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reb. 21, 1833. OUSE.

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VOL. III.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON AN SAAC KNAPP, PUBLISHERS.

NO. 24.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OIR DUNTRYMEN, ALL MANKIND.

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1833.

PUB LIBBRATOR
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
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WM LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR. TERMS Two Dollars per annum, payable in adva

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THE LIBERATOR.

[For the Liberator.]
THE FIREBRAND,—NUMBER V.

BY AN INCENDIARY FANATIC. The picture of ecclesiastical manstealing, fiven in my last number, has excited great fur. I hear that the Canaanites are all in a rigs, and pronounce the general statements not true. I shall not be turned from my course by menace or clamor. When these papers symmetric or clamor. When these papers were projected, the consequences were anticipated. I meant to good the ecclesiastical manatteners, and as long as the first page of the laberator is open to my plain and honest lacularities, all persons who read the Fire-trad, shall find, as the apostle told the Jews, tax it is hard to kick against the pricks. 'Ay object is now to prove that, no preacher is see who dares to proclaim the iniquity of safe who dares to proclaim the iniquity of manstealing in the southern states; and that the confederated felons there, ecclesiastical and civil, will drive away and subject to every possible anguish, the faithful servant of the lord Jesus Christ. The review of a work,

just issued from the press, enables me to develope this topic in all its undeniable truth and overpowering emotion. It was issued in March, 1833. 'Letters on Slavery. By John D. Paxton.

March, 1833. "Letters on Slavery. By John D. Parton."

This is a neat volume of 216 pages, sold for 50 cents, and we recommend it to all persons who are desirous to comprehend christian truth upon slavery. There are 16 letters, combining the following topics. 'Ministerial prudence in regard to slavery; Reasons for siscussing the subject; Origin and nature of slavery in the United States; Slavery inconsistent with the moral teaching of Scripture; The servitude tolerated by the Jewish law not slavery for life; Examination of Leviticus 25: 44—46; Practice of the Patriarchs; Examples of God's Judgments for Slavery; Bearing of these things in the Old Testament on the teaching of slavery; Arguments and excuses; What we must do with our slavers; Motives te imediate effort from the doctrine of divine recompense.'

we must do with our slaves; Motives is immediate effort from the doctrine of divine recompense.

As a cimens of the work, I select two horts threats. The first is from page 16, respects, ministerial prudence and duty in regard to stavery.

Their rule for judging of zeal and prudence is, that no offence miss be given. If liberating slaves gives offence to any, it must not be done; if speaking or writing against slavery gives offence, it must be done to the state of the

According to Mr Paxton's infallible ac count, the apostle Paul, as our modern sages, Danforth and Finley, avow, was a through-go-ing firebrand, and a most terrible incendiary fanatic! I rejoice that I am in such good

The second extract is from the letters 'immediate effort from the doctrine of divine recompense.' Mr Paxton thus writes:

immediate effort from the doctrine of divine recompenge. Mr Paxton thus writes: 'With the feeling of the north respecting slavery, and the mass of slaves in the south, we might look for the system to go down in blood.'

Mr Paxton adverts to the case of an actua

femeles. A punishment's it is repeatedly threatened. The white fees of the south have not certed their spines protect the private of the blacks. Such is sinfuence of the female part of our commert that had it been fully and fairly directed theteet, the marriages and general purity the blacks, in a great degree it would havene it. It is painful to think of the retributional counts them.

This book, in its authorigin and contents, proves all that ifferbrand can

tents, proves all that the Firebrand can tents, proves all that 'llFrebrand can state in reference to the inting wickedness of permitting men-stealers preach, and of acknowledging them as chians Who is John D. Paxtor The author of 'Letter on Slavery' is a two of Virginia; born, educated and connect with slave-drive-

in Interes on Starcery is a tive of Virginia; born, educated and connect with slave-drive ers; who finally, some yessage, emancipated in the structed them and qualifichem for useful, in a structed them and qualificatem for useful, was a theological studentiand afterwards a smember of that famous grg, of incorrigible imen-stealers, simens of thinst rank, 'yelept'the Lexington Presbyte'. Consequently, all his predictions were favor of slavery, and opposed to his enemit. What was the cause of his 'tytters on slavy'? Some years go, after his enemit, what was the realists fixedom, he wroten acessy upon the evile of slavery, in the third number of which he maintained, that the Jorden people were forcibly despoiled of all the rights; that slaves of christianity; and that cann who thus acts is not a christian, and cannot be acquited before God. What followed? The country around was in a combestion; and finally he and multiplied trials, to secution, obleeny, Ahab, the king of braid, he sleve-torturing christians around him, said of Mr Paxton—'I hat he in each of the patch is the sleve-torturing christians around him, said of Mr Paxton—'I hat him; for head of the Ana, the hing of Brace, the sketchtains christians around him, said of Mr Paxton—I hate him; for he doth not prophesy good concerning me, but evil.' The only marvellous circumstance in the affair is this; that the eccleasatical men-stealers, with whom he was associated, did not gibbet him in terrorem, as a warning to all other honest men, who bring reproach upon the clerical kidnappers. But, probably, they were afraid to try the question probably, they were atraid to try the question of ministerial duty. However, Mr Paxton 'had to depart, and these letters are now presented to the churches to develope the spirit of per-secuting malevolence which marks all the nominal and hypocritical professors of chris-tianity, who love and practise the 'highest kind of theft.'

What are the contents of his volume? These letters illustrate 'the moral evil of slavery, and urge the duty of christians! to let no selfish intyrest prolong the sin and injustice.' Mark/the flat contradiction which Mr Paxton, from long habit, unconsciously declares. 'Christians prolonging sin and injustice '!

tice '!
But there is one fact stated by Mr Paxton
in reference to the Cumberland congregation,
which ought to be published from one end of
the Union to the other; as disclosing a scanthe Union to the other; as disclosing a scan-dalous systematic course of high-handed ec-clesiastical robbery, which is enough to sink any church to the nethermost regions. It is found in a note on page II. He is speaking of that most exemplary body of men-stealing persecutors, called by a strange and contra-dictory misnomer, the Cumberland Pres-byterian church. Mr Paxton says—'The conoyterian church. Mi I associated capacity, own a gregation, in their associated capacity, own a number of stares; about 70. They are hired out from year to year, and the proceeds are the chief item with which they pay the salary of

his people, when they uttered the Lord's prayer for forgiveness, were simply praying for their own dammation. Such christianity as that which exists in the Cumberland conas that which exists in the Cumberland con-gregation, Virginia, who hyld 70 slaves, and, rob them of their wages to pay their preacher, is the Devil's manufacture. Listen to the laborers, which is of you kept back by fraud, crieti; and the cries of them are entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth. From this audacious stealing and their dreadful hypocri-sy, may the Lord deliver that association of robbers; for the people steic, and the priest is sees the thieves, consents with them, and re-ceives the booty. How any man can conduct devotions, or eat the food thus provided in that Comberland congregation, is beyond my com-prehension!

Mr Paxton also adverts to the various plans for changing the state of slavery. He reduc-es the whole to three alternatives.

es the whole to three alternatives.

'Either we must free our slaves, and separate and colonise them abroad—or, free them, and permit them to remain among us—or before long lave conflict with them, and finally have them in possession of a large portion of the south.'

the south."

Mr Paxton seems to liesitate respecting the two former plans. However, he is decidedly clear that slavery will never be removed from America by African colonization, and he is equally loud in his calls for the extirpation of the atrocious system. The following remarks are impressive, as coming from a Virginian, brought up among slaves and slave-drivers.

Permals slaves may be compelled to un-

brought up among slaves and slave-drivers:

'Female slaves may be compelled to unclean living. The want of means of defence
on the part of a slave, even as to giving teatmony against a white man places the purity
of the female. and 'thentor' is confected with
female purity and mutual confidence, in the
power-of those over them. The shameful licentiousness that prevails to the south;
mainly to be ascribed to the slave system.
Were there no other reason, every one that
believes in the bible, every one that values
purity, ought to exert themselves to put it
down.

It is worthy of notice again that these pictures of society among the slave-drivers are not the delineations of northern firebrands, nor not the delineations of northern firebrands, nor incendiary enthusiars, nor 'finanties with more blood than brains'—but of a Virginian! and Mr Paxton himself possesses about as little of combustible materials, as any man in the ministry in the United States. His letters are upon the most Exciting topic which can be discussed; and yet there is no spirit-stirring inflammatory effervescence. His volume is truth, but it is as deliberate and clear, and almost a cold as footst night, and yet not allowed to the second of truit, out it is a uchieviste and clear, and al-most as cold as a frosty night—and yet no fa-natic has ever published more glaring proof-of the impurity, injustice, cruelty, unright-cousness, and unchristian spirit and enormicousness, and unchristian spirit and enormities of that system of slavery, which was described by Wilberforce, as a 'wide wasting calamity; the full measure of pure, unmixed, unsophisticated wickedness; which, scorning all competition or comparison, stands without a rival in the secure, undisputed possession of its detectable pre-eminence. 'Mr Paxton deserves the thanks of all christians for his volume, and the home that he will have his recovery in proviwe hope that he will have his reward in know-ing that his letters have induced the Cumber-land congregation to abandon their felonious ungodliness, and multitudes of other land pirates to 'quit their man-stealing,'

rates to 'quit their man-stealing.'
Look at this picture, derived from Mr Paxton's volume, and does it not prove to us the urgent and immediate necessity of extipating this abomination at least from the church.'
You are preachers, class-leaders, edders, deacons, &c. You have the fible, which informs Mr Paxton adverts to the case of an actual contest.

