find an entrance.

RESULT OF THE DISCUSSION.

RESULT OF THE DISCUSSION.
Our readers will naturally inquire, what is
the result of the late discussion? We assure
them that the effect has been good. It has
made many converts to the Abolition cause.
Mr Finley, although he conducted himself better here than in New York, was nevertheless
ungentlemantly and abusive. We have more to
see this head that word. say on this head next week.

We have on hand a mass of valuable matter, which we shall publish as soon as we can find room. The crowded state of our col-umns, compels us to omit several editorial notices and many communications.

MARRIED—In this city, on Thursday evening last, by Rev. Dr. Sharp, Mr. Juba Randolph to Miss Rebecca Fitch.

Annoupn to alias Kobecca Fitch.

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

Rev. Nathaniel Paul, Bristol, (Egg.); Eli
Hazzard, Buffalo, N. Y.; Arnold Buffum, Philadelphia, Pa.; S. P. Dole, Wilbraham Mass.;
G. W.; Benson, Providence, R. I.; Frankin Williams, New Loudon, Ct.; Charles Sprague,
East Stoughton, Mass.; H. E. Benson, Providence R. I.; James Hambleton, Spruce Vale,
Ohio; I. B. Thomas, Plymouth, Mass.; Rev.
S. J. May, Brooklyn, Ct.

CONCERT.

THE Union Musical Secondarion of Phila-delphia, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they will give a Concert of Sacred Vocal and Instrumental Music, at the First African Presbyterian Church, South 7th Street, on Wednesday Drening, June 12th. ORDER OF THE CONCERT—PART I.

ORDER OF THE CONCERT—PART.I.

1. Marseilles Hymn.

2. See, the conquering here comes.

3. Solo. This Liberty, don't liberty alone.

4. Duett. O come, ever smilling liberty.

5. Chorus. Lead on, Judah disdains the galling load of hostile chains.

6. Duett & Cornes, Hall Judes, hepsen.

6. Solo & Chorus. The Marvellous Works.

9. Recitation & Jir. Sound the Trumpet.

10. Chorus. The Hervens are Telling, &c.

PART II.

PART II.

PART II.

1. Reciletion 8, 4m. On Mighty Wings.

2. Chorus. To the Cherubim and Seraphim.

3. Sols. Go let me Weep.

4. Duct 8; Chorus. Glory in Excelleis.

5. Burst ye Emerald Gates.

6. Reciletion, 4m 8; Chorus. The Multitude of Angles.

7. Solo. In Native Worth.

MORRIS BROWN, Ja. Conductor.

FRANCIS JOHNSON, { Londaction of the Conductor.

FRANCIS JOHNSON, { Conductor.

FRANCIS 20th Solo 6 October 10.

Tickets 25 cents. To be obtained at C. Gillmore's, and at the door on the evening f the performance.
Performance to commence at 8 o'clock.
Philadelphia, June 4, 1833.

THE ABOLITIONIST.

THE ABOLITIONIST.
No. VI. Voz. L.—For Junz.
THIS DAY published, The Jbolitionist,
Slavery Society. Enruen na A Construct.
Contents. The last John Kenrick, Squitter,
Contents, The Last John Kenrick, Squitter,
Contents, The Contents of Colonization Society,
The Content of the Colonization Society,
Patton's Letters on Slavery; Slavery in South
Carolina, I new Anti-Slavery Societies; National Anti-Slavery Society; Advantages of
Paid Labor, Mr. Garrison; To the Hibernia;
Epitaph on John Jack; Donations.

LITERARY.

A VOICE FROM MOUNT, AUBURN.

BY MISS H. F. GOULD A voice from Mount Adburt! A voice f-mand it said.

Ye have chosen me out as a home for your dead;
From the bauls of life ye have rendered me free;
My carth ye have hallowed—henceforth I shall be
A garden of graves, where your loved ones shall res
O, who will be first to repose on my breast?

