tent Rights iny part of atce exclu-s and Book R. MOTT, RACLE,

TO YOUNG FHERS, be-ry on the te Diseases with an ex-cean Yege-seases, and Baths; to f the Gift, s fabricated enemy." ines out of l not abher l.] Authoress, residence bridge-sts. larch 29.

30. TAIRE. Boston.) r articles,

00 German 40 dozen rson's Ra-denglish vder; Ma-'s Vegeta-oney do.— -Teeth do.— Wallets; I Collars— der Puffs

D, KER, nis friends emoved in :-street, to doors be-ts by strict f their pa-

BOXES ce, a very PERO,

RATOR. ler, Exeter; Windham. ball, Ames-; Benjamin n; Edward w-Bedford;

ell. 1 and Alfred

THE LIBERATOR IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT NO. 11, MERCHANTS' HALL, BY CABBISON AND ENAMPS. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

g. LLOYD GARLES.

Two Dollars per annous, payable in advance
All letters and communications must be post
The rule is importative, in order to abield us
the frequest impositions of our enemies. Those,
for, who with their letters to be taken out of the
office by us, will be careful to pay their post-

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION

ENTUGE OF OPPRESSION.

THE GROUN AND PROGRESS OF WEST.

WE publish the following stricle for the test such the contains, not for its arguments or quiest. Our own opinions in regards to the contains, not for its arguments are such claws owners to compensation, at no well known to render any the passage of the late Act of the limits between the passage of the late Act of the limits between the passage of the late Act of the limits between the passage of the late Act of the limits passage of the late account of the concurrence of the late account of the late ac



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND. BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.]

The strategies of the strategi

my in this place. The number from the College, belonging to the Society, is flyfig-four. The question is often asked us, what we expect or intend to accomplish, in thus associating conselves together? We intend to accomplish, the property of the property

Slavey is a speece County, uphald only by the bases passions that ever diagrace the human beatt-we had ever diagrace the human beatt-we had ever diagrace the human beatt-we had been did not the property of the property of

GEO. L. LeROW.

GEO. L. LeROW.

GEO. L. LeROW.

To the Heaveralt's Sende and House of Reptered to the Control of the Control o

[From the Western Recorder.]

ONIDA INSTITUTE, April 10, 1234.

DEAR SIR-You will confer a favor, by inserin the following resolution the Recorder. It wantsmoothy adopted at the annual meeting off Anti-Slavery Society of Onsida Institute, beld

* More than three-fourths of the members stitution belong to the * Anti-Slavery Socie is mentioned that the voice of the resolu have its due weight.

[For the Liberator.]

Extracts from the History of Montage of target and represented to the meeting.

Charachest, [soft of defined on the chart, that the object of the meeting was to take into consideration the present deplorable state of the church, and to propose such remedies as may suggest themselves, for its speedy and thorough reformation.

Resolved, That the present low state of the meeting, and unanimously meeting the first of the meeting was to take into consideration.

Resolved, That the present low state of the meeting was to take into consideration.

Resolved, That the present low state of the meeting was to take into consideration.

Resolved, That the present low state of the meeting was to take into consideration.

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Resolved, That the present low state of the meeting was to take into consideration.

Resolved, That the present low state of the meeting was to take into consideration.

Resolved, That the present low state of the present deplorable state of the church, and to propose such remedies as may suggest themselves, for its speedy and thorough reformation.

Resolved, That the present low state of the state o

And the control for control of the c

ESTATES.

Dricer. Good morning, Mr. Home.
Good morning, Sir.

Dricer. You are doubtless, Sir, v
d with the unbappy and justly lament
and collisions of the Freeman an
, which have so long marred the peace

community.

Mr. Home. I am not a stranger to this subject of meressing interest and importance. If, in the homen soul, there is, even in its deepest recesses, the ceast susceptibility of boly indignation and sympahetic love, it seems to me that this subject demands man seal, there is, even in its deepest recesses, the ideast susceptibility of boly indiguation and symptotic love, it seems to me that this subject demands their caresties.

Mr. Driver. I have called, Sir, to size to you and your friends a plan for the settlement of this unkappy controversy and difficulty, and to request your eco-persion in the work of these-voluntes.

Mr. How. Theyry, which shoppy shall be the control of the control of

ESSEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.
The following extract from the Salefn Ob-

server, will show the vigor and activity with which our friends in Essex County are engaging in the anti-slavery cause.