'These causes of apprehension are increased by the character of our slave population. It is always worse to fall into the hands of a half-civilized and immoral, than of a refined people. What may we not expect from the slave population of the south? We have keep them ignorant, and thrown obstructions in the way of their improvement. Nothing has been done to give them a sense of character; nothing to give them moral and religious sentiment. They have been subjected at the lowest part of the whites. Marriage and family relations have been wholly unprotected and disregarded. They have seen their females almost universally subjected to pollution, and believe that wicken co or other unfair means have been used by the whites to accomplish it. What are well to we have the condition of white females almost universally subjected to pollution, and believe the them, and by what wondrous ingenuity and through the condition of white females almost universally subjected to pollution, and believe them, and by what wondrous ingenuity and infinitiation, he could contrive to talk of chiractive to the condition of white females almost universally subjected to pollution, and believe the them, and by what wondrous ingenuity and infinitiation, he could contrive to talk of their pators.

And the lowest part of the provent of the prove

[From the Genius of Temperance.]

HUBBON, Ohio, March 21, 1833.

THE CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR'S DEFENCE OF SEAVERY AND COLONIZATION,

ABOLITION PAMPHLETS.

ABOLITION PAMPHLETS.

[BY ELIZER WRIGHT, JR.]

(Continued.)

Mr. Stuart had recommended, for the dangers of slavery, 'repentance; 'and in order to that, 'the continual setting before the slave holders their sin; and, morally speaking, the properties of the slave holders their sin; and, morally speaking, the continual setting before the slave holders their sin; and, morally speaking, the continued between their inquity first which the Christian Spectator has earl reason to blush. Who would have onch has so, ably vindication of sin, an elaborate paragraph for the continued of sin, an elaborate paragraph for truth for this very purpose? Yet of such inconsistency is that journal verily and flagrantly guilty. In a fine style of barazdo, the reviewer' proposes to the gallant captain,' that he should 'pass through the Southern States an apostle of immediate and universal emancipation.' He enumerates the various part of such an apostle's work, and then adds,' for them it would to be an order to the storming of such an apostle's work, and then adds, for them it would to be a such a such a state of such as a such as a such as a such as a such a such as a suc

And what if it would be folly to peach the 'accountability of monarchs and the sover' Vicena'? Does it follow that if will do the 'accountability of monarchs and the sover Vicena'? Does it follow that it will do the Austrans no good to utter and print that does into the following the property of the cause of universal LIRERY? How can tibe said that we make tyrants tremble on their tottering thrones? Could we make tyrants tremble by saying, at hone, merely that which they would suffer so a constraint of the property of th

blood.

In fine, I remark upon this parsgraph, which will go down as a foul stain upon the fair pages of the Christian Spectator, that to give any force to its heardless wit, the reviewer must renounce, not only his theology, but the doctrine of the power of the press and the supremacy of public sentiment—the glory and hope of our age.

I have not time to dwell on the method by

which the reviewer professes to dispose of the 'argumentation' of Mr. Stuart. In passing, however, I will remark, that he fundamentally mistakes when he compares his favorite with the American Temperance Society. They have no points of moral resemblance. Nay, there is an utier disparity, as it respects bottom the control of the contro

senglet. Let us then examine these four grand 'summary' tendencies, and docide according-ty.

'1. It secures in many instances the emancipation of slaves by individuals, and thus brings the power of example to bear on public sentiment.' But does not the reviewer know that emancipation is far less common now than it was before the existence of the Colonization Society? Does he not know that formerly more slaves were emancipated in a single year, in the single State of Virginia, than have been transported to the Colony in 16 years? Let him consult some faithful chronicle, Walshes' Appeal, Holmes' Annals, or the Census returns. Will he pretend that the Society's moral inducere' has caused the unconditional emancipation of a single slave' conditional emancipation of a single slave' conditional emancipation of a single slave' can single slave' have been the summary of the summary of

orrothe, which are described by the control of the

sentiments of benevolence and justice' to be wrought upon. Thanks to the reviewer: we will remember that.

12. This work, as it advances, tends to im-prove the character and elevate the condition of the free people of color, and thus to take away one standing and very influential argin-ment against both individual emancipation and general abolition.

prove the character and elevate the consulton of the free people of color, and thus to take away one standing and very influential argament against both individual emane; pation and general abolition? He shall be seen to the says that Liberia has done as much to make the negro conscious of his manhood, as Hayti—that the name of Lot Cary [did the Colonization Society improve his character?] is worth more than that of Boyer or Petion, that it has done and is doing more to raise the African character from degradation, than could, be done by a thousand volumes of 'reproaches against prejudice'—more to accelerate the abolition of slavery than could be done by a shall be shown to the same of the same of Lot Cary or any other color of the same of Lot Cary or any other color of the same of Lot Cary or any other color of the same of Lot Cary or any other color of the same of Lot Cary or any other color of the same of Lot Cary or any other color of the same of Lot Cary or any other color of the same of Lot Cary or any other color of the same of Lot Cary or any other color of the same of Lot Cary or any other color of the same of Lot Cary or any other color of the same of Lot Cary or any other color of the same of Lot Cary or any other color of the same of Lot Cary or any other color of the same of Lot Cary or any other color of the same of Lot Cary or any other color of the same of Lot Cary or any other color of the same of Lot Cary or any other color of the same of Lot Cary or any other color of the same color of the same of Lot Cary or any other color of the same colored persons among us. What would our friends of the Colonization Society say, if the abolitionist should reverse the reviewer's advice to Mr. Stuart, and establish their presses in Greenland the more advantageously to operate

See Appendix to the 14th Annual Report

upon slaveholders at the South? The review, or, perhaps unconsciously, concedes the vidal ray, "Elevate the character of the free people of color—let it be sexes that they are men indeed—let the degrading associations, which follow them, be broken up by the actual improvement of their character as a people; and segre slavery must rapidly wither and die." Are, 'let it be sexe that they are men indeed. But the Colonization Society puts them out of sight. It conducts the cleaving process (if the colorization Society puts them out of sight. It conducts the cleaving process (if the colorization should be supposed to the colorization of the simplicity of the purpose does not permit it unconditionally to cleavate here the great mass of colored people who must always remain here, and who must be cleavated before the arguments against abolition can be removed. Its very aliment is the prejudice which has been the parent of such must always remain here, of which we have courred in New Haven in relation to the African College, and at Canter-lation to the African College, and at Canter-lation to the African College, and at Canter-lation to the African of expelling the color for the very purpose of expelling them. Professing to cover the whole ground, and to do all that can be done for the people of color, its silence is understood to be an approval of such barbarities. And it is silent! And what matters it whether it is the silence of approval or the silence of despair? In either case it greation.

Yes, 'clevate the character of the free people of color, let it be sext that they are men

in his own native land, to 'irremediable degradation'.
Yes, 'clevate the character of the free people of color, let it be sera that they are men indeed—and shavery must nex! We think the reviewer for that, too.—we will take care, with God's good help, that this shall ring in the ears of s good help, that this shall ring in the ears of s good help, that this shall ring in the ears of mental culture, not behind the 'venerable alma' of his own city, frour, which a youth shall not have to flee because 'he looks like a negro'—which shall not, like many christian assemblies, in his day and ours, justly fall under the rebuke of the Apostle James. [James 2: 1—10.
(To be concluded.)

(To be concluded.)

[From the Abolisimist for June.]

PATRICITS MAND BERNEVOLENCE OF THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

One of the most acroise charges against the Colonization Society has always been, that its principles and measures necessarily favored the expulsion of the people of color from our country by force. Until recently, however, we had not supposed that the Society, as a body, would distinctly and openly approve of completing its victims to quit the country against their will. We cannot regret that the veli is their will. We cannot regret that the veli is the will be considered the control of disapprobation against it, and, the fends which were known to exist among its members, probably led to caution in the expression of opinions, the following resolve was adopted on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Chambers of Margingian, the collowing the protection of the state of the control of the Hon. Mr. Chambers of Margingian, the collowed direct on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Chambers of Margingian, the collowed direct on the control of the Hon. Mr. Chambers of Margingian, the collowed direct on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Chambers of Margingian, the collimeted direct on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Chambers of Margingian, the continued direct on the motion of the Hon. Art of the Mr. Chambers of Margingian, the continued direct on the motion of the Hon. Art of the Mr. Chambers of Margingian, the continued direct on the motion of the Hon. Art of the Mr. Chambers of Mr. and Mr. Chambers of Mr. and M

Maryland:

gratification, the continued eilors' or new one of the property of

other States."