O, who will be first to repose on my breast 'I how must be peopled from life's busy sphere; Ye may roam, but the end of your journey is here. I shall call! I shall call! I and the many will come From the heart of your crowds to so peaceful a hor The great and the good, and the young and the old in death's dreamless slumbers, my measions will be

In death's dreamless slumbers, my mansions will be 'FO me shall the child his loved parent resign; And mother, the babe at thy breast must be mine! The brother and sister for me are to part, And the lover to break from each tie of the heart; I shall rival the bridgeroom and take from his side, To sleep in my bosom, his beautiful bride.

And sweetly secure from all pain they shall lie Where the dews gently fall and the streams ripple by While the birds sing their hymns, amid air-harps, th

Through the boughs of the forest trees whispering around. around.

And flowers, bright as Eden's, at morning shall spead at eve drop their leaves o'er the slumberer's be

But this is all carthly! while thus ye enclose
A spot where your ashes in peace may repose.
Where the living may come and commune v

Where the living may dead,
dead,
With God and his soul, and with reverence tread
On the sod, which he soon may be sleeping below,—
Have ye chosen the home where your spirit shall go Have ye, chosen the home where your spirt shall ge 'shall it dwel where the gardens of Paradise bloom And flowers are not opening to die on the tomb? With the song of an angel, a vesture of light, Shall it live in a world free from shadow and blight; Where the waters are pure, from a fount never seale And the secrets of heaven are in glory revealed!

And the secrets of heaven are in glory revealed?

"A day hasten on—and an arm then shall break.
The bars of the tomb,—the dread trump shall awak.
The dead from their sleep in the earth nut the sea,
And, "Render up thine?" shall, the sound be to me!
Trepare for that hour, that my people may stand.
Unawed by the scene at the Judge's right hand!

[From the London Athenseum.]
THE WIND IN THE WOODS The WIND IN THE WOODS
The a pleasant sight, on a vernal day,
When shadow and sun divide the heaven,
To watch the south wind wake up for play—
Not on the sea where ships are riven,
Not on the south wind wake and and storm,
But when earth is sunny and green and own
O woodland wind, how I love to also
Thy beautiful strength in the forest tree!

Lord of the oak, that seems to of the wild,
Thou art shaking his crown and thousand arms
With the case of a spirit, she glee of a child,
And the pride of a woman who knows her charr
And the poplar bengd like a merchant's mast,
His leaves, though they fall not, are fluttering fast
And the beach, and the lime, and the sab-crowned
Stirs to its core at thy wandering will.

Surs to its core at thy wandering win. The pines that uprear themselves dark and tall, Black knights of the forest so stately and old, They must bow their heads when they hear thy. Aye, bow like the filly, those Horsemen bold; And every tree of the field or bowler, Or single in strength, or many in power, Quiver and thrill from the leaf to the stem, For the unseen wind is master of them!

ror the unseen wind is master of them!

It is gallant play; for the sun is bright,
And the rivulet sings a merrier song;
The grain in the meadow waves dark and light,
As the trees fling shade, or the breeze is stron
And over the bills, whether necky or green,
Teospa of the mooutlay ghosts are seen;
The levely shadows of lovelier clouds,
With the gleam of the mountain amongst their c

With the gleam of the mountain amongst their cor The birds as they fly scarce use their wings, The birds as they fly scarce use their wings, Their are borne upon those of the wind to-day; And their plumes are ruffed, like all green things, And flowers, and streams, by his noisy plus, And flowers, and streams, by his noisy plus, And flowers, and streams, by his noisy plus, And flowers, and strings, And flowers, and strings, And flowers, and still, May be sleeping and shining all bright and still. Not a ware, not a leaf, not a pray in motion, Of all which now looks like a vernal ocean;—Beautiful that :—yet I lave to see Thy strength, O wind, in the forest tree!

IFrom the Vermont Chronicle. THE CUP OF INTEMPERANCE.

Away! away! there's blood upon thy brim 'Away! away! here's blood upon thy b.
No, offer not the cap to me,
I would not see its flow;
Its dark and poison'd brim 'I'l flee,
Its guit I may not know.
'Think's thou because in youth I'm sad,
And bitter thoughts are mine,
And life in sombre robe is clad,
'That I shall seek the wine?

