HERBE a, all diseases of the leed every thing lead to those who may be see troublesome affective of the highly rale worful syrup; and nost delicate state combination of beau

as Medicine does as meral style, by esp curves, or that she at curves, or that she at curves, or that she at the curves, or that she at the curves of the she at the curves of the she at the curves of the project of t

cet, two down being the control of t

RANDALL ury, (Conn.) Female

school,

I sincere thanks to rronized her School, ion that on the first her School will be of young Ladies and he branches taught (Writing, Arithmeteography, History, Osophy, Chemistr, Painting, Music on French'anguage, ing board, scaking, uarter, one half pad

rry will be furnished ing the School, rene following gentlen, Esq., Rev. Pewe Raymond, Rev.
Samuel C. Cornish,
Lev. Mr. Haybern,
nes Forten, Mr. Joz, Pa.;—Rev. S. J.
v. Mr. Beman, Midocelyn, Vez-Haren,
n, Arnold Baffum,
Benson, Providence,
v. 1020, 95, 1833.

Joseph Cassey,
Joseph Sharpless,
Robert C. Gordon, jr.
J. B. Vashon, J. B. Vashon, George Chester, Thomas Hambleton, John Peek, Thomas Williams, James P. Whipper, Edward Roach, John Williams William Brewer, Benson, Provident t.) Feb. 25, 1833. AL.

RADOES forms his friends and that he has remov-

George Cary, James Hambleton, James Leach, William H⁽³⁾ nes Leach, lliam Hill, zur Wright, jr. imus D. Canfield. E STREET, ir patronage, and is Jonathan Shaw, Nathaniel Field,

field,

INDIANA.

Nettle Creek

Jeffersonville sale, a variety of AND CLOTHING GOODS, ine Stocks, Linen Also, a few dozen ...D. Ritter's do... Nathaniel Field,

ILLINOIS.

Robertin H. Stephenson, Greenville.

PISTRUMENTA.

Benjamin Lundy,

Washington City.

Benjamin Lundy,

Machington St. John, N. B.

Andrew Garrison, &c. &c.
paired in the nest
or barter.
g bought and sold

Andrew Garrison, St. John, N. B.

UPPER CANADA.
Austin Steward, Wilberforce.
Paola Brown, - Colbornesburg.

ENGLAND.
Joseph Phillips, Aldermanbury, London.

HAYTI.
Wm. B. Bowler, Port-au-Prince.

THE LIBERATOR.

[For the Liberator.]

GRADUAL EMANCIPATION .- No. II. GRADUAL EMANCIPATION.—No. II. There is another view of this subject, which is very diffying; in reference to Virginia and South Carolina. It developes, infallibity, the Pre-minent blessings of gradual comancipation; alias, the exemplary morality which a Redual bandonment of manstealing includes. In Eastern Virginia, or that part of the State which is situated east of the Blue ridge of Sountains, when the first census was taken, in 1700, there were 5 whites to 3 colored persons and in 1820, there were nearly 6 color-moss, and in 1820, there were nearly 6 color-mays of the state of the us 1790, there were 5 whites to 3 colored persons to 5 whites for the were nearly 6 colors of persons to 3 whites for the were nearly 6 colors of persons to 5 whites; for they were thus 6 persons to 5 whites; for they were thus 6 persons to 5 whites; for they were thus 6 persons to 5 whites; for they were thus 6 persons to 5 whites; for they were thus 6 persons to 5 whites; for they were thus 6 persons to 5 whites; for the search of the second 20,273 slaves of all colors, with 12,703 shows of all colors, with 12,703 shows

RATOR

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON ANDSAAC KNAPP, PUBLISHERS.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OULOUNTRYMEN, ALL MANKIND.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1833.

NO. 25.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.] THE LIBERATOR AT NO. 11, MERCHANTS' HALL.

VOL. TIL

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR. TERMS.

Two Dollars per annum, payable in adva

ging the end of six months—\$2,00 at the expiration of the year.

If All elters and communications must be post part. The role is importative, in order to shield us and. The role is importative, in order to shield us the part of the pa

AGENTS.

Joseph C. Lovelyo,
Nathan Winslow,
Portlane,
Raús E. Cutler,
Raús E. Cutler,
Bavil G. Cambell,
David Cambell,
David Cambell,
Windham
Wildham H. Haidley,
Wildham H. Haidley,
Wildham H. Marker C. Lancard Bangor.

MASSACHUSE
Harvey Kimball,
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Saratoga.
Syracuse.
Geneva,
RE. w-York City

59,466 free colored citizens. Total, 757,363. In 1800, slaves, 893,041—free colored people, 108,397. Total, 1,001,438. Increase, near-George Bown DELA ...
Thomas M'Pherson, Yr ...
New-JERSEY, Newark.
Trenton. Wilmington Isaac Statia, Abner H. Francis, PENNSYLVA ly 32 per cent. NIA. Philadelphia

Pittsburg.
Harrisburg.
Jennerville.
Carlisle.
Lewistown:
Pottsville:
Williamspo
Valley Mill.
Wilkesbarre

Cincinnati. Spruce Vale Chillicothe. Washington Hudson. Copley.

In 1810, slaves, 1,191,364—free colored citizens, 186,446. Total, 1,377,810. Increase,

38 per cent.
In 1820, slaves, 1,538,038—free colored people, 233,524. Total, 1,771,562. Increase, 29

The whites exceeded the colored people in the proportion of 14 to 11. Now mark the

the proportion of 14 to 11. Now mark the progress of liberty and gradual abolition among the nullifying Hotspurs! In 1830, the whites were 237,578—the slaves, 315,665—and the free colored citizens, 7,915; so that the colored people outsubstream the exhibits in the proposed citizens of the whites population of S. Carolina have migrated. Hence the proportion may now be fairly stated: 8 slaves, one third the offspring of white fathers, to 6 whites. Such is the maryellous processes.

saves, one thrat he outspring or white fathers, to 5 whites. Such is the marvellous progress which is making by the slaveholders in voluntarily effecting the abolition of slavery. It may also be proper to review the whole Union, in reference to the colored population.

ves; and

In 1790, there were 697,897 sl

416,259, and the free colored citizens, 40,708.

per cent. In 1830, slaves, 2,009,043—free colored citi-319,599.

Total, 2,328,642. Increase, 32 per cent.

To these statistical notices, it must be ap-

To these statistical notices, it must be appended, that the differences between the free colored people and the slaves have nearly all settled down into ope system. With the exception of the lower parts of, Maryland, and a few in Delaware, all the slaves are south of the tow in Delaware, all the slaves are south of the Potomac; or more accumately to speak, they are south of Pennsylvania and the Ohio; while nearly two thirds of the free colored people reside north of that boundary. This is the eulogized glorious achievement of the slave-drivers, and their fraudulent colo-

nization scheme!

nization scheme!

Another very interesting item in this review yet remains to be examined, which is this. Upon the whole enumeration of the Southern States, the disproportion of whites and colored persons has materially changed. In 1790, the whites numbered 101 to 57 colored persons; but at the last census, in 1830 they counted 101 whites to 63 colored—and i they counted 101 whites to 63 colored—and it is especially worthy of remark, that the largest body of whites; in Virginia, and Kentucky, and Maryland, reside were few slaves are held; and that the preponderance of colored people is where there are the fewest whites; and to infrease the alarm, which in this respect may justly be felt, it should be recollected, that these disproportions in favor of the colored people are constantly augmenting.

Hence, we have two good arithmetical questions for boys at the southern schools and colleges to solve.'

before the American cole people will be extirpated?

N. B. The Liberator we sent grafts to Mr. Garden, Mr. Danforth, Finley,—or Mr. Stone, if either of them winnish us with a correct answer to the aborroblems.

From these calculationed they are part of our national history; it bytident, that all talk respecting the gradual-polition of slavery is palpable deceifthines.