This resolution naturally raises the question, what is this 'patriotic and benevolend system' which affords so 'bright an example to the advantage of the property of Maryland this sisterly embrace from the Society? The unimitated would probably suppose that it is a scheme of pure and angel; pullantizopy. But it is in fact a system to compel every slave hereafter to be emancipated in Maryland to quit the State. We speak with coolness when we say, that we would'almost as soon be concerned in highway obeying, for sassination, as and the legismost as soon be concerned in highway objects. The disregard of human rights would not be greater in the one case than the other. The injury done by the attempts of a few law-less individuals is trilling, compared with that which is likely to fall upon thousands of innocent men who are to be crushed by this barborous legislation. This resolution naturally raises the ques-

The injury done by the attempts of a few law-less individuals is trilling, compared with that which is likely to fall upon thousands of immoment men who are to be crushed by this barbarous legislation.

It is the control of the con the county wherein such person or persons may be, of such refusal, and it shall thereupon be the duty of the said sheriff forthwith to arrest or cause to be arrested the said person or persons so refusing to emigrate from this

nsport id person or persons mits of tate; and all slaves ble of mg manumission, for f remonitoresaid, with their hateverany law to the conshall be capable the purpose of re consent, of whate

the purpose of remodeloresaid, with their consent, of whateverant Jax to the contrary notwithstanding. This is a part of briotic and BENEVOLENT system which and adopts and the Colonization Societyers. No alare can be emancipated in land, without boing driven from the Stat met statute ematers. The 4th section of relates so manumitations and the state of t

and character.

Believing as do that every slave in Maryland has anjual right to reside there and be a freemants any white person in the State, we cannotat regard this results in the State, we cannotat regard this results in the State, we cannotat regard this results of every state, and the state of the control of the c

the gospel?

3. Can any one who regards that statute a immoral, conscientiously remain a member cethe Colonization Society, after the vote which it passed in approbation of the statute?

(From the Observer and Telegraph.)
TALLMADGE (OHIO) ANTI-SLAVERY
SOCIETY.

TALLMADGE (Onto) ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Tallmadge Anti-Slavery Society was held at the meeting house at the centre of Tallmadge, on the 8th day of May instant. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the exercises commenced, and the assembly were entertained with a very eloquent and truly argumentative address on the subject of Negro-Slavery, delivered by President Storrs, at the close of which the following officers were chosen for the year ensuing, viz.

Elizur Wright, **President'; Salmon Sacket, Vice President'; Norman Sacket, Corresponding Secretary; E. V. Carter, Recording Secretary; Garry Treat, Treasurer: Alpha Wright, Alfred Fenn, John Lane, E. C. Sacket, Counsallors.

Sellors.

The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to. The first presented by Mr. H. S. Hamilton, the second by Mr. Norman

acket.

1st. *Resolved*, That this society consider all neans to influence the colored people of these " The venerable father of Professor Wright,

ELIZUR WRI E. V. Carter, Rec. Sec. Tallmadge, May 14th, 1833.

*COMMUNICATION

[For the Liberator.] METHODIST DISCIPLINE

Mr. Entron-Some false statements, c Ma. Entron.—Some tales statements, com-cerning the Discipline and usages of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, have been made in your paper recen-tly, by a writer over the signature of Onesimus. I wish to point out these statements, and to I wish to do so for two repres or retract them I wish to do so for two reads.

I am, as you know, opposed to slavery in one and all of its forms, parts, and points, from my very heart's core, as I trust I shall be henceforth and for ever; and I feel extremely un-willing that the minds of any of the members of the church to which I belong, should be prejudiced against anti-slavery principles, by the incorrect assertions of one of your cor-respondents. 2. Because the false statements of Onesimus, unless corrected, will do immense on Onesimus, unless corrected, will do immense mischief in the minds of many who read your paper, but who have not the means of ascer-taining the truth in the case.

The following are some of the errors con nitted by your correspondent in relation to he Discipline and usages of the Methodist

Episcopal Church.

1. He states, that the Methodist Discipline

nner.

2. One half of all the members of the Meth-

2. One had of all the members of the Methodis Episcopal church are alare-drivers.

3. The Methodist Discipline declares, that ALFALDELERS are not Christians.

4. He says it is a fact, that scarcely a preacher can be found, in the Methodist Episcopal church, south of the Potomac, who is not a SLAME-DRUGH.

LAVE-DRIVER,

5. The Discipline of the Methodist Epis pal church declares, that every SLAVEHOLDER is in the gall of bitterness and the bonds of ini-

quity. *
6. The Methodist Conferences are pro

foundly secret conclares.

7. That neither the concealment of a Masonic lodge, nor the impenetrable arcana of the General of the Jesuits at Rome, are one

the General of the Jesuits at Rome, are one jot more unknown than the hippork mistrales of the Methodist priestrales of the Methodist priestrales.

8. Men-Stralers govern all the processing of the Methodist church.
That the reader may have this question fairly before him-I will now quote from the Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal church, every word contained in it, on the subject of Salancey.

In the General Rules of this church, its members are prohibited 'The buying and self-ing men, women, and children, with an intention to enslayed the triple of the Salancey.

Ch. 2, Sec. 1.

To know Titles.—See Dis. Meth. E. Ch. Ch. 2, Sec. 1.

'Question. What shall be done for the extrapation of the evil of slavery?

'Ans. I. We declare, that we are as much as ever convinced of the great evil of slavery; therefore, no slaveholder shall be eligible to any official station in our church hereafter, where the laws of the State in which he lives will admit of emancipation, and permit the liberated slave to enjoy freedom.

'2. When any travelling preacher becomes

an owner of a slave, or slaves, by any mo church, unless he execute, if it be practica a legal emancipation of such slaves, con mably to the laws of the State in which

es.
43. All our preachers shall prudently er orce upon our members, the necessity of teaching their slaves to read the word of God. and to allow them time to attend upon the public worship of God on our regular days of divine worship.

'4. Our colored preachers and official men.

4. Our colored preschers and official nea-bers shall have all the privileges which as usual to others, in the district and quarting conferences, where the usages of the court do not forbid it. And the presiding Edg-may hold for them a separate district color-ence, where the number of colored loal preachers will justify it.

'5. The annual conferences may employ colored preachers, to travel and preach when their services are judged necessary; provide that no one shall be so employed without he ing been recommended according to the form of discipline. —See Dis. Meth. E. Ch. part 2 Sec. 9.

Now in comparing the statements of correspondent, with the Discipline of the Meth-odist Episcopal church, you will have observ-

1. That the Discipline of this church deep not pronounce every man an impenitent same in the gall of bitterness, who holds a slave, as Onesimus states.

2. That the Discipline of this church dies

 That the Discipline or this chirch dea not prohibit the holding of slaves to the me-bers; but forbids their buying and selling the with an intention to continue them in sleen, It supposes that slaves, under certain circu-stances, cannot be liberated; that is, when the laws of the State forbid it

the laws of the State forbid it.

3. That whenever any of the minister of this church become the owners of slares, it any way other than buying them, they fortet their ministerial standing, unless they munit them, if the laws of the State will alles!

4. That the slaves of members of the Med-

pen d nd all mport of the taken

Ma. the Co in this of tha and ca

peopl as ending it his ha not so acter, of th the s

purpo This dience influe rica, nest go.' Colo petu decei bette. M

exp abo nev to dec who

three the neg He sch ria disc the whiteled

4. That the slaves of members of the Macodist Episcopal church are to be instruct,
and are allowed all the privileges of deir
members of the church, whenever it is posble for colored persons to enjoy them.

I have no disposition to notice all this riter says in his pieces against the Preshytma
and Methodist churches; nor indeed what he says in praise of a few Baptist churches in X
York. I enter my protest against this method
of advocating one sect, in the Liberator, wit
this, too, at the expense of pietic, trait at
charity to others, among whom are man, i'
not the greater part, friends and screens of
immediate abolition. Indeed, I do not belies
that the Methodist Episcopal church well

as a comparison with any other peak
except the Quakers, in relation to ne subjet
of slavery; and hence, I regret exceeding of slavery; and hence, I regret exceeding that you should have admitted into the Li rator, statements so manifestly incorret, at which will but tend to prejudice very man of your friends against Anti-Starey principle. Besides, this writer declares, that 'be no concern with individuals,' and yet be also

out the names of Drs. Capers and Bang; and in the torrent of his words, makes limit confess, that 'he would devoutly bid god spal' to the verst of sinners, thieves and robert, assist in the Sabbath School and Mississ enterprize!!! To such ministers he that we should devoutly bid God speed to present we should devoitly bid God speed to peach to or in assisting others to preach, the fid lidings of great joy!— though every deaths which they bestore has been feloniously spread out of the sweat, toil and blood of the size!!! This is funatacism, with a witness!