What though my cherish'd hopes are fled, And now this heart is sere; And now this heart is sere;
What though these eyes no more shall shed
The bitter, scalding tear;
What though a Simoon's withering blight
Hath swept it o'er my soul;
Would'st that I cease to feel its, might
By draining deep the bowl?

Why tempt the burning lips to taste
The poison lurking there?
Why make this heart an utter waste,
A dwelling for despair?
What if this secorch'd and fever'd brain
Shall wild with anguish grow;
Shall I the wildering wine-cup drain
To quench its fire? O, no!

To quench its fire? O, no!

Though girel hath set her Cain-Jike mark
Upon my youthal brow,
And lite's bright scenes to me are dark,
Uncheering in their glow;
The soul to wasting fires a prey,
The civil of misery,
And sorrow o'en life's nuged way
My portion still shall be;
Though life hath little joy for me,
And friends I loved are gone;
And while I brave his stormy sea,
I feet that I'm alone;
Though life's pale glimmering lamp is dim,
And soon will set in night,
The cur with Mood upon its brins,
Shall never quench its light.

HARP OF THE HILLS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

o'ciock, when he would have the pleasure of introducing me. In the mean time I returned to the hotel and put on my best coat.

We found no guards at the door of the palace. A porter opened the door, when we ascended the steps, and a single servant ushered to the palace. A porter opened the door, when we ascended the steps, and a single servant ushered to the palace of the palac

After some further conversation with the President, especially respecting my journey to the south, in which he recommended to me not to leave the American continent without being in the State of Tennessee, and at Nashville, we took our leave. I need hardly say, that my reception seemed to me to be exactly what it ought to have been from the chief magistrate of such a republic, easy, unaffected and unreserved, and at the same time not wanting in dignity.—Stuart's Three Years in America.

wanting in dignity.—Stuart's Three Years in America.

Y.nkee vs. Yankee.—In the good old times when 'Plymouth Colony' was truly the 'land of steady habits,' there occasionly sprung up a volatile, fun loving character, whose habits and disposition formed a striking contrast with the upright and consciencious bearings of the cold and formal Puritians. An ancedote of two farmers of this class, living near each other, "—one was possessed of some dozen time sheep, who having a decided antipathy to confinement, would sometimes tregfisss on the enclosures of their neighbor. He having caught them in one of these overt acts, determined to inflict sammary vengeance on them and their owner. With this intention he proceeded to catch them, and running his knife through one of their hind legs, between the union and the body of the contrast of the contrast of their hind legs, between the union and the body of the contrast of th

a laugim."

Ventriloquism.—One evening last week, Mr Newman, the ventriloquist, who has been performing at Beverly for some time, was spending the evening with a few friends at an im, when a farmer who had been paying ardent devotions to jolly Bacchus, determined to make devotions to jolly Bacchus, determined to make the said he should stop all night, and accordingly developed that in order to keep it up to the last, he said he should stop all night, and accordingly ordered the boot-jack. This was by no means agreeable, to the company, one of whom intimated, in a whisper to the ventriloquist, that the obtrusive guest, who had a large family, had just buried his wife. The boot-jack was brought, and one brawny foot uncased, when the farmer was horror struck by the sound of a feeble femiline voice, crying appaco, when the furmer was horror struck by the sonid of a feeble femiline voice, eving apparently from the boot, 'O John, I little thought yellow the sonid of the book of John, I little thought yellow the sonid that th

PRESENCE OF MIND. A writer in Hartford Courant relates the following circ PRESENCE OF MIND. A writer in the Hartford Courant relates the following circumstance, illustrating the firmness and prudence of a young female during a recent insurrection among the convicts in the State Prisons at Wethersfield. Miss Lucy Bascom, the person to whom I allude, is about eighteen years of age, the daughter of an indigent respectable widow, who officiates as Matron in the female apartments. Occupying a part of the building remote from the guard, indeed from any prefered wherever, they were roused from their slumbers at midnight by the applying error one of the female convicts, that the strong were out of their cell, and the slumbers at midnight by the applying error work of their cell, and the slumbers were out of their cell, and the slumbers with the slumbers with the surror was a surror with the surror was a surror with the surror was a surror was a