Anti-Slavery Society of Salons and Vicinity—A.

Anti-Slavery Society of Salons and Vicinity—A.

Anti-Slavery Society of Salons and Vicinity—A.

Anti-Slavery Society, or Salons and the property of the Anti-Slavery Society, or of Salons and the 11th in Anti-Slavery Society, or of Salons and the 11th in Anti-Slavery Society, or of Salons and the 11th in Anti-Slavery Society, or of Salons and the 11th in Anti-Slavery Society, or of Salons and Salons a

Ahira Punam.
Marbihand.—Rev. Avery Briggs, Messrs. Benj.
Porter, E. B. Dearborn, Samuel Bowden, Nathan
Bowen, jr. Thoms. Woolridge, Dyer H. Sajhome,
Richard G. Joseph, and Dan Weed, jr.

**Beerrlys—Messrs. Ingalls. Kitteredge, Elenace
Wallis, Francis Lamson, Israel Trask, Jonathan H.
Lovett, John Wilson, Ebenezer Smith, and James

Yauth, Jam. Wilson, Ebenezer Smith, and James M. Dodges. Wedness.—Rev. Charles Miller, and Mr. Jacob Dodge. It was also voted to add to the above, all such clergymen and Chief. C. Felton, Sec. pro tem. Rafus Pattaam, Rec. Sec. Salem, April 30, 1834.

NEW ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. We learn from the Ohio Palladium, that a new Anti-Slavery Society has been formed in Ohio. The two first articles of the consti-ution show its name and objects.

Slavery Society.

2. The objects of the Society shall be, to endeavor by all means sanctioned by law, humanity, and
the Christian religion, to effect the abolition of slavery in the United States; to improve the characteror and correct public opinion in relation to their situation and rights; to obtain for them equal civil and
political privileges with the whites.

iteal privileges with the winter.

JOSEPH WOODS, President,
JOHN MENDENHALL, Vice-President,
LOT HOLMES, Secretary,
JOHN DIXON, Treasurer.

SLAVERY RECORD.

om the St. Lonie Of

[From the St. Louis Observer.]
TO THEOPHILUS.

'Have tee not all one father? Hat one God created us? Why do see deal to eroustly every man against his brother in faming the covenant of our fathers?

aming the coverant of our janeary.

A seen that occurred not twelve ince which I shall never forget with a circumstances, you will not worder ceeling manifested at the conclusion sast appeal to the 'friends of God' riding with a friend on the public reasons in that happy frame of which the contraction is not the public with a friend on the public reasons in that happy frame of which the contraction is not the public with a friend on the public reasons in that happy frame of which the public reasons in that happy frame of which the public reasons in the public reason

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1834. EW VERSION OF OUR SAVIOUR'S GOLDEN RULE.

GOLDEN RULE.

GOLDEN RULE.

Gailey's ambition appears not to have
stifled with the success of his finnous
are of Clarkson's Letter. He has
ade a bolder push. He has undernumer with the most precious words
saced colume. In his discourse dein New-York on the 23d ult. upon
nciples of the Colonization Society,

make or process that other to treat burn, and considered or current access to the most official or of the most official or off

The controls man is asked to relieve the THE LATE SLAVEHOLDING ATROCHTY.
of and distressed, and he replies to his 'The vice of thy brather's blood crith unto
the standard state of the standard stan himself, I will disencumber this weath, refler of his purse, for I have reason to pect that he would do the same to me. If I see rich and he as bad off as I am.' The reach het. be aristocrat passes by his poor but t, because he 'reasonably expects' inute, that another neighbor richer self, and equally had because and equally bad-hearted, will in the like barbarity! The thief of pleading 'not guilty,' when arraign-is crime, should henceforth answer, the goods, it is true, but then I was ading 'not guilty,' when arraign-ime, should henceforth answer, e goods, it is true, but then I was ant of them, and your Honor, or manin my suffering situation, could ercasonably expected to have rwise. I could not "reasonably that the complainant ould have property any more than I be purchaser and holder of rty may now say to the Judge m he stands to receive sentrue I know the article was stolen. ather bought it, and when I receiv-him. I have known always that erty in the goods originated that it could originate in nothbut consider our situation; my fait that the goods very much; his situa-de them necessary to him, and I find ecessary and very convenient to me. the goods "reasonably expect" that ersons as we, situated as we were, not buy them, or could I "reasonably in a reverse of circumstances, that als would not buy me?

t'in a reverse of circumstances, that obs would not buy me?
Gurley is one of those, and perhaps
if some the who complain of disvess language, while at the same time
sen hesitate to impute the most profprinciple, and the most unhallowed
to the aboltionist in general. This
first time that I have ever remarked
upon his many reprehensible writand numerantable acts. I was willing
and his Society should expire in as
peace as was consistent with the safement of the same than the
peace as was consistent with the
safe
peace as was consistent with the
safe
peace of the book of
if if, I must
him of another passage of that same

"-I any shall add unto these that
are
in this book.