This is funatacism, with a witness! But I wish for the correction of the isstatements which I have pointed ent had, one and all of them. Let not Oscinatible it will answer, if he merely quibble about the statements in reply; he must not promise round one of them, as he did in assert 18 K. Jr. and there 'fly off and never come the point at all. He must answer then, 'gh' & point at all. He must answer t point at all. He must answer times, you'no,' and give us the proof, chapter and were, or, if he cannot give facts to support these sertions, why, then let him confess it house and plainly. I ask this, Mr. Editor, as a site ter of justice, both to the causs of Ani-Simp and the Methodist Episcopal church, which the writer has injured.

Yours affectionately, LA ROY SUNDERLAND. Andover, (Mass.) June 3, 1833.

ADIEU TO B. K. JUNIOR.

ADIEU TO B. K. JOANE I.

B. K. Jr., in the Liberator of Jane I, is saved me, all further trouble. He says is 'the refusal to admit lay delegates to methodist Conferences' was a grand case the secession of the Reformers. True tal am convinced that a lay delegation woolder, and the speaking the second to the second to the second to the second to the second the second to the second the second the second that a lay delegation woolder. er have been proposed, had not the member been excluded from the ecclesiastical assen

blies, even as auditors.

I asked one of the brethren, after re I asked one of the brethren, after resign B. K. Jr's second letter— How long is time the Meithodist Conference have net with one doors? Looking at me very archity, asilying his hand upon my aboulder, he replication of the conference of the secret conclave. These rein precise words. My oun friend knows man more of this subject than B. K. Jamir, would also inform B. K. that when I was the Eutaus-st. meeting house in Baltimore, the doors were not closed for exagnisations of

the word of God attend upon the regular days of and official

and official mem-leges which are leges which are ict and quarterly es of the country presiding Elder presiding Elder e district confer-of colored local ces may employ

nd preach where cessary; provided, oyed without hav-ording to the form th. E. Ch. part 2, catements of your ipline of the Meth-will have observmental mental series and series a

be house of prayer!

But, as the columns of the Liberator must
the occupied with frivolous and fruitless

S. A Methodist Minister has just in-

snothing by this recent partial attentance, use the questions connected with slavery not introduced; except some specious respecting colonization, which is at pre-the grand buttress of all the man-stealing

change in that respect, which has lately

er. He painted a most appalling picture

Mem. He painted a most appalling picture of the effect of a "stray cut-throat paper," on its slaveholder; and yet this very man has basted of circulating this very paper for the mysses of promoting Colonizationism!!!!

This well accords with the 'doctrine of expensions' He justifies the 'use of deception in middleneing the colored people to go to Africa. 'If you let them think you are in earsize to have those as to Libierin they won!'

have them go to Liberia, they won't

In speaking of slaveholders aiding the constraint Society for the purpose of per-trating slavery, he said—'What if they are ceived, (!!) so much the better, so much the

re, to endure it in its true character. H make a proposition, that for every \$30 raised here, he would liberate a slave in Kentucky, and send him to Liberia. As agent of the

and such him to Liberia. As agent of the, Coonization Society, he stands pledged not to interfere with slavery. Here is 'expediary' again. But why not name the whole expense of experiation? Last year it cost about \$86 for each person. Cannot the bezwieden people of New-England he induced to contribute to benevolent objects without dereption! and is there not deception, if the whole expense is \$70 instead of \$30.9.

The recent facts from Liberia seem to have make some invesserion on his print for the

The recent facts from Liberia seem to have made some impression on his mind, for he throws the responsibility of a moral reform in the Colony on the christian community. The neglected child must seek another parent life pleaded for a temperance agent, a sabbath school agent, and a tract agent to go to Liberia (a colony of only 5000) to rectify its moral forced. He thinks if they had such agents, the colon of the colon

the receipt of tracts and sabbath school books which are sent out there, would be acknow

MR. FINLEY IN ANDOVER. Andover, June 10, 1833.
Ms. Entron:—Mr. Finley, the agent of to Colonization Society, has been lecturing

ONESIMUS.

sations. So far, therefore, as any

Ir. my kind adieu.

ions, I present my unknown critic, B.

this church doe impenitent sinner holds a slave, as

slaves to the mem-ng and selling them to them in slavery, or certain circum-d; that is, where it. slaves to the

it.

of the ministers of ners of slaves, in them, they forfeit inless they manu-State will allow it. mbers of the Methto be instructed, privileges of other enever it is possi-injoy them. notice all this wri-st the Presbyterian ior indeed what he

or indeed what he stist churches in N. against this method the Liberator, and, f justice, truth and whom are many, if s and advocates of ed, I do not believe opal church would h any other people, ation to the subject ation to the subject regret exceedingly teed into the Libe-estly incorrect, and udice very many of Slavery principle. ares, that 'the has s,' and yet he calls ers and Bangs; and ds, makes himself outly bid god speed,' we and robber,' we and designary. eves and robbers, to not and Missionary ministers he thinks d speed' to preach, preach, 'the glad ugh every donation feloniously squeezed feloniously squeezed

witness! rection of the mi pointed out above, not Onesimus think quibble about these ist not go round and id in answer to B. never come to the wer them, 'yes' or f, chapter and verse, to support these as-confess it honestly r. Editor, as a ma pal church, which

UNDERLAND. 1. 1833.

JUNIOR. tor of June I, has ble. He says that delegates to the is a grand cause of mers. True! but I mers. True! but legation would ner l not the member clesiastical assem

iren, after reading How long is it since have met with open to be suchly, and lay leder, he repliedre that, you know, e.? These are his fiend knows much is K. Junior. I hat when I went to se in Baltimore, the q sexaminations of

Mr. Finley interspersed his address with ariety of pretty stories. He told about a

woman, who died because she could not go to Liberia; about the slaves having a 'high time in the kitchen' when he visited their masters; about the 'clever nigger;' &c. &c. He painted many glowing pictures of what the Society will hereafter do, and what the Society will hereafter do, and what the Colony will be. It must bring back the golden age, surely. After all the great display, what did it amount to?

'A mountain labored and a mouse sprang forth?'
The great principles of right and wrong were left untouched. The duty of ceasing immediately from doing wrong—of setting the slaves free, whether they will go to Aftica, when the sure of God, the abborence of motter should exclude an appropriate of the colored Americans as men, and of looking for other means than colonies for civilizing and christianizing Aftica, but a surely considered, in the way to be considered revising the slaves free, whether they will go to Aftica.

FIRST THE I I'M E C.

ALTA OF THE PESSIDENT OF THE.

UNITED STATES;

Also or. HENRI CLAY, ALEMANDE HABLETON, and when the painted manuferer.

I They are or were all menderers.

Murder is committed where, a person of sound what the wide in being the slaves free, whether they will go to Aftica or not—of-treating the colored Americans as men, and of looking for other means than colonies for civilizing and christianizing Aftica, in the modern of the surface of the su against ministers.' I never underthat the General Conferences assumed ersdiction in those cases; at all events, to softh the General Conterences assumed, a prediction in hose cases at all events, to a prediction in hose cases at all events, to a prediction of the case of the content of

onies for civilizing and christianizing Africa, 'did not come into his accounts at all.' Christians of New-England, must these compromitians of New-England, must mose compromising principles in respect to moral evils be encouraged? Are we not commanded now to 'let the oppressed go free'? and to love our neighbor as ourselves? JUSTITIA.

[For the Liberator.]

[For the Liberator.]

[LT WITH THEIR OWN CONSENT!!

The following heis were communicated to me by an individual, who stated that he was present at the office of the Mayor of Philaded and the control of the Consent of P.S. A Methodist in their Northern Conferences boots of their places of meeting are now and during their sessions. Of this I had paged during their sessions.

A been apprised. I asked him, if the discussion in the Southern Conferences were public be could not assure me. B. K. Junior man nothing by this recent partial alteration;

abountations. Jake Methodist Conferences now meet with a doors, my remarks are not applicable; although the general bearing is of trifling ortance, yet I regret that I had not heard

Aprice ? Mr. — a clergyman of New-York, also informed me that his friend, lately from Liberia, reports that the colony is in a very unstalled the report of the report of

the Colonization Society, has been lecturing in his place. Formso distinguished an agent of that bearcolant Society, I expected a fair ad candid rindication of its claims, and direct asserts to the charges brought against it; lif was disappointed in Learing only bold sentions on disputed points, with the salvo—1 think I could demonstrate this, but I have no benefits will result from the scheme.

If the kidnapping of boys, and the shipping of modle hended, intemperate and aged women to Liberia,
to not establish the Botany Bay in the full tide of sucessful prosperity—then what means more advando not establish the Botany Bay in the lun tree of cessful prosperity—then what means more advant geous can possibly be devised? 'Mark you.'