Balloon Ascassion. Mr. Durant, the celebrated aronaut, made an ascent from Castle Garden, New-York, on Wednesday, rising to the height of 16,000 feet, or upwards of three miles above the earth. His balloon measured nearly 100 feet feet, or upwards of three miles above the earth. His balloon measured nearly 100 feet in circumference. The following is an abstract of his journal. Started at 4 minutes after 5 o'clock; in 2 m. lost sight of the earth—in 6 m. had risen to the top of the clouds—clora sunshine—continued to rise 30 m.—attained and polyage thit of the continued to rise 30 m.—at thin and analyage thit of the continued of 16,00 feet 6 m.—at the greatest altitude the cold was intense—let out one anchor with two or three hundred feet of cord—at 32 m. after 6 again touched the upper surface of the clouds—could hear, the roar of the surf and judged was over the Atlantic or Sound—4m. after heard crows—at 6, 39 heard birds singing—I m. after saw the the earth—was sover a cluster of trees—threw out a bag of ballast—in less than a minute anchor struck in a grass field on the farm of R. Morris, Esp. II miles from City Hall—foldersed in the farm of R. Morris, Esp. II miles from City Hall—foldersed in the farm of the field of the farm of R. Morris, Esp. II miles from City Hall—foldersed in the farm of the field of the farm of the

city about half past 9 Thursday morning.

SLANDER. He who can choke the sweetest flowers of social love and taint them with disease—or in the paradise of earthly bliss, where the plants of virte hourish, spread the blight and mildew of desolation, hatred and distruct, who can crush his neighbor's fame to dust and build on its ruiss—who can writh to distruct, who can crush his neighbor's fame to dust and build on its ruiss—who can write to dust and build on its ruiss—who can write to describe the district own purity—is neither man for beast—but a heartless fiend. Those who have seen their dearcst interest tampered with—who have known what it is to have the priceless gonous breath of cold, unpitying slander—these best can say that he has no heart. If the lightning's flash ever darts from heaven to strike the guilty down, it will blast the hopes of murderers such as these.

A Royal Kiss.—The-Middletown (Conn.) Sentinel gives the following ancedote-of the present King of England:—The Prince, when in Boston several years ago, called at a barber's shop to get shaved. After the operation, he took the liberty to kiss the barber's protection, he took the liberty to kiss the barber's pretty wife, stating to her, you can now say that you have been kissed by one of the Royal blood. Upon which the barber scienced him by the collar, pushed him to the door, and then gave him a hearty kick in the rear, telling him that he could now say that he had had a royal kick from one of the republican blood. He was probably more careful in kissing Yankee women afterwards.

Young Ladies for Sale .- In one of the Cal-Young Ladies for Sale.—In one of the Cal-cutta newspapers, the following advertisment appeared.—Be it known that siz fair and preta-tly young ladies, with two sweet and engaging young children, lately imported from Europe, having the roses of health blooming on their cheeks, and joy sparkling in their cyes, pos-sking similable manners, and highly accom-selying similable manners, and highly accom-pleted by the control of the property of the liftitish Callery. So the property of the pro-poses each. How shamefully they treat young ladies in Calcutta.—World of Fashion.

A genteel looking fellow bargained with a London shop keeper for as much lace as would reach from one of his ears to the other, for a mere trifle; the fellow put down the money, saying 'one ear is here—the other is nailed to the pillory in Bristol. I fear you have not so much by you, therefore I will take what you have on the counter, and trust that the rest will be provided with all possible expedition.