PACTS.

FACTS.

that this are cril.'

Some of the recont developments in regud to slavery, particularly that which has
just taken place at New-Orleans, have struck
the community with astonishment and horror.
Yet accounts of ill-treatment of slaves, sel-Vet excounts of ill-treatment of Blaves, solidon spear in our common newspapers,—
not because horrible crucilies are not frecentify practiced at the South, but because
they are systematically concealed. A close
they are systematically concealed. A close
this drawn over the whole system of oppression. The sufferers are not allowed, in
ary form, to just heig giverances before the
public; and the planters, aware that the
scenes which fall under their daily notice
would, if published, shock and offend their
metal-box, statiolously as into keen them neighbors, studiously aim to keep of sight, all that could bring shavery into expect. Whipping a negro to death, or soding him like a wild beast, when overten is an attempt to escape—these comments in an attempt to escape—these comments of the community, it is more humans of the community, it is englit most prudent to let pass without any its content of the common underfect. The newspapers, by common underfect. The newspapers, by common underfect. rn neighbors, studiously aim to keep most prudent to let pass without an The newspapers, by common under ng, do not mention such events; the

slaves, that 'cruldy is the rule, and Kindness
the exception.\(^{1}\) Yet we are forced to believe
it. Why are the white people of the South
so angry at every attempt to examine their
social system? why do they threaten and
deconouse all who dear to publish the truth
respecting it? It is because they are aware,
that if one-tend or one-hundredth part of
the sufferings of their wretched victims could
be fairly laid before the northern people, it
would excite universal sympathy and commiseration for the oppressed, and indignation
against their oppressors.
The imperied twelvepements of the system of slavery which have already appeared,
have doon much to open the eyes of the pub-

have done much to open the eyes of the pub-lic at the north. But we want much more. We wish persons who have resided long at the South, would publish still more of their We South, would publish still more of their observations. We wish to see pictures, not merely of the great crimes committed against the slaves, but of their daily life, of their buts, their clothing, their various labors in the house and field, and of their whips, their fetters, the thumb-serves, the stocks, the cobbing boards with which they are punished, and of the hounds with which they are hunted. We wish to know what rights they have in practice, as well as by law. We wish to understand their feelings, withes, and meditations.

The facts which we wish to see, are now by degrees being brought before the public. The effect which they will produce, when more fully developed and generally-circulated, must be irresistable.

etous man is asked to relieve the THE LATE SLAVEHOLDING ATROCITY.

softens our conjecture in the last Liberator to the composition of the crowd who developed the composition of the crowd of a composition of the crowd of the crowd

crucities. "The U.S. troops" were called in to put a stop to these dangerous discoveries. Men of New England, have you nothing to do with slavery? You do not pay troops, your sone do not command them and fill their ranks to protect murderers from the consequences of their crimes! You are not yourselves liable to be called to Georgia or Louisiana to protect just such fiends as Madame Lalaurie and her mate!

If the secret things which are shrouded beneath the earth, if one half of this republic should rise up, if the death wounds of the whip, the bludgeon, the ride and all those who have been applied to the control of the state of the s

None consideration of the flower of the state of the stat

VERMONT ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION The Middlebury Free Press gives an ac-count of a Convention held at Middlebury in Vermont, for forming a State Anti-Slavery Society. We have not room this week to publish the whole article, but the following extract will give our readers some idea of the progress of sound principles in our counextract will give our readers some idea of the progress of sound principles in our coming. We hall with delight the formation of this Society, as a new and sure onen of the success of our cause. We recognize smong the officers some of the known and tried friends of abolition.