NO KIDNAPPER. lamit could demonstrate this, but I have the control of the contro

BOSTON,

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1833.

MISS CRANDALL'S SCHOOL

It will be seen by the following com-munication from Mr. Benson of Providence, that Miss Crandall's School is to be continu-ed, notwithstanding the barbarous law, which ed, notwithstanding the barbarous law, which has been enacted on purpose to destroy it. This information will be cheering to the people of color, and to all their true friends. It is of the utnost importance that she should be sustained by a competent number of pupils. We therefore beseech our colored friends, who have intended to send their daughters to this school, to do so without delay. Let not the school, to do so without delay. Let not the fear of persecution keep any young lady away for a moment. They will be protected, in spite of the machinations of Judeon and his malignant associates. The school will be sutained, and if an attempt is made to enforce the recently enacted 'bite lant,' its constitutionality will be tested in the Supreme Court of the United States. To every colored young lady, who wishes to avail herself of Miss Candall's instructions, we say—'Be of good courage, and so youward! etter; if it will tend to uproot slavery?
Mr. F. is trying to twist and shape Coloniationism to the feelings of Northerners. He
mows there is too much anti-slavery feeling

MR. EDTOR—For the information of our colored brethren, and all others interested, It wish publicly to state, in the columns of your paper, that Miss Crandall's school at Canterbury, Gonn., for young ladies and little misses of color, srikt. CONTINUES; and, by the blessing of God, will continue, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. She has sighteen or twenty scholars, and can accommodate as many more. Her pupils have made good proficiency thus far in their studies, and appear happy and contented. I have visited Canterhappy and contented in the school commenced, and/can assure my colored brethren that the slive in the complement of scholars. But I trust they will forward young Indies enough to fill the school immediately, and show thereby how highly they value the opportunity of educating their children. I shall be happy in rendering any assistance in my power to those who may pass through this city.

GEORGE W. BENSON. MR EDITOR-For the information of

PROVIDENCE, 11th of 6 mo. 1833.

IT We have mislaid, the communications of our friend 'S, J, M.' Will be send us another copy!

The have not room to insteat the communication of 'J, D, X' in this paper. It shall appear in our next.

IT Other correspondents must be patient. We shall give them a hearing as fast as possible.

word of God, the abhorence of murder should exclude from confidence these one of Mond. —Dr. Beccher's Sermon on Ducling.

But every deliminate has deshed is not always the consequence of righting. The death of the victim is, I know, necessary to justify the infliction of the pentil in its full extent. But is a crime never committed, until the comes puspable that that every duclist is a murderer, for he has said so himself. He has avowed his own principles of murder; the tells you that, if occasion calls, and his skill be sufficient, be will murdered from the the field of combat, and a mande the deadly weapon, and through want of skill only, or through for an durembling, has failed to prostrate his victim, labe therefore not a marker, therefore not a marker, therefore not a marker, therefore not a not a cobber? I she assays in because his thrust was not deadly, therefore not an assain! —B.

2. They are over all hyporriter.

therefore not an assain 1—B.

2. They are or seer all hypecrites.

5 shall we then vote for men who treat with contempt our opinions and our feelings, who heately protection out of the seed of the s

men and angels, and asione her ceases with the fervor of seraphs, they are Hypocritize—mere sounding brats and tinkling cymbalty—Dr. Betcher's Sermon Ducting.

3. Their ochaetism, and the customs of reciting afford the men and the customs of reciting afford the men and the customs of reciting afford the men and the customs of reciting afford the savage from the custom of the savage given han peculiar feelings, and the customs of the savage loose with tomahawk and scalping-knife, because educational feelings are equally insidequate. But will you let the savage loose with tomahawk and scalping-knife, because educational feelings can find no consolition in the regular law makes no provision, are feelings for which it ought law makes no provision, are feelings for which it ought law makes no provision, are feelings for which it ought law makes no provision, are feelings for which it ought law makes no provision, are feelings for which it ought law makes no provision, are feelings for which it ought law makes no provision. The feelings for which it ought law makes no provision are feelings for which it ought law makes no provision. The feelings for which it ought law makes no provision are feelings for which it ought law makes no provision. The feelings for which it ought law makes no provision are feelings for which it ought law makes no provision. The feelings for the humilar with a feeling for the state of the feelings for the state of the feelings for the feelings for the state of the feelings for the state of the feelings for the feelings for the state of the feelings for the feelings feelings for the feelings feelings for the feelings fe

'We have sunk through all these grades of more egradation. We endure, we pity, we embrace mu

or nave sum arrouge as used graues or moral degradation. We endure, we pity, we embrace mur
'The remedy is before you, it is simple, and easy, and certain; and if you do not hopply it, if you can causing the to two for duellists and thus to uphold the erime, you are partakers in the sin, and which you may not casily provent.—B.

'We are nurederest, a nation of nurederest, while we loterate and reward the perpetitions of the erime. And shall I not visit for these thangs, saith the Lord! Shall not my soul be avenged on such a nation as in the second of the

RHETORICAL FLOWERS

RHETORICAL FROM RIGHT STREET OF THE COLORIZATION GARDEN.
The editor of the Lowell Observer, who was present at the recent discussions between Messrs Wrigh and Finley, noted some of the expressions of the late gentleman (1) which are a fair specimen of his man ner of treating the Abolitionists. They are as follows

gentleman (1) which are a fair specimen of his maner of treating the Abolitionists. They are as follows:

'If the Anti-Slavery folks will call Carrison back
'If the Anti-Slavery folks will call Carrison back
on calimnating us in Old England, I will run be
the control of the control of the control of the
blacks. The blacks have been prejudiced against us
by the machinations of our enemies. The Anti-Slavery Society is a creature, or rather a YUNGUS of the
'The exemines of Colonization at the South are the
nullifiers and its enemies at the north are the nullifiers
who could nullify the pleaves been excited to act
against the Society by the Abolitionists. All their
'I will have a control of the control of the col'I will be a control of the control of the col'I will be control of the colony at Liberia has
put to sleep forever the columny.'

'Who doubt that the Colonizationists possess all the
charity and christian feding ?

SLAVERY AND INTEMPERANCE.

SLAVERY AND INTEMPERANCE.
During the session of the late Temperance Convention at Philadelphia, Mr Bryce of Washington, D. C., introduced resolutions, 'disclaiming, in strong terms, any design of connecting the cause of temperance with that of emancipation.' Similar resolutions were also bubmitted by Mr Collier, late editor of the Journal of Humanity. Those introduced by Mr Byce, contained an avowal that the subject of slavery was entirely disconnected: with the subject of slavery was entirely disconnected: with the subject of slavery and emancipation was foreign to the object of temperance efforts—and that to broach the subject was the same of the subject was the same of the subject was the subject was the same of the same of the friends of emperance leading their influence to promote the abolition of slavery. A south-

ern gentiaman—in all probability a slaveholder, who important the property of human beings—moved to meet all Eryce's resolutions by appending to the provision, that no agent in the employ of the American Temperance Society should be suffered to branch, in public, any subject except temperance, at any time, while remaining in such employ, and in case of diagonal property, and the should be immediately discharged!

There was a long debate upon the resolutions. Sweet all delegates from the south, and a few that the progress of some that its leading advocates and supporters designed to connect in with the abblitto affact the protest designed to connect in with the abblitto affact the protest designed to connect in with the abblitto affact the protest designed to connect in with the abblitto designed to connect in which the discount of the state of the sta

ligious improvement, haid countenanced the accusations alluded to.

The resolutions were finally withdrawn by Mr. Byrce, "Thus," adds the editor of the Genius of Temperance, 'did southern good sense; and I will add, magnanimity, put a final end to this controversy; in pleasing contrast with the 'degin face: 'policy of some northern delegates I forbare to name, whose same forthern delegates I forbare to mame, whose same forthern delegates are the control of the contro

SEVERE LANGUAGE.

A few weeks ago, we heard a minister, whose printe is in all the churches, and whose talents and piety are of a high order, make the following declaration in a public discourse: "Deery man seek deals in ardent spirits, with the light which nose thines or owned this, with the light which men thines or owned this, with the light which men the constant of the most of the light which men the deep the light which was be does that which the light which was be does that which which we have the deep the light which was been the light with the light with the light which was the does that which was from the micro arthy possessions, and reduce them to beggary and starvatica.\text{I this is true, notwithstanding what 's amount men' may say of its severity of language, than to show its impossibility to heinous sin. We hold it right to be as sever as the TRUIT. Therefore, we call every man who holds human beings in involuntary servinture, as prospertly, a manticator; no matter whether he be a '1D. D' or a chimney sweep.

VERMONT WATCHMAN

VERMONT WATCHMAN.