But the subject admits quother arithmetical illustration; and Mr. Iforth is reminded, that however wondroud deficient he is

416,259, and the free colored citizens, 40,768. The whites have diminished 26 per cent; and the elaves have increased 43 per cent; and the whole body of colored people have augmented at the rate of 52 per cent. But 'mark you!'s as Mr. Danforth saith. The whole population of Eastern Virginia has increased only 21 thousand in 40 years. Hore reased you will be also as a large proportion of them the progeny of white men, have increased from 2 to nearly 3—with the free colored citizens more than trebled. To this review must be added, the fact, that most probably more than double the above number of slaves have been removed from Eastern Virginia by migration, or sold and exported to the South Western States during those 40 years; which would make twice the disproportion in the increase of slaves over the whites. But as the Southern human flosh market is closed in some of the States, it is clear, that before the next census is taken, that before the next census is taken, the colored people in Eastern Virginia will double the whites. Yet the white men in Virginia bluster as big as Julius Casar!

Look at South Carolina! In 1790, there resided in that State 140,178 the persons—107,094 slaves—and 1801 free colored people in the proportion of 14 to 11. Now mark the But the subject admits on the arithmetical libration; and Mr. Horth is reminded, that however wondrow deficient he is both in 'truth and argume' there is abundance of both those procic commodities in these numeral questions; the are not less self-evident, than that twicme is two. Since the American Chiration Society was formed, alias, the Copenership Company to transport, per fas aut net, American citizens to the slave-drivers' Airan Botany Bay, about 17 years have clayed. There have been shipped for exportatif, '(Mark you'l' as Mr. Danforth saith, about to or 'three thousands of human living canses, called men, women and children; the dact number is of no importance in this argument; at all events, it is so small, that in contrit with the whole body of colored people in e United States, it is like a feather balancid against a milistone. In 17 years, they have expatriated, say 150 persons per annum, feeble, sick, aged and worn-out slaves; 'and the domestic increase yearly, was upon an axportant of the Markhall and virging of wards. sing worn-out stayes; and the domestic in-crease yearlt, was upon an agreement of the by Tharyland and virgular O'export for the next 5 years free colored persons. The dol-lars time applied, may carry off five or six hun-dred worn out slaves, or helpless free persons, already chargeable upon the public. Admit that the other funds of the Society, which, that the other innes of the isoterly, which, who were, is extremely improbable, will bear the expenses of as many more supernumeraries on the slave-drivers' plantations; then dunee on the stave-drivers' plantations; then during the five years which will follow, the Colonization Society may export 6 or 7000 of the very refuse of the colored people to 'on-lighten and christianize Africa!' So Demetrius and the shrine makers affirm; and then they will cry together, 'Great is our Diana!' the image which fell down among the mentalized with the prince of the color of the c

the lange when len down along the hen-stealers, from 'the prince of the power of the air, the spirit that worketh in the children of disobedience.'

By actual enumeration, the account will stand something like this; for a few scores of thousands will not affect materially the balance

sheet.
The Colonization Society in according the United States.
To actual Increase of colored people from Jahuary 1, 1833, to January
Leads, 365 000

By the forcible exportation to the Botany Bay, belonging to the men-stealers, of innocent American citi-zens charged with no crime,

Balance,

Balance to be carried forward to the

debtor side of gradual abolition, 358 000 From this statement of the account for the urrent five years, this ingenious problem is

derived.

If for the first 17 years existence If for the first I7 years existence of the Colonization Society, during 16 of which they met with little opposition; by gradual emancipation, the slaves augmented 765,000; and if in the succeeding 5 years, they will increase 385,000; what will be the geometrical ratio of their diminution, according to the same course and in similar circumstances, during the 22 years which shall follow?

the 22 years which shall follow?

As Mr. Danforth boastfully implies, that he has a superfully of 'brains' to work upon; (however, we candidly confess our doubts upon it that subject; because he has taken some pains practically to conflute the assumption,) we request that he will impart some of his arithmetical acumen, by furnishing the calculations which are involved in the above question.

colored people augment to millions, three bundred thousand, during same period; flows many years must elant the same rate, before the American cole people will be before the American cole people will be extirpated?

N. B. The Liberator we sent gratis to flow for the colored people, the whole race could not be removed. Provisian must be made for the grateful way with a bundle for the will be successful to the translation of the maximal income would be incalculative; the national income would be incalculative; the mational income would be incalculative; the mational income would be incalculative; the mational income would be incalculative. their residence in Africa(at a vast expenditure; the national incofine would be incalculably diminished by removing away all the operations, or as 'the unjust Judge' denominated his fellow citizens, 'the mathierry of the South; and by their disappearance, the whole southern section of the Union would soon become a mere desert, and an onerous burden upon the free States, which they notifier could nor would sustain. To ship away' only the present actual increase of slaves and free colored people, would require a vessel to be despatched daily throughout the year; a ship of the largest class, capable of carrying 240 passengers; but as the people must necessarily be furnished with all needful supplies for a period, it is certain, that it would require two vessels of the greatest capacity to be despatched daily, only to keep the slaves at their present numbers; but as long as human beings are held as projectly, this forced diminution would only increase the propagation on account of their higher value; and the slaves, instead, of diffinishing, will only augment, as long as they can be kidamoped with insounty. higher value; and the slaves, instead of di-minishing, will only augment, as long as they can be kidampped with impunity, be nurtured for sale, and obtain a price to satisfy avarice and to pamper sensuality. In fact, it is just as easy to discover Alad-din's fabulous lamp, and to erect his air? gor-geous palace, as it is to extrinate the American

din's fabulous famp, and to treet the any go-geous palace, as it is to extirpate the American colored people. Without them, even now, the they are too proud and too lazy to engage in any useful occupation; and with them, in the present degraded condition of the colored present degraded condition of the colored people, the whites are centinually becoming more vicious and impoverished. The only correct method is to emancipate the whole of the slaves, immediately and unconditionally. Give them all the rights and immunities of American citizens. Pay them honestly for their labor. Enclurage them to obtain an acquaintance with the nuclanical arts, and with resumbertures. Instruct them in all useful useful quantance with the mechanical rars, shad with manufactures. Instruct them in all useful knowledge and christian duty. 'Train up their children in the way they should go.' Then there would be no more complaints of danger from the colored people, and dread a-mong the southern citizens of human retribu-

mong the southern citizens of human retribu-tion and divine wrath.

We recommend the above statements from the census, respecting the numbers and in-crease of the colored inhabitants, to all reflect-ing citizens. In 1830, there were free persons of color ambunting to 319,599. They may now certainly be put down at 360 thousand. Setting saide all reference to slaves who may be emancipated expressly to be sent to Liber-fits, and supposing the whole number already stated, 12 or 15 hundreds of free persons are annually shipped to Africa; those cargoes of stated, 12 or 15 hundreds of free persons are annually shipped to Africa; those cargoes of American titizens, thus forced to fly or perish, would not amount to more than one tenth part of the actual natural increase of the free col-ored citizens. How, therefore, any man in his senses can be duped to admit that the Ameri-can Colonization Society can possibly alleviate the curse of slavery in the U. S. is utterly in-capable of explanation, except upon the prin-ciple which the Apostle Paul states, that 'be-cause men receive not the love of the truthciple which the Apostle Paul states, that 'be-cause men receive not the love of the truth, therefore God sends them strong delusions, that they should believe a lied! From this strong delusion, O Lord, deliver all our citi-zens; and by thy grace convert every kidnap-per, that he may abandon his man-stealing; and and renew all their agents, that they may no longer consent with the man-thieves in their lies and felow! Amen. longer consent with the man.

CALCULATOR.

BOSTON RECORDER.

BOSTON RECORDER.

"The following extract from the Boston Recorder, is a fair specimen of the gross fictions which the editor and correspondents of that paper are palming off upon the community from week to week, on the subject of Colonization. Blinded themselves, they seem determined to blind their readers, and to shut out, if possible, every ray of light from their minds.