"The feeling which now purvades this State on this question, as manifested by this 'Convention, is one of deep interest. Delen

1821, and 1822,

s follows: \$3,875 79 6,766 77 3,851 42 7,543 88 17,316 94 13,901 11,077 12 18,487 34 17,637 32 6,384 17

Paid by the Society, 80.
For the Physician of the Colony,
Al present there is but one permanent
There have, at these, beet two, and one for
temporary daty, is about going out.
In all of public sebools, estimated at
For arms and warlike munitions, amend very
and an expense of \$2,500 bas been lastly incurred for an arms of the Colony, and
specific for an order of the Colony, and
specific for the colony, and
specific fo 1,000

86,000

4. The administrative expenses within the United States, consisting of States of the United States, engaged in United States, engaged in Gunta, and difficulty information respecting the obets of the Society, estimated at Postage of letters, &c. about Office reft, printing and attainmary, about 1,000 - 150 - 1,500 \$4,5000

follows: Received in donations - - \$59,927 29 Expended - - 53,201 18

re of about 18,000

comportation and subsistence of emi-grants on their passage. Their subsistence at Liberia for 6 months. Composition of their subsistence at Liberia for 6 months. Composition of their subsistence of their subsistence at Liberia of the composition of their subsistence and their subsistence and their subsistence and their subsistence of their subsistence of administration within the United States.

4,500

-819,353 During this period, 681 emigrants have been sent to Liberia, being an average of 227 in each year. From this view of the expenses of the Society, it follows, that those incurred in the transportation of the emigrant, and his substitutes on the voyage, are This is readily accounted for by the consideration that, in many respects, the exonutes of the Colombia, in many respects, the exonutes of the Colombia and the contract of th

compensation of agents and officers of the Society at the colony. ARMS MILITARY SUPPLIES, &c. &c. In three years, Sel engigrants were sent to Liberies, and the expectures were \$83,501 E-averaging more than BEVENTY EIGHT DOLLARS to each engigrant! And yet a benevolent public has been summitty avisided out of its mooney by the assertion, contain-

the soil in which is arm governously as the soil in which is arm governed days in the transplatture outputs. Our sealous contemporary, W. L. Garanton, and the soil of the soi

King of Bawria and Jord Stanbope.

The celebrated German juriet, Fuerbach, distalley at Frankfort, it is supposed from poston. He said they at Frankfort, it is supposed from poston. He said the most realises in his endeavors to discover the morterers of the surperson years.

The meeting of citizens at Fanenii Hall, last Monday, in decide on the ortecpment of the morter of choosing the School Committee, was very thiny attended by the contraction of the said o

CONVENTION OF THE FREE PEOPLE OF

Convention or these United inprovement in these United in the city of which, or the first Atomorphism of the Convention of the Convention

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.
tejusal to Pay the United States by the Fre
Government, and consequent Resigna

ses in the ministry.

N. April 4, 1834.—We received yes,
y express, the French papers of
The Journal des Debats says
ch Chamber of Deputies continuer
aged in the discussion of a project
r a grant of 25,000,000 of frances in

ter from our regular Fars correspondent dated Wednesses platmong. Their contents dated Wednesses platmong. Their contents ister of Farciga Affairs, and General Sebas-tani, Minister of State, without a portfeuille have resigned. Their resolution to that ef-fect was taken on Tuesday evening, in con-sequence of the rejection, by the Chamble that the property of the Chamber of the their contents of the Chamber of the Line free agent of 23,000,000; [4],000,000 to be appropriated to the liquidation of all claims made on France by the Governmen of the United States, for losses sustained by the operation of the Berlin and Milan De

sequend to preary surplus.

Four O'Clock.

Nothing further has transpired in rollerance
to liter intermetion of the surpline of the contranspired in rollerance
to liter in which he and his colleagues
were left yesterday has not acted so powerfully on the movement of the funds, as we
expected previously to the opening of the
boundary and afterwards recovered to that
extent, and remained extended to the

CIRCULAP

In conformation.

are revount to join them in giving this gen-cal invitation.

All the Anti-Slavery Societies in New-Begland are repeated to send Delegates, and all the friends of immediate emancipa-tion are invited to join them in convention at the appointed time and place, to units in ferroat prayer to Almighty God that he would direct and bless our efforts to abolish absery throughout our land, to deliberate solemnly and calmly upon the best means to the company of the control of the con-trol of the conharmonious course of action on the part of li the Anti-Slavery Societies in New-

BOSTON. .