A wag sometime ago, advertised a carriage to perform without horses with only one wheel, and invited all curious mechanics to see it. Many members of the society of arts attended and in their ardor of expectation were shewn

A bad character better than none.— Sir, observed a publican, of Doncaster, to a man notorious for never speaking truth, "yon have taken away my character." 'How so?' said the
other, 'I never mentioned your name in,
life.— No matter for that,' rejoined Boniface,
'before you came here, I was reckoned the
greatest liar in the place.'

Interesting Calculation.—The New York Journal of Commerce shows that the quantity of rum, imported into this country for the last 43 years would supply a canal [85 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 4 feet deep! The quantity imported is 214,434,342 gallons. How many widows and orphaus has it made! How much poverty—suffering—disease—crime—death?

A conceited fellow introducing his friend into company, said, Gentlemen I assure you he is not so a great a fool as he seems. The gentleman immediately replied, therein consists the difference between me and my friend.

THE SABBATH

HE SALL.

#!-Let earth retire
eternal God, t

On to the ...

To tell their wants to hin whose ...

Yain sit the sculptur'd roof-the long drawn at ...

Yain such stone, and vain the silken vest ...

That worshipper, and he alone, is blest, ...

On whose raps coul the Spirit degrats to smale. Yet do the Sabbhith's joys but dimly show ...

The bliss of that bright world to which we how ...

TEMPTATION RESISTED.

An interesting boy of about seven years of age, on entering school, a short time ago, came to me and said, 'Miss —, a woman in the street gave Frederic and Amelia, (his brother and a little girl who came to school with him) street gave Frederic and Amelia, (his brother and a little girl who came to school with him) each an apple, but I took them both from them and put them fin. the cart. 'Why did you take them from them?' said I. 'Because they did not belong to the woman,' said he,' 'she took them out of a cart that stood in the street, took them out of a cart that stood in the street, and after she had given them to us, she ran away, and I knew she had broken the eighth commandment. I then asked him what it was? 'Thou shalt not steal,' said he, with stness. The children to whom the apearnestness. The children to whom the apples were given, being considerably younger than he was, I asked him if they did not cry when he took them from them? ''No,' said

when he took them from them? No, sau he, 'I told them they were stolen.' This was more than I expected from one-so young, and I could only clasp him to my bosom and imprint on his forehead a kiss of affection; to buy and sell innocent men, women and children, knowing them to have been stolen, would learn a lesson from the example of this little colored boy.

Boston, May 23, 1833.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MEW PUBLICATIONS.
Advice to Church Members or Sketches of Human Nature; comprising useful hints relating to the duties and difficulties that occur in the intercourse of Christians with one another and with the world. By WILLIAN INNER, Minister in Edinburgh. Revised from the Edinburgh edition. Boston: James Loring, 1833, pp. 264.
An excellent work! It should be read by every professor of religion. Take the following cluster, on an input nablect.

ng chapter, on an important subject, as a

every professor of religion. Take the following chapter, on an important subject, as a specimen of the style and spirit of the writer: A View or THE DECEITFULNESS OF THE HEAD WAY OF OF

in the act of obtaining them.

Christians possessed of property, ought to be very careful in the conscientious application of it. It is a valuable talent entrusted to them, and they must at last give an account of the use they have made of it. But as the world is one of the most formidable fose which Christians have to encounter; as it has a perpetual tendency, in one way or another, to seduce our thoughts from those objects which ought supremely to occupy them; we ought to be not the less on our gurad against its ensanzing influence, though, like the arch enemy of human happiness, it should solicit into an angel of light; though it should solicit our pursuit, under the plausible form of employing what we acquire of it, in the service of God.

A Help to acquaintance with God. By JAMES SHERMAN, Minister of Castle Street Chapel, Reading, Eng. Boston: James Loring, 1833, pp. 177.

This is another interesting book, which we confidently recommend to all those who love pure Christianity, and who would know the happiness of 'walking with God.'

REMOVAL.

JAMES G. BARBADOES

RESPECT FULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed from No. 56 to.

JOHN B. PERO.