[From the Genius of Temperance.] Hupson, Ohio, March 21, 1833. CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR'S DEFENCE OF SLAVERY AND COLONIZATION,

AGAINST ABOLITION PAMPHLETS.

[BY ELIZUR WRIGHT, JR.] (Concluded.)

ABOLITION PAMPHLETS.

[av Lizuw watorn, Jr.]

(Concluded.)

(Concluded.)

(Concluded.)

(Concluded.)

(Concluded.)

(Concluded.)

(Concluded.)

(Concluded.)

(Concluded.)

(I we are to believe this, we must do so purely on the strength of the reviewer's own assertion. We must overlook the fact, that the free labore is 4000 miles from the market; that he is under the influence of a debilitating climate, and cultivates a soil not much more fruitful than our own, annualed by a brutalized uppulation of jealous savages; and, in fine, we must adopt the rather improbable supposition, that our government will adopt a line of commercial policy adverse to the interests of the 'chivalrous South.'

But in the reviewer's speculations an important, my fundamental inquiry is left out of view. What we will maintain a free labor system? Every thing depends upon the moral increasing the strength of the strength of

Colonization Society, to respect the economy coble hearted, chivarious men, and who sent them to Africa simply because they were a burden."

But should free labor be brought into the most successful competition with slave labor, we orr egregiously if we suppose that the most successful competition with slave labor, we orr egregiously if we suppose that the abolition of slavery will be, thereby, rendered inevitable. The system is sustained by the subdition of slavery will be, thereby, rendered inevitable. The system is sustained by the say that the subdition of slavery if we relies on the physical force of the enalwed, the other upon the noral force of the free. The Colonization Section of the subdition of the s

*I take for granted the truth of Lient. McIntesh's etter to the Secretary of the Navy. Unless its gra-ritenezes be questioned, I see not how its truth can be seatled. It must outweigh the testimony even of the

rolicited.

 \overline{qL} . ves notice to his, that he has re-dence, to STREET, accommodate gen-board by the day, fort will be made to and convenience

OR SALE.

or SALE.

asantly situated in
ice, R. I.; fronting
Meeting-street—
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Meeting-streetope streets. Tro
t on said Meetingand one fifty feetinty-eight feetrtin-street, in saidtwo story dwelling
Any or the whole
erty will be sold on
E McCARTY.

tened and driven of to the Southern market at the rate of vix thousand a year. 'There is no oppression so unrelenting and desperate as when the oppressor fears his subjects, says the reviewer; and it will add that there is no iniquity so abominable as that of professedly provided the property of the state of the sta

which he seems to recognize when he addresses slaveholders in behalf of 'the wretched beings among whom and over whom Goo has placed them.

In parting, I beg the reviewer to reconsider this whole subject. It must be obvious to him, upon a candid reconsideration, that, how with the tone of public sent the content of the

practice.' Ah! the iron is to enter yet deeper into the soul! The bondmen of Virginia are not to have the sympatry of any freemen of their own color, while they are fed and fattened and diven off to the Southern market at the rate of six thousand a year. There is no oppression so turrelenting and desporate as the rate of six thousand a year. There is no injucity so abonizable as that of professely pious divines, when they combine to relieve such fears by making such oppression safe. But to return, the argument claims for the Society when they combine to relieve such fears by making such oppression safe. But to return, the argument claims for the Society of having lighted up discussion. The reviewer, there were the such fears by making such oppression safe. But to return, the argument claims for the Society of having lighted up discussion. The reviewer, when the sum of the society of having lighted up discussion. The reviewer, there this claim is to be admitted, however, there this claim is to be admitted, however, there this claim is to be admitted, however, there there is no summer of the Society of having lighted up discussion. The reviewer, there there is no summer of the Society of having lighted up discussion. The reviewer, there this claim is to be admitted, however, there this claim is to be admitted, however, there there is no summer of the Society of his contract of the Society of the Colonization Society at the North, South, have been denounced and excluded from the pulpit by the best fixed of the summer of the Society of the society of the summer of the Society of the society of the summer of the Society of the Society, which has endeavored to have a summer of the Society of t

[From the Mercantile Journal.] PLAN OF THE ABOLITIONISTS

PLAN OF THE ABULITIVINISTS.

MR. EDTOR—The advocates of the Colonization Society often say, by way of objection to the operations of the Abolitionists that they have no plan. It is admitted that their principles are, in the main, correct; but they are accused of acting with a blind zeal, and without regard to any lengible system. I wish to answer this objection as well as I can in a brief communication.

they have no plan. It is admitted that their principles are, in the main, correct; but they are accused of acting with a blind zeal, and without regard to any tangile system. I visit a brief communication as well as I can in a brief communication as well as I can in a brief communication as well as I can in a brief communication as well as I can in a brief communication as well as I can in a brief communication as well as I can in a brief communication as well as I can in a brief communication as well as I can in a brief communication as well as I can in a brief communication as well as I can in a brief communication as well as I can in a brief communication as well as I can in the world and preach the Gospel to every creature. The preaching of the Gospel we very creature. The preaching of the Gospel we communicate that the foundation of moral government and human accountability, and the system of grace. I know not whether this definition will suit the an intelligible form. Unitar spann for consistent when the preaching the trait.

The obstacles which lie in the way of the world, then, is this: Preaching the trait.

The obstacles which lie in the way of the which hinder the abolition of slevery; of course, the means of removing them are the same in both cases. These obstacles may all be comprised in a single clause—THE AVERSION OF THE SHEAM WILL. To make the idolator a Christian, you must change his self. So of the slave-holders—his well must be changed—and in order to effect this, you must tell him the trath, blainly and honesely. For my own to the slave-holders—the world, then and the sub-field of the slave-holders—the world where the sub-field of the slave-holders—the world where the sub-field of the slave-holders—the world where the sub-field of the slave holders to abolish slavery, and to do fel. We must not spend our time in inventing excuses to quiet their consciences, and of the law of the slave holders to abolish slavery, and to the law of the slave holders to abolish slavery, and to the preaching the

[From the American Revivalist.]
PRAYER MEETING FOR 2,000,000 SLAVES

(From the American Revivalist.)

FRATER MESTING FOR 2,000,000 SLAVES.

Editor of Revivalist.—Dear Sir.—The anniversary of American Freedom is nigh; and
having seen no plan for celebrating it, we would
respectfully suggest the following. That the
churches in the United States meet on the
fourth of July next, at their respective places
of worship; or where it is confeenient, that a
number of churches meet together, for the purposa of praying to Almighty God that he
would in his infinitely wise and meriful providence, bring about the speedy and universal
follow-eron or correct that two millions of our
of Bibles and Republican freedom. Let adof Bibles and Republican freedom. Let not
the people on this momentous subject. A number of churches in the Country of Genesee, N,
York, to whom this proposal has been suggested, have already agreed to meet on the fourth
of July for the above purpose.

This is a subject on which we feel, and in
which our great republic is deeply interested.
We are goldly of the same sin which brought
such a train of heavy judgments on Egypt.
We are holding in cruel bondage and oppression a vast number of our fellow beings, whose
is as dear to them as ours is to the right, bue
bought and sold like beasts in the market.

of run, beneath which we ourselves are writhing, and to the deadly guilt of which we have a wakened? Shall we encourage the United States in stiffening their necks against God and against their unoffending brother? Shall we speak peace to the oppressor while he is impenitent?—or shall we seeks in cutraging degradation possible, by the laws of the land the weak because the strong invite us cour-

o. states, if any one is teaching them letter, ters, he is punishal the first offence by the state of the sta Ill turn and repeated turn away from he ree anger that we ish not. A. B. & J. B.

COMMUICATIONS.