H. H. BROWN,
JOHN PRENTICE,
WM. CHASE,
M. ROBINSON,
S. K. RATHBONE,
GEORGE WM. BEI BOSTON.

AMOS A. PHELPS,
B. C. BACON,
E. M. P. WELLS,
WM. L. GARRISON,
S. E. SEWALL,
HENRY GREW,
DAVID L. CHILD,
JAMES G. DAIORNE,
JAMES G. BARBADO
JANES D. YATES,
ELLIS G. LORING. BROOKLYN, CT. NEW-HAVEN. ROBERT B. HALL, SIMBON S. JOCELYN. CAMBRIDGE. PORTLAND.

CHARLES FOLLEN, HENRY WARE, Jr. FORTLAND.

SANUEL PESSENDEN,
NATHAN WINSLOW,
JAMES APPLETON,
SANUEL E. HUSSEY,
JAMES F. OTIS,
JOHN WINSLOW,
P. H. GREENLEAP. WALTHAM. BERNARD WHITMAN SALEM.
P. GROSVENOR, BANGOR. S. L. POMROY. DANVERS.

CHAS. C. SEWALL, WATERVILLE. G. L. LE ROW. PROVIDENCE. AUGUSTA. Joseph Southwick

HEARY COUNTY, IOAITY SOUTHWIST.

The colored clittens of Boston, participally the young men, friendly to organizing a Society, suziliary to the General Convention, are requested to meets the house of Mr. Robert Roberts, No. 5, Second-sturest, on The Fourth. Annual Convention will be held in New-York, on the first Mondey of June next. Any County, where an auxiliary Society exists, has the liberty of sending five delegates.

LIST OF LETTERS res

Office since our last.

Joseph Cooper, Southwark, Eng.; William Bryant, Nashville, Tenn; J. Bigelow, Hudson, Olito; Abner H. Francis, Trenton, N. J. Thomas Clandler, Adrian, Mich. Ter.; P. A. Bell, New-York city; Newall Hoxie, West Falmouth, Mass.; Wransow Holton. Dem-

GARRISON JUVENILE SOCIETY GARRISON JUVENILE SOCIETY.
This youthful band, under the care and
management of Mrs. Jasper, will eithbrate
their frant Anniversary on thought the 12th
their frant Anniversary on thought the 12th
dress will be delivered on the occasion, by
Rev. Mr. Collier. Services to commence at
3 o'clock precisely. Penacturality is particularly requested of the members.

and yrequested of the members.

LECTURES

SLAVERY AND ITS
REMEDY.

UST poblished, and for sale at the office
of the Liberston, Lectures a Silvergrand
is Remedy. By Auto A. Praces, Paul or
its estimated, and one of the best, if not
twey best among the numerous publications which have appeared in defence of the
doctrines and measures of abolitonists. It
contains the selection of our succession and
warn-four CLERGYEN, OF AVISOR AGtions which have appeared in define or of the dectrines and massures of abolitomists. It results are not appeared to the control of the contr

it. ORE III. The Remedy of Slavery.—The sub

A. History of insurrections.

B. The objection that the slave is contented happy answered.

C. Reformers must expect opposition and pe

D. Extracts from speeches at the Temperance Convention.

E. Extracts from Parliamentary papers showing that the colonies at Sierra Leone and Liberia afford facilities to the slave trade.

The author's reasons for abandoning the scheme of

the rolonies at Sierra Leone and Liberia afford facilities to the laws trade.
The author's reasons for abandoning the scheme of Coloninos.

WANTED.

RESPECTABLE colored woman from 25 to 40 years of age, who is capable of performing plain cooking, washing, and ironing. Also a girl, from 14 to 16 years of age, to assist in chamber work, go on errands, attend table, &c. A mother and dingitor, or an older and younger bernamen, if they are neat, industrious, and faithful; they will receive kind treatment and good wages.

Apply at this office.

LIKENESS OF WM. WILBERFORCE. LIBLEACESS OF WM. WILDERFORCE.

White of the work of t

BOARDING.

MRS MARSHALL, No. 72, Centre-St.

NRS MARSHALL, No. 72, Centre-St.

Neg-York; is now prepared to accommodate a few boarden. The location is in a pleasant part of the city, and near the place of meeting of the enunal Convection. Inc.

Mrs. M. is permitted to refer to Rev. Peter Williams, Rev. Z. T. Earmond, Messn. T.

L. Jinnings, and P. A. Board.

Now-York, high yl. 1854.