The editor of this paper is informed, that the article which stands credited to the Liberator in his paper of June 10th, should have been credited to the Vermont Chronicle. He is informed also that the Liberator is not the organ of the New England Anti-Slavery Society. That Society publishes a mentaly work, called the 'Abolitionist', which is its difficial organ. Liberator fight on its own hook, and are society what the standard of the control of t

- But the great body of the people of New-England do not adopt the principles of his Society—and the assertion that they do, is a gross likel, not only upon their charactes for prudence and patriotism, but also for common sense.

men consecues or processor and patrolisms, but also for common sense? The principles of the Society, as expressed in its constitution, are 1. 'That slavery is contravy to the precepts of christianity, dangerous to the liberies of the cointry, and ought immediately, to be abolished.' 2. 'That the people of New-England not only have he right to protest agailst it, but are under the high-cust obligations to seek its removal by a moral influence.' If it is not a 'gress tild' upon the people of New-England to dray that they approve of these principles, then is their character for 'patriolism' and 'common sense' no better than it should be.

A STAR IN THE EAST!

A STAR IN THE EAST!

(17) We learn, on unquestionable authority, that the ministers of the Kennebec (Me.) Association, (Congregational) after a full discussion of the claims and merits of the Colonization Society, have determined to take up no more collections in their several parisites for that institution. It ought to be stated, that a committee had been appointed at a previous meeting of the Association, to interdigate the whole subject. That committee wrete to Mr Gurley, and received and presented his letter in reply. It appeared manifest, from the discussion clicics, that the Colonization of the question, it may be well to mention that they were, not long ago, favored with the brilliant corrustations of a certain Pearl of futle price, who labors under the direction of that also (1) defender of the Colonization Society, J. N. Danforth. Whether Mr Danforth will set this down as another 'drimpph', remains to be seen.

THE CONVENTION.

The Annual Convention of the people of color as-sembled in Philadelphia on Monday of last week There were present 56 delegates from the following

There were present 56 delegates from the following places:

NEW-YORK. City of N. Y. 5; Brooklyn, L. 1. 2; Ponghkeepie 2; Newburg 2; Catskill 1; Tray 1; Newtown, L. 1. 1.

Newtown, L. 1. 1.

Newtown, D. 1. 1.

Newtown, D. Povidence 1.

MASSACHUSETTS. Boston 3; New-Bedford 1.

MASSACHUSETTS. Boston 3; New-Bedford 1.

DELAWARE. Wilmington 1.

DELAWARE. Wilmington 1.

Carlisle 4; Harrisburg 2; Pitchaugh 3; Westchester 5; Pitchaugh 3; Westchester 5; Pitchaugh 3; Westchester 5; Pitchaugh 3; Westchester 5; Pitchaugh 3; Pitchaugh 3; Westchester 5; Pitchaugh 3; Pitch

lington 2, Newark I.

The Convention was organized by the choice of the following officers:

The Convention was organized by the choice of the following officers:

Mr Anralan Johnson; of Pennsylvania, President; Richard Johnson; of Massachusetts, Ist Vice do. Johnson; of Massachusetts,

THE METHODIST DISCIPLINE.

M. RSYNDERSAND, whose communication will be found in another column, is a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of high standing. He is an opened his pulpit to the dissemination of gropel docture in relation to slavery. We have admitted his communication, because he evidently feels agrieved at some of the statements of 'Onesimus', and because we mean to treat all meri fairly. This, however, must close the discussion junless' Oossimus' should with to make a further explanation. We do not doubt that five minutes conversation would settle the dispute. At any rate, our room is precious; and we believe our readers do not design a constituence of the controversy. From the statements which have been already made, pro and con, they must draw their own conclusions.

It may not be amiss for us to say, that we attended the sittings of the late Conference in this city, is several instances.

JOSHUA N. DANFORTH.

JOSHUA N. DANFORTH.

This individual, who has publicly beasted that he has been offered \$10,000 to kidapa a free citizen between impedence is exceeded only by his stujidity—and who is employed by the American Colobization Society to vilify and misrepresent the character and conduct of the Abolitionists—has come out in the last number of the Boston Research with a very sally saying defence of Colonization, which we shall notice next week.

ANOTHER COLONIZATION TRIUMPH

ANOTHER COLONIZATION TRIUMPH!

LT We understand that J. N. Danforth presented an application to the Methodist Conference, which recently held its session in this city, to be heard before that hody in defence of the Colonization scheme; and that there were bot ties over it draver of begring him. As there were not probably more than a handred member piezach, we suppose Mr Danforth will this 'a decisive vote in fayer of colonization principals."

ITEMS.

The plan of the British Government for the emanef-pation of the slaves in the West Indies, has been com-municated to the public. It has caused the greatest excitement in London. It would probably be brought before the House of Commons on the 14th May. Sa-gars and coffee, it is stated, had advanced in conse-quence, and a decline in the monory market taken

DEATH OF THE REV. ROWLAND HILL. London papers received in New-York, announce the death of this truly venerable and useful man. He expired on Thursday afternoon, April 12th, at his own residence, in the 59th year of his age.

residence, in the 80th year of his ago-DEFIRECTE FIRE AT KLEARY. A fise broke-out at half past eleven o'elock on Tuesday evaning, in the yard of the house occupied by Sameel Rasself, in State-street, which raged with great violence, and in tecepits of the great and well direct efforts of the state of the state of the state of the state of the fire was communicated to the buildings from a burrel containing live abost. Eleven buildings were coman-cel, nine of which were partly or wholly insured. No lives were lost, but one man was severely hunt by the

aung of a gutter from one of the buildings. The Legislatore of New-Hamphire was organized ast week by the choice, in the Senate, of Hon, Jared W. Williams as President, and Windreya A. Marxion W. Williams as President, and Windreya A. Marxion for of Ches. G. Atherton, and Jas. Clark for Clerk, the whole number of votes for Speaker was 202— 2.has G. Atherton had 167—Benjamin B. Frezch 12— 2.hear S. Gover 12—and there were two seattering:

Charles F. Gove 12—and there were two seaturing.

The General Baptist Association of Philadelphia
have purchased a handsome farm hear Haddonfield,
Blockey township, with a view of commencing a Theological College on the manual labor system. The
farm contains about 100 acres of excellent land, upon
which there is now erecting a capacious school house. which there is now creeting a capacious school house.

SHEEP SHEARING. The annual sheep shearing festival on the island of Nantucket, will take place on Monday and Tuesday, the 17th and 18th inst.

Monday and tuesday, the 1/th and tolus test.

A PARDAY, A Female, whose finaband find been for a length of time a convict in the State Prison at Sing Sing, petitioned the Governor a few days since for his release. On Firday hast she prehented herself increasing the since the proper description of the since the single since the single si for his release. With the pardon in her posses-she proceeded on Saturday to the prison, in the ctation of speedily restoring him to liberty, but on ing at the place, and presenting the paper, she informed that it came too late—he had died the

day before.

The oldest member of Congress now living, its the Hon. Paine Wingate, of Straithn, N. H. He wood of the first Congress held in New-York, under General Washington's administration—it the eldest living on the Harvard College catalogue, having graduated in 1758—175 years. He married a sister of Col. Pickering, whom he buried a few years since. He still audicated the control of the sister of the control of the con

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

L. Hooper, Brooklyn, N. Y.; C. Marriott, Hudson, N. Y.; Adolphus Rutter, Baltimore, Md.; Geo. Chester, Harrisburg, Pa.; Wm. Saunders, Hartford, Ct.; J. M. Wilder, Hanover, Mass.; Nathan Robbins, Lancaster, Mass.; Nathan Robbins, Lancaster, Mass.; J. B. Vashon, Pittsburg, Pa.; P. C. Knapp, Newburyport, Mass.; W. Gaston, Oneida, N. Y.; Lacius Mills, Hudson, Ohio; Rev. S. J. May, Brooklyn, Ct.

GARRISON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS GARRISON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS,

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APPRENTICES WANTED.

TWO active colored Bors wanted immediately as Apprentices to the Printing Business. Apply to Leonard W. Kimball, No. 8, Franklin Avenue. June 15.

LITERARY.

[For the Liberator.] [The following was written in 1310, by the late NATHANIEC II, CANTER, Esq., who was me home to American, iterature. He was a native of Concerd, N. H., a graduate at Dortmouth College, 1311, a number of years resident in the city of New-York, went on an European tour in 1225, returned in 1227, when on an European tour in 1226, returned in 1227, when on an European tour in 1226, returned in 1227, when on an European tour in 1226, returned in 1227, when on an European tour in 1226, returned in 1227, when on an European tour in 1226, returned in 1227, when on an European tour in 1226, returned in 1227, when on an European tour in 1226, returned in 1227, re

count of his health, at the age of 43.]

THE AFRICAN SLAVE.

By the tipid Potenne, that slowly meander'd.

Through a grove of wild willows, which hung o'er
the wave,

I heard the complaints of a wretch as he wander'd,

To mourn the hard fate of the African slave.

The rude hand of time had mark'd his deep furrows
Down his visage, though sable, yet manly and grave
And bow'd to the earth by the load of his sorrows,
Was the scourge scarred trunk of the African slave.