UNCLE SIMPS EASY CHAIR.

o. I. hen you have a spare Ma. Entron:—hen you have a spare coruser in your useful per, you will much gratify
an old friend by inting such remarks, speculations, &c., on thubject of slavery and colonization, as may in time to time be sent
you. Being muchflitted with the rheumatsm, which, accord go old Dr. Lathrop, is
'original sin,' in opsition to the gout, which
he defined to be 'that Iransgression,' I have
of late employed I rleisure moments in reading such books anapare as I could find on
the subject of slavy, its concomitant evils,
and proposed remdies. Mr Entrop .-

and proposed remcies.

One of my first ecoveries was, the extrem One of my first decoveries was, the extreme difficulty, and in a sajority of cases, impossibility, of finding in this city those books, on the subject, which sught to be accessible to every man, woma and child in the United States. Probablyact a person can be found in Boston, who passesses, or has carefully read, all the volumes of the African Reposition.

read, all the volines of the African Reposi-tory, and the Annéal Reports of the Coloniza-tion Society. The inference to be drawn from GRESIABS wert, and tsull 35, the apathy works prevails on this vital, this all-important con-cern, that, at the least calculation, not one in a thousand of the whole population of New-Board and have the second to the con-England have been sufficiently interested in this subject to attempt to give it a fair examination, even as a matter of abstract speculation; and to a large majority of those who might wish to thoroughly understand the subject, the attempt would be impracticable, be cause they could not obtain the necessary books. Even the sub-agent of the Coloniza ks. Even the sub-agent of the Coloniz Society, and his employer, have furnish in their own writings conclusive proof that in very many instances they knew not what they said, nor whereof they affirmed. Of the truth of this assertion, abundant evidence will be furnished in future numbers. For the present let us examine an assertion made, not long since, by Mr. Danforth, in an address deliversince, by Mr. Danforth, in an address deliver-din Bowdoin-street Church. Among other marvels, he declared, that in point of temper-ance, the inhabitants of Liberia had gone be-yond the people of the United States! State-ments like these, uttered by a clergyman in the sacred desk, are well calculated, I will not say designed, completely to deceive the unin-lightened hearer. Had Mr. D. stated to the audience only what he knew on the subject, the impression on their minds would have been entirely different. Now, what are the facts in the case? I mr. Ashum's report, writentirely different. Now, what are the facts in the case? In Mr. Ashum's report, written in 1726, he says—'It may illustrate a trait of the African character to observe, that the consideration which moved this Chief to accord to the settlers a privilege, which has manifestly led to their permanent establishment at Monteserado, and the translation of country to new masters, was the complement of—helf a dozen gallons of Rens, and an equal amount of tabacco.' From the Recollections of Africa, No.18, published in the American Traveller of June 11, I make the following

Traveller of June 11, I make the follo Traveller of June 11, I make the following extract:

'I regret to say that the desire for Rux among the people of this place was so great, that the articles we purchased of them were paid for almost exclusively with this 'subtle poison.' It, is a melancholy consideration, that ardent spirits were ever introduced by civilized men in their traffic with the natives of this coast. If it is permicious to the white man, who walks the earth more proudly than the man who walks the earth more proudly than them with contract people, and beholds them with contract people, and contract with a superior intellect, must it not be equally on them in the property of the prope extract.

are taken and carried into captivity by slave for a ships. It has been a cause of discord amongst of them, which has led and till leads to most we have a superior of the control of the c

he resisted.

From a letter written Nov. 18, 1819, by John B. Russwurm, Editor of the Liberia Herald, and one of the principal merchants in Liberia, I make the following extract.

Liberia, I make the following extract.

'Tobacco, Rus, pipes, cloth, iron pots, powder and shot, are considered the currency of the country. Nothing can be done without Rus in trade with the notines; of all the Rose which is brought to the Colony, not have the settlers of the Rose which is brought to the Colony, not have the country and palaver or council with the strength of he day have for the current of the country, they must have Rus to treat un. If they catablish a new factory, they must have Rus, or nothing can be done.

can be done."

'Rev. Mr. Gurley, in a letter to Roberts
Vaux, of Philadelphia, dated June 26, 1832,
in reference to this subject, says—"To profit
it absolutely the introduction of ardent spirits in the colony, is believed to be impossible.
This article is subject to, however, to a heavy
duty, and the expense of a license to retail is
such as to amount to a prohibition."

'Mr. Ashmun, in a letter to the Board of Managers of the Colonization Society, declar-ed that Rum was indispensable, in trading with the natives.'

vith the natives.

In the African Repository for Sept. 1830, page 211, you will find the following:—

In dealing with the natives you want a little of almost every thing, viz. rum, tobacco, iron pots, powder, gun-flints, cloths, crockery ware, beads, guns, &c.'—A. D. Williams' let-ter, Agency house.

ter, deency house.

Thus you see that Rum takes precedence of all other articles, and is in fact the only word in the letter printed in italics.

In the No. for Jan. 1831, of the African Reference to the period of the Editor, Rev. Mr. Gurther the pen of the Editor the Pen of the

In the judgement of the most worthy Colonists, the native traders would entirely about don the Colony, were ardent spirits entirely excluded from its commerce—and that, were it prohibited, it would be offered by alwe traders on the coast within a few lengues of the Colonys—the facilities for introducing it clandestinely are innumerable?

Again: Gov. Mechlin, in a letter dated July Agan: too. meenin, in a letter cated July 31, 1831, says—'Dr. Sewall's address has been read, and to my utter astonishment [what astonished him, pray?] is working wonders. Ilet it operate, [how kind and condescending] and have great hopes! to see a tem-

perance society got up among us.'

One more quotation, and I have done.—
From the Liberia Herald of March 22, 1832, (only two numbers of which I have ever seen the following:

(Rev!) 'C. M. WARING & F. TAYLOR,

Offer for sale the cargo of the schooner Olive, from Liverpool.

500 KEGS Powder, 500 muskets, 150 cheons Rum, 2 do Brandy, 6 cases Bast India Madeira Wine, 20 casks Pale Ale, 10 do. Brown Stout, &c.

Brown Stort, &c.

Such, Mr. Editor, is a specimen (ex uno disco mmes) of a clergyman's advertisment in Liberia, and this is the manner, in which he 'lets it operate' among a people, whose Governor has 'great hopes ! to see a temperace Society'! But what becomes of the immense quantities of ardent spirits, of which in the article of any alone, (if speak advised), Mr. Gurley) more than 3000!! barrels are sold annually? 'Not a tenth part, says Mr. Russawurm, 'is consumed by the settlers.' 'The expense of a license to retail is such,' says Mr. Gurley, 'as to amount to a prohibition.' One portion of it goes directly into the interior, through the agency of the Rev. Messrs. One portion of it goes directly into the interior, through the agency of the Rev. Messra, Waring and Cæsar, and some others, 'to civilize the natives' !! Another portion is sold to the 'slavers' on the coast, and thus assists in the most effectual manner to perpetuate the infernal slave trade. In one number of the Liberia Herald you will find no articles in the Price Current except Rum and Whiskey. This the Editor says, in a subsequent number of the Herald, was for the benefit of the fiends in America. Rum, it is well known is friends in America. friends in America. Rum, it is well known, is triends in America. Rum, it is well known, is the chief article in the purchase of slaves, the average price of whom is 32 gallons of rum, or 8 ounces of gold, which is considered worth \$120. See 'African Repository for March, 1832. But enough for the present.

[For the Liberator. MR. FINLEY'S CONDUCT.

Inc. FINLET'S CONDUCT.

I feel at a loss to determine which feeling ras most predominent in my mind, pity or signed, when I heard Mr. Finley, in the late ublic debate on the Colonization question,

reply to Professor Wright. Pity, for any in-dividual, in whatever sphere he might move, who could be base enough to combat any at-tempt to promote virtue, justice, and huma-ity; disgust, when I thought on the wagnes made use of in the unprovoled attack on Mr. Garrision, vix. falsehood, slander and celumy! Mr. Finley, according to his admission, knew that Mr. Garrison was absent from his native country, and therefore vainly insagined lie had liberty to condescend to such mean. native country, and neteriors will magnetic he had liberty to condescend to such meanness with impunity; and I grant that he had as just a right to voltact the rules of decorns, as that right possessed by the Kentucky man,—the liberty of castigating his own states.