MOS. 2 & 3; of Dock Square, near the City To AS on hand the follow the following as can be bought el Double distilled Lavender, do, Extra Cologne, Florida Water, nd the following articles Elliot's Silver Steel do.
Scissors & Curing Togs.
Scissors & Curing Togs.
English Dressing Comb.
Pocket do.,
Fine Ivory do.
Emerson's Razor Steps.
Pomroy's do. do.,
Ritter's do. do.,
Ritter's do. do.,
Calf-skin Pocket Books
Wallets,
Stocks, Cravats & Stg.
ners. Antique do., Cocoa Nut do., Ward's Vegetable do. Milk of Roses, Otto of Rose,

Toouse ... Shaving Boxes, Sauff do., Wade and Butcher's Raaving Boxes, suff do., ade and Butcher's Rade and Butcher's Rade and Butcher's Radodgers and Son do.,

Toothe Powder, Magnifying Glasses, Acc. &c. Acc. &c. April 27, lim

WILBERFORCE HOUSE. FRANCIS WILES respectfully infersh his friends and the public generally, his House, No. 152, Church-street, is still ever for the accommodation of genteel persons of color with

BOARDING AND LODGING

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[F] Grateful for past favors, he solution continuance of the same. His House is a pleasant and healthy part of the city, usly peans or expense will be spread on his art render the situation of those who may be him with their patronage, as comtentable, him with their patronage, as comtentable, possible. NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1831

BOARDING HOUSE.

OR THE ACCOMMODATION OF GENTREL PU (At the corner of Leonard and Church strette NEW-YORK.)

MEW-YORK.)

THE Proprietor of the above House ream, his sincere thanks to his friends as a public for their liberal patromage, during the past season, and solicits a continuance of the favors; he assures them that no pain shall spared to render satisfaction to the most factors. ous. JOHN RICH.
New-York, Feb. 12th, 1833.

MRS. E. JOHNSON

HAS opened the large and commodes, house No. 150, Locust Streit, Philat, where she will be happy to accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen of coler with board. Her house is na very beathy and pleasant part of the city, between Tenhand Eleventh Streets.

Philadelphia, May 3. 3m

BOARDERS WANTED

BOARDERS WANTED.

FIVE or six respectable persons of color
can be accommodated with Board in a
private family. Terms moderate. Insujue at
No. 70, Cambridge-street.—J. W. Lewis
blacksmith's shop, same Street:—at No.1,
George-street Court; or at the Office of the
Liberator. Dep. 22.

RESPECTABLE PERSONS OF COLOR, none else j can be accommodated with beat the house of

PETER GARDITER, Vo. 19, Powell Street, between Pine and Spr and 5th and 6th Streets, Philadelphia.

MOORE & BROTHER

BETURN their thanks to their firsh
and the public for their patronagThey still continue to keep on hand as usoftment of

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT THEIR STAND—No. 163, Pine-street, alone Sixth-street. Philadelphia, Dec. 188.

HOUSE LOTS FOR SALE. HOUSE LOTS FOR SALE

The City of Perodence, R. I. frome
northerly on Jail lane or Meting stempbetween Prospect and Hope street. To
of them measuring sixty feet on said Meting
street—one fifty-eight feet, and offs fifty
e-extending back about ninety-eight feetAlso a House Lot on Martin-street, in all
Providence—fifty feet from by one huned
and thirty back—with a two story feeding
the house thereon standing. Any or the wise
of the above described property will be sale
fewerable terms. GEORGE MCARTI.

Providence, April 20, 1833.

PRUDENCE CRANDALL,
Principal of the Canterbury, (Conn.) Feedin
Boarding School,

PETURNS her most sincere thanks is
those who have patronized her School RETURNS her most sincere thinks by those who have perconiced her skids, and would give information has on the fat Monday of April next, her School will be opened for the reception of young less that little Misses of color. The branches are as follows:—Rending, Writing, Horn, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Chambrid, Astronomy, Drawing and Painting, the Piano, together with the French language.

(F. The terms, including board, suelley, and tuition, are \$25 per quarter, one half pin advance.

ESPECTFULIV informs his friends and the continuous cont