O God of my country, eried the labor-worn stranger.
Wilt thou from cursed slavery thy so is never save,
Of Africa's wrongs never be the avenger,
Nor pity the lot of the African slave?

When on thy green fields, O my far distant country, My cot, flock and pasture such pleasures me gave; When parents and wife and children smil'd round me How happy was then the poor African slave. How happy was titen use prosesty. But from the sad moment when unfeeling rapine Dragg'd me kidnapp'd across the Atlantic's wide way Ah! lost ev'ry joy and fled ev'ry blessing, Which once render'd happy the African slave.

'Christianity, where is thy boasted meck spirit,
Ah! where the mild precepts thy great Author gave
His love, His benevolence, dost thou inherit,
When thou draggest to misery the African stave?

'Humanity, now the last time I invoke thee,
To drop but one tear over misery's grave,
To heave but one sigh from the bosom of pity
One sigh for the fate of the African slave.'

To heave the control of the African state.

One sigh for the fate of the African state.

Thus speaking, in silence he pauve for a mounent, then precipitants sought be the dark-rolling wave; then precipitants sought be the dark-rolling wave; this struggles soon ended, and sunk in the current The weetched remains of the African state.

ALC.EUS.

TO THE MEMORY OF BISHOP HEBER.

TO THE MEMORY OF DISTROY

If it be sad to speak of treasures gone,

Of spined genius call'd too soon away,

Of light, from this world taken, while it shone
Yet kindling onward to the perfect day;

How shall our griefs, if these things mournful by

Flow forth, oh! thou of many gifts, for the? Flow forth, oh! thou of many gills, for thee!

Hath not thy voice been here amongst us heard!
And that deep soul of gentleness and power,
Have we not felt its breath in every word,
Wont from thy lip, as Hermon's dew, to shower
Yes! in our bearts thy fervent thoughts have burn
Of Heaven they were, and thither have return'd.
How shall we mourn thee !—With a lofty trust,
Our life's immortal hirthright from above!
With a glad faith, whose, yo, to track the just,
Through shades and mysteries lists a glance of!
And yek can weep!—for nature thus deplores
the friend that leaves us, though for happiers short
and one high toose of trimph o'er thy bier,

And ene high tone of triumph o'er thy bir.

And one high tone of triumph o'er thy bir.

One strain of solemn rapture be allow'd—
Thou, that rejoicing on thy mid earlow'd.

Thou, that rejoicing on thy mid hast bow'd:

In those bright regions of the risingsun,

Where viciorypue'er a crown like thine had won

Water vetorygae or a crown me time has won. Praise! for yet one more name with power endow'd, To cheer and guide us enward as we press; Yet one more image, on the heart bestow'd, To dwell there, beautiful in holinest. This, Heber, thinc: Whose memory from the dead, Shines as the star which to the Saviour led.

[From the London Atlas.]
'PASS ON, RELENTLESS WORLD! YASS ON, RELENTLESS W.
Swifter and swifer, day by day,
Down time's unquiet current hard's,
Thou passets on thy restless way,
Tumultuous and unstable world!
Thou passets on! time hath not seen
Delay upon thy hurried path;
And prayers and tears allie have been
In vain to stay thy course of wrath!

Thou passet only counse or wrater. Thou passet of profits of the go. The loves of youth—the cares of age. And smiles and tears, and joy and wo. Are on thy history's bloody page! There, every day, like yesterday, Writes hopes that end in mockery! But who shall tear the veil away. Before the abyses of things to be?

Before the abyss of things to be ?
Thou passest on, and at thy side,
Even as a shade, Obliviou breads,
And o'er the dreams of human pride,
His misty should forever spreads;
Where all thine iron-hand has traced
Upon that glows reall to-day,
With records ages since effected,
Like them shall live—like them decay.

Like them said inve-sike them decay. Then passed non-with thee, the vain,
That sport upon thy flaming blaze,
Pride, framed of dust, and felly's train,
Who court thy love, and only the varys:
But thou and 1-and be it 50Press onward to elemnity.
Yet not together let us go
To that deep-voiced but shorcless sea!

Too hast the fireds—I would have mine;
Thou hast thy fireds—I would have mine;
Thou hast thy thoughts—leave me my own:
I kneel not at thy salvaits throne!
I how mot at thy salvaits throne!
Ill let them pass without a sigh;
They make no swelling rapture now,
The fired edights that fire thine eye—
The triumphs of thy haughty-brow!

Pass on, releases world !-- I grivo No more for all that thou hust riven; Pass on, inc60's name—only leave. The things thou never yet hast given the things thou never yet hast given heart at ease—a mind at home—Affections fixed above thy sway—Saith set upon a world to come,
And patience through life's little day.

MAN.
At ten a child, at twenty wild,
At thirty, tame if ever;
At forty wise, and fifty rich,
At sixty good, or never.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[From the Palladium of October TO PRINTERS. BY FISHER AMES

It seems as if newspaper, wares were made to suit a market, as much as any other. The starers, and wonderers, and gapers, engross a very large share of the attention of all the sons of the type. Extraordinary events multiply upon us surprisingly. Gazettes, it is seriously to be feared, will not long allow room to any thing, that is not loathsome or shocking. A newspaper is pronounced to be very lean and destitute of matter, if it contains no account of murders, suicides, prodigies, or moustrous births.

strong births.

Some of these tales excite horror, and others disgust; yet the fashion reigns, like a tyrant, to relish wonders, and aimost to relish nothing else. Is this a reasonable taste? or is it monstrous and worthy of ridicule? Is the history of Newgate the only one worth reading? Are oddities only to be hunted? Pray tell us, men of ink, if our free presess are to diffuse ujformation, and we, the poor ignorant papers, what knowledge we are to glean from the blundering lies, or the tiresome truths about thunder storms, that, strange to tell! Rill oxen or burn barns; and cats, that bring two-headed kittens; and sows, that eat their own pigs? The crowing of a hen is supposed to forbode cuckoldom; and the ticking of a little bug in the wall threatens yellow fever. It seems really as if our newspapers were consensually an experiment of the control of the control

and by dinning burnings and must assume, and by dinning burnings and must be well builty as the burning and the well builty as the burning as

and horid secidents, and monstrous births and prodigies from their grassites, as their readers will permit the contemplate life and manuers, to consider common events with some common sense; and to study nature, where she can be known, rather than in those of her ways, where she raselly is, or is represented to be, inexplicable.

Mrange events are facts, and as such should be mentioned, but with brevity and in a consory manner. They afford no ground for popular reasoning the contemplate of the contempl

Them on the most swilly to be forgotten.

PHENIX SOLIETT—The subject of education is beginning to excite an increased attention among the free people of color; and we are happy to see that their efforts are not only to become men of learning, but men of usefulness—by connecting agriculture and the arts, with the literary institutions. The Plenix Societies of this city, were established with this view; and, we take pleasure in the fing the fact that the following the fact of the first plant with the seed of the free people of color, soon to be convened in Philadelphia, will take measures to extend these useful organizations.—The Emancipator.

An Irish drummer, whose round and rosy cheeks gave neice that he now and then indulged in a noggin of right good poten, was accosted by the inspecting general. 'What makes your face so red, sir?' 'Plaze your honor,' replied Pat,' 'I always blushes when I spake to a General officer.'

"Revenue of Great Britain.—The amount of the ne produce of the revenue of Great Britain, during the year which ended on the 5th of April, was £25,507, £250,000. Of this amount £15,516,250 were derive from the customs, £14,623,516 from the excises, £6, £33,250 from stamps, £2,063,365 from taxes, £1,282, £200 from the post office, and £0,100 from other soar

The London Times, the principal ministerial news-pore under the referred system, declares that the process ministerial room for the expectation that they opinion, leaving room for the expectation that they opinion, leaving room for the expectation that they will, in a short time, be in a minority, under the ac-cessity of relinquishing their places, and, of course their power. The evidence in favor of this opinion; found in the steadily diminishing numbers of their par-countries of the comments, and in the loss of sever-al elections with Comments, and in the loss of sever-al elections with Comments, and in the loss of sever-al elections with Comments and in the loss of sever-tions are commenced.

Parliament commenced.

Discontoller, Parents—An advertisement appeal and the parents—An advertisement appeal and the parents—An advertisement appeal and the parents parents prompted as flows: 'She is most carnestly requested to return the relisconsolate parents plut if she will not return the relisconsolate parents plut if she will not return the parents plut of the parents plut of the parents plut of the parents plut on Parter has forward.

"Description of Description of Parter has forward to the parents plut of the par

she is sarmestly desired to send the key of the ten cheel.

Horticultural Skeitsty—Com. Porter has some under from Constantinople to the Horticultural Society—Com some beans of Kordona in Africa, which are described as being of a very superior quality. He states also that Mr. F. Summerers has ganged to provide bim with flory-different kinds of seeds from Maldavia natural Wallachia, and among them those of an apple of ex

traordinary size and excellence.