The conduct of Mr. Finley brought very forcibly to my mind the fible of the dog in the manger, who would neither set himself nor let any one else eat; so he and the loft, generous minded men, to whose party he belongs, and by whom he is kinder to assert administration their own libertis involving the control of the cont maintain their own liberti. 3 inviolate, instead of coming forward and vindicating the rights of their oppressed brethren, have not only remained inactive themselves, but when other persons are disposed to do it, they her their natural dispositions by growling and barking.

persons are cusposes. The providing and bridge, and finding fault.

I appeal to those who had the incompanily artification to listen to the coarse metabour and low-comparisons, as well as the right tales, which proceeded from the smooth lyaed the Colonization agent. I cannot refrain from giving at least one, as a specimen. The dequated control of the Anti-Slavery Society was the mere fugure of the American Colonization Society, which is had the honor to represent. What a beautiful figure! and for the sake of illustration, let it accreate sea beautiful A fugure grow upon rotten wood; for who ever as it upon south the American Colonization Society is total the American Colonization Society is total to the American Colonization Society is total the American Colonization Society is total the American Colonization Society is total to the Ameri sound timber? Does Mr. S. mean to say that the American Colonization Society is retus or unsound? If Mr. S. should answer in the affirmative, he would be nearer the truth that when he sneeringly asserted, that Professe Wright quoted the following sentence from Appendix of the 15th Annual Report of the American Colonization Society, viz:-

'Christianity cannot do for them her, used it will do for them in Africa. This is not be fault of the colored man, nor of the while mm, nor of Christianity; but an ordination of Preidence, and no more to be changed than the last of nature.

A baser libel on Providence, the father of A baser libel on Providence, the father of lies never uttered; nor could there be; stronger proof given in the whole universed, official documents, to show the maling spit of prejudice, harbored in the boson of the country of the property of the property

of criminating and insulting with inpunit the colored part of his audience, by miligal charging them with having abused and is sulted him, while in the city, (without even shadow of proof,) and to cap the climax, on shadow of proof, and to cap the shall stemptuously laying the blame to the shall who, to use his own words, 'put 'em up to it,' he would have more resembled the mid getternanly demeanor of his opponent, who is always W-right.

J. D. Y.

> (For the Liberator.) THE LATE DISCUSSION.

Mn. Entron.—Permit me to congratise you upon the unexampled success of the porious cause in which you are engaged. Amer the causes which have contributed to this excess, the late discussion between Meas Wright and Finley descress to be patiently mentioned. I know that the Colomitations have raised the ery of 'victory', but fer was victories would carry dismy throughouther ranks. It is a pretty general dynamical fessor Wright was fair and candid, and the Mr. Finley was ungentleamily and absists. MR. EDITOR-Permit me to congratul Mr. Finley was ungentlemanly and abusive.

A gentleman who is not a professor of region, attended the discussion with his wife

who is pious; and on their return he asked, 'Which of the disputants acted the most like a Christian?' 'Mr Wright, certainly,' was the

reply.

The next day after the discussion took place I was in the temperance store of a world pious man The man was ou, and I remarked to the clerk that Mr — was present at the cussion and inquired how he was entertiants.

cuesion and inquired how he was ententise. The clerk replied, 'He was not rey valleased; he thought one man acted like it. Christian; the other was a blackgunt. In.—is a real anti-slavery man nore, 'Int. Catholic whom I saw at the meeting hose. 'Well,' said I, how did you like the destination of the control of the contr

ently to benefit any cause.

These, Mr. Editor, are but a few facts of a multitude that might be stated; but they are 'stubborn things.'

N. S. H.

[For the Liberator.]
ADIEU TO ONESIMUS.

ME EDITO—Onesimus has directly and magnitude of the Company of the

TER FROM REV. NATHANIEL PAUL.

TER FROM REV. NATHANIEL PAUL.

Britel, (England.). April 10, 1883.

Brit Flexy Garrison:

song an opportunity of sending to American

song to the writing you a few lines. I

sond to say, and I hardly know what to sent to say, and I hardly know what to sit; but I will begin with that subject a sent to the salvation of the soul, I wise nexest your heart—viz, the libera-due belpless slave, and the elevation of spile color from that state of degra-sal they have so long been in said they have so long been in said they, sir, that the voice of this

arty he be-assert and te, instead the rights of only re-then other thew their ad barking,

metaphore the vulgar cooth lips of the elow-England fungus of 7, which he it a beauti-

stration, let ngus grows aw it upon a to say that ty is rotten as wer in the e truth than at Professor ntence from eport of the iz — m here, what is is not the

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nd abusive.
'essor of reliith his wife,
rn he asked,
he most like

is say, then, sir, that the voice of this is lood and incessant against the system. Its death warrant is sealed, is it relates to the British West Indies, with the state of slavery are trembling, for small state of the times proclaim that the end are of the times of the times are the page. s of the times proclaim that the end repression draweth near. The tune planters is changed. They formerly add, but they now begin to supplicate themselves and their children. But il those who have felt no pity for othskil those who have felt no pity for oth-tak of existing pity for themselves? serieules come too late. The course be pople is determined, and by the help of they will continue it until slavery shall so. And left it rejoice your heart, sir, that if yay measures are to be taken. Tired the desirve song of gradual emancipa-sch plate resolved to be satisfied with large slott of total, absolute, and immediate the property of the property of the property of the large slott of total, absolute, and immediate g short of total, assorted, attainmentate contains. A bill will be introduced by justy's government in a few days to this i; and as soon as this is done, the tables h Houses of Patliament will groan be-the weight of the Petitions that will be and the weight of the Petitions that will be in. Men, women and children stand sh, will pen in hand, to act their part when, selfer. As well might the slaveholders try opthe sm in his course, as to think of some the cause of liberty. The cause is sh, and must prevail. And I believe that selfel humanizes, Clanksoov and Wir-mark will yet live to witness its triumph. out 'Thoughts on Colonization' are the the people here. I only regret to book had not come sooner. Cresson somewhere, I believe, in this country; her american, I believe, in this country; it pople have their eyes open, and I as not with but one gentleman who did not pertian they ever countenanced his cause, must fom your book are published in sevide the most respectable periodical publicans. It has done much good. Have been engaged, for several months at travelling through the country and delargic lectures upon the system of slavery as units in the United States, the condition of slavery has the following lectures upon the objects; the condition of slavery as miss in the United States, the condition of slavery has the proof of color in that country, and

ness in the United States, the condition of free people of color in that country, and importance of promoting the cause of edu-action of the condition of the col-dpapel. My lectures have been numer-is attended by from two to three thousand ple, the Italis and Chapels have been overand hundreds have not been able to ain admittance. I have not failed to give the Sam due credit for his 2,000,000 slaves; to expose the cruel prejudices of the Ameto our colored race; nor to fairly ex-ne hypocrisy of the Colonization Society, astonishment of the people here. And ble astonishment of the people here. And bles, say they, republican liberty? God de-light as from it.

And now, to contrast the difference in the

he as from it.

And now, to contrast the difference in the contrast that a colored man receives in this court, with that which he receives in America, any soai silled with sorrow and indigates. I could weep over the land of my active a consulty range out, what shall we do with set back and colored people? Why do ye set be them justice? What! are you better the Englishmen? A dmit them to equal rights with years the property of seally crying out, 'What shall we do with season with the content property.' Why do yo to the them justice? What! are you better that he was a state of the content property of the property o

America. It is only to open the door for all such as choose to go, or that prefer Canada to the United States.

When I shall return, I cannot at presen say; but I think that it will not be under sev

Farewell, in the name of the Lord. Let us trust and persevere to the end.

NATHANIEL PAUL.

FOUR SERMONS,

Preached in the Chapel of the Western Reserve College, on Lord's Days, Non. 18th and 28th, and December 2st and 5th, 1202. By Brusan Ginxus, Proceedings of the College, pp. 52.

These flower Little and the College, pp. 52.

The college of the College, pp. 52.

Daring the first term of the present year, a discussion arose in the regular disputations of the college, on the points which separate the patrons of the American interpolate which separate the patrons of the American interpolate which separate the patrons of the American interpolate which separate the patrons of the American into the points which separate the patrons of the American into the points which separate the patrons of the American into the points which separate the patrons of the American into the points which separate the patrons of the American into the points which separate the patrons of the American into the patrons of the American into the patrons of the College, on the points which they are placed, and from which, it is said, whey long to break away, were entailed upon them. But it was especially insince that the evils beneath which they are placed, artifing from his complexion, was universally chesisted, as effective and invincible, as a constitutional territory of the patrons of th

The propositions discussed in these discounts for the following:

the following:

1. 'Those philanthropists, who adjust their exertions to remove moral evils—in other words, to reform
men, to an accurate discrimination between right and
wrong, have good reasons to expect success.'

2. 'The guilt of every new generation of sinners
is increased and aggravated, by the guilt, so far as
is increased and aggravated, by the guilt, so far as
is increased and aggravated, by the guilt so far of
or practical interest, is greatly affected by the state of
their affections.'

MR GARRISON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

We recommend this raddress to Mr Garrison's friends, but more particularly to his enemies. It is a reflutation of the vile calomy as other repeated by the radvocates of colonization, that Mr Garrison is exciting the pripulicies of the people of colon against their white breitheres. We present an extract.

*I besceeb you fail not, on your past, to lead quiet and orderly lives. Let there he no ground whatever of the charge which is brought against you by your controlled your and the colonization of the charge which is brought against you by your controlled to the colonization of the colon

"A DECISIVE VOTE"!

ILT Last week on Friday Rev. Wilbur Fisk, D. D. introduced in the New-England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a series of resolutions approving of the American Colonization Society. The resolutions were supported by Dr Faig, Bishop Hedding and, the Rev. Mers Crandall, Sunderland, and enlend Accondictable discussion, they were known for expending the property of the property of

FOURTH OF JULY.

FOURTH OF JULY.

IT Is afroit as the highest pleasure to announce,
that the Rev. Axos A. Purt.Fr., Pastrof Pine-streec
Church, will preach a sermon before the New-England
Anit-Slavery Society on the fourth of July next. Mr.
Phelps is distinguished for his stalents and piety, and
we expect a rich treat.

THE CLOSING SCENE!

THE CLUSING SCENE.

TWO understand that Mr Finley had about one hundred hearers in all at the enaction of his last farce in this city. Boston people are not very fond of buf foonery, after all!

A MISTAKE.
The Liberator, an incendia-A MISTAKE.

The Liberator, an incendiary print, published at Boston, pronounces. Gen. Washington a: HIYPO-DEFILIUM; a period of the control o

in the control of the

TO CLERGYMEN

TO CLERGYMEN.

The We hope our clerical friends will not forget the request of the New-England Anti-Slavery Society, that they should take up contributions in their parallels on or about the coming fourth of July, for the benefit of the cause. We trust there will be a large accession to the funds of the Society by such contributions Ing. Money should be sent to James C. Odiorne Treasurer, 37 Milk-street, Boston.

ALIABLE PAMPHLET.

Join G. WHITTIER of Havehill, a member of
the Society of Firends, and a gentleman distinguished
as a writer, has published an excellent pamphlet on
the subject of slavery, with the following title: 'Justice and Expedience; or Starcey considered with a
vige to its rightly tenedy, Joshion', 'The subject
is discussed with great ability, and the duty and policy of immediate emancipation illustry and policy of immediate emancipation illustry. End Whitten
deserves to be called the Struam of America.

CHARITY! CHARITY!!

CHARITY! CHARITY!

'There is but one man,' said R. S. Finley, Esq. in our hearing, a few weeks ngo, 'who is engaged in this criside against Colonization, in whose christian character I have the leat confidence: and that mans Rev. S. J. Jocelyn, of New-Haven.' 'Have you no confidence in Mr Gydell, Editor of the Genius of Temperance!' asked a bystander. 'Not the least,' replied Mr Finley y' I believe he is a BASE LIAR!' Comment is unnecessary.

Comment is unnecessary.

PRAYER FOR THE SLAYES.

IJ We invite the attention of all our readers to the attention of the attention of all our readers to the attention of the atte

MARSHPEE INDIANS.

Rev. Wm. Apes has requested us to publish the folowing resolutions, which he said were passed at a reent meeting of the tribe of Indians in Marshpee:

cent meeting of the tribe of insuland an avarague; Resolved, That we, as a tribe, will rule ourselves, and have a right so to, do, for all men are born free and equal. Resolved, That we will not permit any white man to come upon our plantations to cut and carry off wood or hay, or any other article, without our permission, after the first of July next.

WESTERN RECORDER

The editor of his paper quotes a few senionees from the Liberator, which he describes as few senionees from the Liberator, which he describes as feloniously wanted. How mild are the epithest by which northern 'dough-faces' designate the abolicularities! If it is 'feloniously wantom' to 'uter gospel truth cohecuming slavery, what terms are better gospel truth cohecuming slavery, what terms are better described to be applied to cheful kindappers and their associates!

We have received no regular account of the doign to the hard Convention at Philadelphia. From all that we can learn, we believe that the meetings were under the proceeding were such as will serve to invigrent the hopes of the people of color, and inapire them with new zeal and courage. The Conventional Address, and the Report of the Committee on African Colonization, will be published in our next. This week we have room only for the following brief communication.

room outy for use non-many many the popular of the

ishing committee.

After the Convention rose, they formed a Conventional Temperance Society, which speaks more than language can express in favor of the colored people.

PRILADEXPRIA, June 14, 1833.

N. O. P.

CONDUCT OF MR FINLEY.

correspondent of the N. Y. Evangelist, who was ent at the late discussion, writes as follows:

present at the late discussion, writes a prolitows:
'I'I was to specify any thing that was objectionable. I should say that Mr. I'was the man in fault, and
that his fault lay in endeavoring to carry his point by
"tarring up the near," when he could not do it by
the property of the could be could not be the
beer argument. Perhaps I misjudge. I only state
the impression made on my own mind, and as I hapnen to have, on the mints of some others.

SCENES IN CANTERBURY.

SCENES IN CANTERDURY.

The editor of the Hartford Intelligencer says the following is an extract of a slotter from one of Mis Crandall's pupils, addressed to a person in that city:

"Canterbury, May 24th, 1833.

CINCINNATI IOURNAL.

CINCINNATI JOURNAL.

The editor of this paper writes with a becomingspirit concerning the law of Connecticut, which was
enacted to crush thiss Crandill's school. He avoit as his bellef, that 'the true friends of Culturization
look upon it with abhorence.' They certainly do no
rpade as they look, if this is true.

The Hartford Anti-Masonic Intelligencer speaks manfully on the subject of slavery, and the 'black' law of Connecticut relative to Miss Crandall's school

NEW AGENT.

Mr. E. Congo is our accredited Agent for ne Liberator and Abolitionist in Burlington, N. J. and vicinity.

ITEMS.