The Huppers of New York—A correspondence to the N. Y. Gazette glates-white Till the establishment of these enterprising publishers, there are seventeen breezes, and one worked by horse power, which equals the work of six or seven common presses. The persons employed in their steerotyping, printing an lookshiding departments, are 120 g number.

The young men of theme, N. Y. have formed an Auxilian Colonization Society. Y have formed an Auxilian Colonization Society, and have addresses, chariting them to only people of the United States, exhering them to only propile of the United States, exhering them to only propile of the United States, exhering them to only propile of the United States, exhering them to only propile of the United States, exhering them to only propile of the United States, exhering them to only propile of the United States, exhering them to only propile of the United States, exhering them to only propile of the United States, exhering them to only propile of the United States, exhering them to only propile of the United States, exhering them to only propile of the United States, exhering them to only propile of the United States, exhering them to only propile of the United States, exhering them to only propile of the United States, exhering them to only propile of the United States, exhering the them to only propile of the United States, exhering the three thr

is incurated to be need on the 4th of July next.

Welexs—The passengers in the stage which left
Wilksbarre, Pa. for Nazareth, on the morning of the
Wilksbarre, Pa. for Nazareth, on the morning of the
July inst. were overraken a little after day light by a
large wolf, who followed the stage for between two
and three miles, apparently started by a small doe,
and there miles, apparently started by a small doe,
for the stage.

The Comment of the stage of the stage of the stage.

The Committee of Arrangements on the recepthe President, have appointed Franklin Dexter Chief Marshall for the occasion. William F. and Russell Sturgis, Eags. have been selected aids

and.

Mr Brooks, of the Pottland Adverticer says in his last letter from Cincinnati— Dr. Beecher combined on Sanday evening a re-delivery of the course declared in Sanday evening a re-delivery of the course declared in Boston. He is a great prover both of lungit and language, and is included in the prover both of lungit and language. And is included in the same and as impressive. I never lose an international control of the same and a man, and therefore, even in the rain, and these and as impressive. I never lose an idea in failing up his clutter—he degrant clutter hy the way—this evening, quite full to overflowing."

Brabes Fill Mannamed.—The Directors of Charles

Bunker Hill Monument.—The Directors of Che River Bridge have passed a vote to appropriate half of the toll, for the month of June, toward completion of the Monument.

completion of the Monta manual or stuer, toward completion of the Monta and the Monta and Monta (Na.) in 1826, was kidingped from home, and every clot on the part of her frends proved unavailing, the Monta of the Monta (Na.) in 1826, was kidingped from home, and every past. She was then found in the fam of Col. of the Monta of Col. of the Monta of Col. of the Monta o

man could give no account of the grif's parentage. Temperance—The report of the National Tamper ance Convention states that within the list as years there have been formed six thousand Temperance Societies, embracing one million members; that 2000 discited the season of the season

sets that do not carry; it:

Potal Accident—Mrs. Mehitable Clark, wife of Mr.
Daniel Clark of Chaplin, Connecticut, was recently
born to death in a most singular manner. At the time
born to death in a most singular manner at the time
credient she was sitting alone in a room, smoling to the state of the control of the control of the control
for part of the form of the control of the control
faunes! Notwithstanding great effort; duty made on
the part of the family to save her from injury, so badly barned that she survived but a short time.
Her age was 65 years.

so badly portness took now.

If ea ge was 50 years.

The Board of Health of Wheeling, (N. C.) have it consequence of exaggerated reports of the prevalence of the Cholera in that place, issued a proclamation star ging that the few cases which had occurred among the control of the control of

ention from familiar truth, because it is not cking.

Now, Messrs. Printers, I pray the whole lorable craft, to banish as many murders, little of the same day to his familie in family to the same day to his familie in family.

God alone Unchangeanle.—If, then, the besuties of the year are so fading, and its houses so sono portish, if the lovelest scenes of nature lose their power to charm, and a few revolving years break the spell that binds us to those whom we love best; if the very figure of the earth is changed by its own convulsions; if the forms of human government, and the monuments of human power and skill cannot enter the control of the carth is changed by its own convulsions; if the forms of human government, and the monuments of human power and skill cannot enter the control of the carth is control of the carth in the control of the carth, preserves its form unchanged, what is there that remains forever the same? What is there over which attumnal winds, and winty frosts have no power?—What that does not pass while we are contending with values of the control of

arch street, or to the Proprietor, at his street, will be a street, two done is the world, and our opinions in respect to him, with the regards and forever embraces when them a group that we are every moment in the presence and under the inspection of an appearance of the respect to him, and to know that we have an almighty friend us from the those with the those who put their trust in lim, and to know that we have an almighty friend us the most common faults that marking are apt to lim, who careth for us, not only a future and those who have partners dust the street of the theory of the street of

well adapted to lead him to his duty and his happiness.
God is not in all his thoughts, says the Psalmist of the wicked. He who has no trust in, or reliance upon that being, upon whom his present and future condition depends, cannot have any pleasurable prospect of happiness, with respect to futurity, but all before his must be a scene of the greatest uncertainty or gloomy despair.

tainty or gloomy despair.

HUMF'S CHARACTER OF WHITFIELD—Hume, the historian, having heard Mr. Whithell the state of the s

RESPECTABLE PERSONS OF COLOR, one else) can be accommodated with board at the house of

PETER GARDINER.

o. 19, Powell Street, between Pine and Spi and 5th and 6th Streets, Philadelphia. Philadelphia, May 21, 1833.

BOARDERS WANTED. BOARDERS WANTED.

I'VE or six respectable persons of color can be accommodated with Board in a private family. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 70 Cambridge street:—J. W. Lewis's Koksmith's slope, same Street;—at No. 1, Gorgo-street Caurt; or at the Office of the Liberator.

Doe. 22. SIROP LES HERBE

THIS syrup is or edy for general asthma, spitting of breast and lungs, are to consumption breast and lungs, and indeed cing to consumption. To the afflicted with any of these tractions, a trial is only necessive even the most incredulous of able qualities of this powerfing the taken in the most health, being purely a combination.

may be taken in the most deliberalth, being purely a combinat roots, plants, &c. &c. The Proprietor of this Medical Region of the Medical States of the Me treat this as an imposition. To su only say, try it—as she is fully say wherever it has the advantage

stablished, which is all she

The Siror Les Hei
uart bottles, at \$1,50 each,
v addressing a letter quart bottles, at SLJOU cacn, and can be also addressing a letter, post paid eath.
LYDLA WHITE, at the Fare Liston Sm.
LYDLA WHITE, at the Fare Liston Sm.
No. 42, North Fourth street, four downs and the street, or to the Propriete, at let a dence, No. 15, Spruce street, two downs defended to the street, and the street, two downs defended to the street, and the street was street, and the street was street was street was street, and the street was street was street, and the street was street, and the street was stre

on the most reasonable terms.

For information respecting the Schot, forence may be made to the following gramen, viz:—Arthur Tappan, Esq., Re, for Williams, Rev. Theodor Raynold, Le Theodore Wright, Rev. Samuel C. Const., Rev. Goorge Bourne, Rev. M. Initia. New. Goorge, Philadelphia, pp., -Rev. M. May, Brooklyn, Ct.;—Rev. M. Dean, M. May, Brooklyn, Ct.;—Rev. S. M. Goorge, Newland, Ct.;—Win. Lloyd Garrison, Amel Jackson, Mays.;—George Benon, Parista, R. I. Canterbury, Ct.; Peb. 23, 183

REMOVAL.

JAMES G. BARBADOES

ESPECTFULLY informs his fria

JAMES G. HARBAUDIS

RSPECTFULLY informs infrastual
ed from No. 36: BRATTER STREET,
where No. 36: BRATTER STREET,
NEW AND SECOND-HAND LOTHEM
AND FANCY GOODS,
viz.—Velvet and Bombazine Stocks, Ian
Dickeys, Suspenders, &c. Also, a fee day
of Emerson's Ragor Strops—D. Ritter's
brancy Soap and Cologne. &c. &c.
Clothing cleaned and ripigation in the site
est manner, cheap for cash or barter.

G. All kinds of clothing bought anylo
March 16. tf
HOUSE LOTE SER SLE.

HOUSE LOTS FOR SALE.

FOUR House Lots, pleasantly sinular in the City of Providence, R. I.; force between Prospect and Hope street, for them measuring sixty feet on some first of them measuring sixty feet on some first of them with the control of the contr and thirty back—with a two stoy dress
house thereon standing. Any or the short described property will be sale
favorable terms. GEORGE McCART.

Providence, April 20, 1833.

REMOVAL.

OBERT WOOD gives notice friends and the public, that he h moved from his former residence, to NO. 2, BELKNAP STREET,

where he will be happy to accommodate go week, or month. Every effort will be used by the six week, or month. Every effort will be used by Mr. Wood to suit the taste and cohrenant of his patrons.

his patrons.

Patronage is respectfully solicited.