The Hon. Daniel Webster has been invited to a dozen public dinner since the commencement of his journey westward. He is every where received with demonstrations of respect for his high character, and of admiration for his splendid talents and spotless pa-

triotism. "PRETTY SQUAWS'! When Black Hawk and his party were on board a steamboat at Baltimore, they exchanged civilities with all who approached them, and dignified several lades when presented, with the distinguished compliment-of—'pretty squaws,' 'pretty squaws,' 'pretty squaws,'

distinguished compliants of "petty squaws," pretty squaws," speak and a proper of the Mis-Management of the Mi

METHODITY OLLAO. This been stated areas)
METHODITY OLLAO. This been stated areas)
that the Methodist Episcopal Church had made at
rangements to late under their penels direction Dick
errors College, of Cartiles, P.a. and we learn from wha
momination are devining means to rescueltate, the col
lege in Meadville, Crawford county. The Methodist
have a flourishing college in Old. Cartile College;
Permsylvania, the college in Middletown, Conn. on
it Virginia, and that at Meadville will be of conse
quence also. The patrongs of the Church.

NEW YORK REFIERRITY. And Frangement

NEW-YORK REFINEMENT. An arrangement lately been made at the Post Office in New-York which, in future, all letters addressed to females, be delivered to them at a window facing on a diffestreet from that where the other letters are delivered to the manual post of the pos

he crowd.

The splendid packet ship United States, of 660 ton burden—140 feet on deck and 32 feet beam—we aunched at New-York on Tuesday. She is intende or a Liverpool packet, and will have cost, when fitte or sea, eighty thousand dollars.

In relation to the value

estimate it from \$250,000 to \$500,000.

STEAN BOAT NEW-ENCLARD. The new stein progress under the direction of the Hartford Steat Company, was launched a few days since, so that the steel of the steel

est allitude was 3735 feet. This was in about six min-tes after he areae. The thermometer then standing at 76 degrees.

The estate of the late D. D. Rogers, corner of Bea-con and Dowdoin streets, was sold at auction in eight separate lots, for \$625,000. The prices ranged from \$2 20 to \$2 15 per square form

We, the undersigned, from a high same of day, that we owe to Mrs. E. JOHNSON, for Ire kind and unsermitting attention to us, while residing at the rhouse, No. 150 Locust-street, during the session of the recent Convention of the Fee Perspie of Colive of the United Convention of the Fee Perspie of Colive of the United Linear Street, and the session of the recent was a conditional than the post of the protein the post of the PHILADELPHIA, June 13th, 1833

The following obituary notice has been islaid which will account for its late appear-

ance.
DIED—In Pottsville, Penn. April 12, Mr.
James P. Whipper, aged 26 years. His body
was brought to Philadelphia and intered in the
Presbyterian burial ground.
The deceased was a young man who but a
few weeks since possessed the picture of
health and the prospects of a long life. He also
possessed many excellent traits of character.
His intelligence, his warmth of attachment to his friends, as well as his spirit of enterprize,
were proverbial. His loss is deeply regretted
by his relatives, and a numerous circle of acquaintances and friends.
In Philadelphia, on the 11th, inst., William
T. Miller, son of the Rev. William XIIIer,
late of the city of New-York, aged 5 months
and 25 days.

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

John Scott, Geneva, N. Y.; B. G. Bruce,
Shirley, Mass.; Josiah Green, Röchester, N.
Y.; Arnold Buffum, Philadelphia, Pa.; Joseph
Cassey, do.; W. P. Whipper, do.; P. A. Bell,
New-York city, [3], George Potts, do.; Nathan Winslow, Portland, Me.; Moses Hadley,
Brunswick, Me.; Dr. G. D. Fleet, Kingston,
Yu.; F. A. Hinton, Philadelphia, Pa.; Geo.
Bowley, Geneva, N. Y.

GARRISON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

JUST published, and for sale at the Office
of the Liberator; by Philip A. Bell, No.
73, Chambers-Street, New-York—J Casey,
Philiadelphia—the Farewell Address of WenLloyd Garrison; delivered before the people
of color of Boston, Philidelphia, and NewYork, previous to his dephrature for Europe.

The profits of the work will be given
to the, New-England Anti-Slavery Society,
Price 86 per 100—81 per dozen—or 12 1-2
cts. single. Persons out of the city can
be supplied by addressing P. A. Bell, 73, Chambers-Street, post paid.

New York, June 8, 1833.

BRITISH ODINIONS

BRITISH OPINIONS!

BRITISH OPINIONS!

JUST published and for sale at this Office,
'British Opinions of the American Colonization Society.' CONTENTS.
'A Letter to Thomas Cartzeon, by James
Cropper; and Prejudice Vincible, or the Practicability of conquering Privaide by better
means than by Slavery and Exile; in rilation
to the American Colonization Society—Br C.
STEWART.' Extracts from a pamphele entitled.—Fazle designed to exhibit the Real Character and Tendency of the American Colonization Society—Br C.Extructs.' Extract from
the Amir. Slavery (London) Reporter.—Extract
from the Liverpool Mercury.
Octavo, 30 pages. Price \$5 pez 100—75
conti per doz.—10 cents single.

July 19, 1833.

WANTED.

WANTED.

WANTED.

TWO first rate Journeymen Tailors.

Apply to WILLIAM SAUNDERS.

Hartford, June 18, 1833.

on took place, of a worthy d I remarked ent at the dis-entertained; et very well acted like sion, I met a eting house. the debate? l enough, but

ew facts out ted; but they N. S. H.

LITERARY.

ENGLAND'S DEAD. BY MRS. HEMANS.

Son of the ocean isle!

Where sleep your mighty dead
ow me what high and stately pile
Is rear'd o'er Glory's bed. Go, stranger! track the deep, Free, free, the white sail spread! we may not foam, nor wild wind sweep, Where rest not England's dead.

On Egypt's burning plains,
By the pyramid o'ersway'd,
With fearful power the noon-day reign:
And the palm-trees yield no shade.

And the pand.

But let the angry sun
From Heaven look fiercely red,
Unfelt by those whose task is done!

There slumber England's dead.

The hurricane hath might
Along the Indian shore,
And far, by Ganges' banks at night,
Is heard the tiger's roar. But let the sound roll on! It hath no tone of dread r those that from their toils have gone; — There slumber England's dead.

Loud rush the torrent-floods
The western wilds among,
and free, in green Columbia's woods,
The hunter's bow is strung. But let the floods rush on!
Let the arrow's flight be sped!
Why should they reck whose task is dot
There slumber England's dead!

The mountain-storms rise high In the snowy Pyrences, and toss the pine boughs through the sky, Like rose-leaves on the breeze.

But let the storm rage on!
Let the forest wreaths be shed!
For the Roncesvalles' field is won,
There slumbor England's dead. On the frozen deeps repose
'Tis a dark and dreadful hour,
When round the ship the ice field's close,
'Fo chain her with their power.

But let the ice drift on!
Let the cold-blue desert spread!
Their course with mast and flag is done,
There slumber England's dead.

The warlike of the isles,
The men of field and wave!
Are not the rocks their funeral piles,
The seas and shores their grave? Go, stranger! track the deep, Free, free the white sail spread! we may not foam, nor wild wind st Where rest not England's dead. Way

THE SIGH

When childhood's grief our bosom throes Ere yet the tongue can lisp our woes, What can our infant pain disclose?—

A sigh!

When time matures the mad-cap boy,
And all seems bliss without alloy,
What marks the marriage of our joy?

A sigh!

en youh assumes the would-be man, orecasting life's precarious span, at forms the *moral* of our plan?

A sigh!

When manhood comes, alas! too soon!
With hap as changeful as the moon,
What notes the moment of our noon!
A sigh!

When fades the flickering flame of age,
And fate commands us off the stage,
What stamps the close of life's sad page?
A sigh!

[From the Mother's Magazine.] THE MOTHER

t may be autumn, yea, winter, with the scom with the mother as a mother, it is always spring-tion by Rev. T. Cobbett, Lynn, Mass. 1656.

I saw an aged woman bow
To weariness and care;
Time wrote in sorrow on her br
And mid her frosted hair.

And mid her frosted hair.

Hope from her breast had torn away
Its rooting, seath'd and dry;
And on the pleasures of the gay
She turned a joyless eye.

What was it, that like sunbeam clear,
O'er her, wan features run,
As pressing toward's her deafened ear,
I named her absent son?

What was it, Aske a mouleach.

What was it! Ask a mother's breast Through which a fountain flows, Perrennial, fathomless, and blest, By winter never froze,

What was it? Ask the king of kings,
Who hath decreed above,
That change should mark all earthly things,
Except a mother's love.
L. H. S.

DIRGE.

DIRGE.

She is gone to the land of the bleat_Q. From her prison of sorrow and night;

From her prison of sorrow and night;

From her prison of sorrow and night;

She hain search of the sorrow and night;

And mantled her spirituality's west,

And mantled her spirituality's west,

And mantled her spirituality's west,

The ministering angels have crowy'd her;

The ministering angels have crowy'd her;

The hath crayleace of Godhead she stands!

With a halo of glory around her!

With a halo of glory around her!

She hath drawled and triumpled o'er Death,

And raused through his caverns of gloon;

She hath drawled the unquenchable heath

That defies e'en the thanders of Doon!

She hath drawled for the grossmar wings

O'er the saure of boundless repose,

And drank of the neuthing springs

Where the river of Paradiac flows.

Then weep not, though thus she hath fled.

Then weep not, though thus she halk fled, In the blossom of beauty and prime; The flower is transplanted, not dead—
The sunshine of Heaven is her clime! "Twer crue to pray for her heave, Since her glorified soul is at reat; Then weep not, but follow her track; She's gone to the land of the blest!

MISORLEAN POSS.

MISORLEAN ROY.

MISORLEAN ROY Mr. Shepard, the respectable and well informed conservator of the Botanical Gardens at Liverpool, gave the following curious account of the introduction of that evegant little flowering shrub, the Fuelisa, into our English green houses and parlor windows. Old Mr. Lee, a nursey man and gardener in London, well known 50 or 60 years ago, was one day showing his variegated treasures to a fired who will be the state of the

mance of old Mr. Lee.

MARRIAGES IN AMERICA.

The conditions of life being perfectly equal, parents have nothing to oppose to the choice their daughters make of husbands. Thus it is a received maxim throughout the Union, that this choice only concerns he ladies, and it is therefore for them to be prudent enough not to enter into engagements unworthy of their hands. But it would be considered almost as the control of the co

which unless the service of the serv

preparea for anouner voyage, noting members by his adventure.

Aprican Free Schools. We yesterday attended the examination of several classes attached to the African Free Schools, at Chatham st. Chapel, in reading, spelling, arithmetic, grammar and geography—The hooks was nearly filled with colored persons, who seemed interested in the exhibition. The performances were creditable, though the voisage and the seemed interested in the exhibition. The performances were creditable, though the voisage and the seemed in the seemed with the performances were creditable, though the view bear of the performances were creditable, though the view bear of the girls reading the seemed with the seeme

The Hon. Jud Miller, Warden of the Maine State Rison, writes thus: 'from a careful examination, I find that sometime more than three fourths of all the convicts in the time that the property of the commission of the commission of the rime shall be made the property of the commission of the crimes may be used for the commission of the crimes may be used for the commission of the crimes may be used to the crimes of the crimes may be used to the crimes of the c

RECHITA OF BENYVOLKY SOCIETIES. The following state the receipt of some of the principal benieral charters in the stay year, as gathered from their recent report for the last year, as gathered from their recent principal charters in This Society \$34,935,100 and the stay of the last year, as gathered from their recent report of the principal benieve the state of the last year, as gathered from their recent report of the principal society \$4,935,100 and \$4,935,100 and

Sacred Music.—Singing is an ordination of divine worship, in which we express our joy in God and gratitude for his mercies. It has always been a branch, both of natural and resulted religion, in all ages and periods of time. Yealed religion, in all ages and periods of time. It was practically the worship of heathers. It was practically experienced by the property of the people of God, before the giving particularly extra the gospel dispensation; it is a thing that cannot be decently performed at all without learning. Those, therefore, (where there is no natural inability) who neglect to sing, fail in what is necessary in order to their attending one of the ordinances of God's worship. Singing is an ordination

JOHN B. PERO. NOS. 2 & 3,

(Rear of Dock Square, near the City AS on hand the following artic the offers to sell (wholeade or cheap as can be bought elsewhere.

cheap as can be be
Double distilled Lave
of, Extra Cologne,
Florida Water,
Honey Water,
Bear's Oil,
Antique do.,
Cocon Not do.,
Ward's Vegetable do
Milk of Roses,
Otto of Rose,
Powder Puffs,
Superior French
Powder
Powder Powder, Clothes do., Shoe do., Toothe do., Shaving Boxes, Snuff do., Wade and Butcher

zors, Rodgers and Son do.,

PRUDENCE CRANDALL Principal of the Canter

Principal of the Cantebusy Coas, he Boarding School Coas, he became the sea of would give information that he said would give information the sea of Monday of April next, her School et al. (1997) and the present of the reception of the reception of pened for the reception of white, as and said Coas, are as follows:—Rerding, white, is and said Coas, and the principal coast of the sea of the se

on the most reasonable terms.

For information respecting the 88-8, for information respecting the 88-8, for information respecting the 88-8, for information respecting the 18-8, for information respecting the 18-8, for information respective men, viz:—Arthur Tappan, Esc., 84-8, for while with the 18-8, for information respective men, viz:—Arthur Tappan, Esc., 85-8, for Philadelphia, Park May, Brooklyn, Ct.;—Rev. Is. Buar, 48-8, St. Gootpe, May, Grant St. Grant St

REMOVAL

JAMES G. BARBADOES ESPECTFULLY informs his free the public generally, that he has ed from No. 56 to

NO. 26, BRATTLE STREET,

NO. 20, BRATTLE STREET, where he still solicits their patroags, argrateful for past favors.

He has now on hand, for sale, a wing NEW AND SECOND-HANDLOOM AND FANCY GOODS, viz.—Velvet and Bombarine Steck Le Dickeys, Suspenders, &c. Also, five of Emerson's Razor Strops—D. Righther famer, Soap and Cologne. &c. &c. Clothing cleansed and repaired is see est manner, cheap for cash or batter. (\$\frac{1}{2}\) All kinds of clothing bought sale March 16.

WILBERFORCE HOUSE.

FRANCIS WILES respectfully into his friends and the public general, this House, No. 152, Church-street, is die for the accommodation of genteel passes.

BOARDING AND LODGING BOARDING AND ADDRIVE COntinuance of the same. His Hoseist pleasant and healthy part of the city, and pains or expense will be spared a layer render the situation of those who might him with their patronage, as contentially possible. New-York, Feb. 21, 85

BOARDING HOUSE

(At the corner of Leonard and Church & NEW-YORK.)

THE Proprietor of the above House and his sincere thanks to his friends salt public for their liberal patronage, during past season, and solicits a continuated favors; he assures them that no pain salt spared to render satisfaction to the not decided.

JOHN RES.

ous. New-York, Feb. 12th, 1833.

mrs. E. Johnson HAS opened the large and company house Wo. 150, Locut Strd, Fish house Wo. 150, Locut Strd, Fish date Ladies and Gentlemen of cot with the board. — Her house is a very last and pleasant part of the city, between the and Eleventh Streets.

Philadelphia, May 3. 3m

MOORE & BROTHER RETURN their thanks to their fresh and the public for their parameters and the public for their parameters are sortment of

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S BOOK AND SHOES,

AND SHOES,
AT THEIR STAND—No. 163, Pine-street, 182
Sixth-street. Philadelphia, Dec. 182

BOARDERS WANTED. BOARDERS WANTED.

RIVE or six respectable persons of one can be accommodated with Board at private family. Terms moderate. No. 70, Cambridge-street;—J. W. Lerbidskesmith's shop, same Street;—discovery of the Office of George-street Court; or at the Office of Liberator.