ECOND ANNUAL. REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS of the New-Bayland Anti-Slavery Society With an Appendix, containing extracts from Mr. Garrison's Report of his mission to Eng-land. This day published and for salest the office. 12.12 cents single, \$1,00 per dozen \$8,00 per. hundred.

REV. C. P. GROSVENER'S ADDRESS
delivered before the Anti-Slavery Society of Salem and vicinity. A few copies
for sale at this office. April 26.

CASE just received from Naples, to be sold by dozen or single pot. For sale by J. B. PERO, Feb. 26. Nos. 2 & 3 Dock Square

LITERARY.

THE FIRST WANDERER. BY MARIA J. JEWSBURY. CREATION STEEL — the first, the last, That knew the world his own p— Net stood by, mid his linguistic straight of creations. A fighting of otherwal. Paded and frail his gloticus form, And charged his soul within, Millst Fear, and Borrow, Strife, and St. Told the dark secret—first, secret—first.

Told the dark series—ons.

Unsided and alone on earth,
He bade the heavens give car ;—
But every star that sang his birth,
Kept silence in its sphere:
He naw, round Eden's distant steep,
Angelie legions stray ;—
Alas! be knew them sent to keep
His guilty foot away.

His gaily look away.

Thes, reckless, turned he to his own—
The world before him spread:—
But Nature', was an altered tone,
And breathed reboke and dread:
The thunder peal, and recking gale,
Asswered the storm-awept sea.

Whilst crashing forests joined the wail y
And all said—'Cursed for thee.'

This, spoke the lion's prowling roar,
And this the victim's cry;
This, written in defenceless gore,
Forever met his eye:
And not alone each sterner power
Proclaimed just Heaven's decree,
The fadde leaf, the dying fine, the dying fine,
Alike said—' Carsed for thee!

Ante said— Cursed for thee."
Though mortal, doomed to many a length
Off life's now aarrow span,
Off life's now aarrow span,
They, too, proclaimed the han.
Twas beard, amid their hostile spears,
Besu, in the morders's doom.
Breathed from the widow's silent tears,
Felt in the siland's tomb.

Ask not the wanderer's after-fate,
His being, birth, or name,—
Enough that all have shared-life trate,
That man is still the same.
Still brier and thorn bis life o'ergrow,
Still strives his sool within 1.

[From the Detroit Courier.] NEW-ENGLAND.

NEW-ENGLAND.
The bills of New-England—
How proudly they rise,
In the wildness of gandeur,
To blead with the skier;
With their far same outling,
And tall ancient trees ;—
New-England, my codnity,
I love thee for these!

The vales of New-England
That cradle her streams;
That smile in their greenness
Like land in our dreams;
All sunny with pleasure,
Embosomed in ease,—
New-England, my country,
I love thee for these!

I love thee for these!

The woods of New-England—
Still verdant and high,
Though rocked by the tempests
Of ages gone by:
Remance dinas their arches
And speaks in the breeze,—
New-England, my country,
I love thee for these!

The streams of New-England,
That roar as they go,
67 seem in their stillness
But dreaming to flow:
O bright gilds the sunbeam
Their march to the seas.
New-England, my country,
I love thee for these!

The houses of New-England, Free, fortuned and fair; O many a heart treasures Its teraphin there! E'en more than thy mountains Or streamlets, they please, New-England, my country, I love thee for these!

God shield thee, New-England,
Dear land of my birth!
And thy children that wander
After ore the earth:
Thou 'It my country, wherever
My lot shall be cast.
Take thou to thy bosom My ashes, at last!

THE NIGHTINGALE

And sweeter far that melting voice,
Than all which through the day rejoice;
And still shall bard and wanderer love
The twilight music of the grove.

Father, in Heaven! oh! thus when day, With all its cares, hath passed away, and silent hours waft peace on earth, And hush the louder strains of mirth;

Thus my sweet songs of praise and prayer
To Thee my spirit's offering bear;
Yon star, my signal, set on high,
For vesper hymns of piety.

may thy mercy and thy power Protect me through the midnight hour, as balmy sleep, and visions blest, Smile on thy servant's bed of rest:

TO LAVINIA.

Though every virtue, every grace
That can adorn the mind and face,
United shine in thee,
Remember Heavan's peculiar care
Has made theory good, and wise, and fair,
And such as few can be.

Then let thy gratitude proclaim
The source from wheace thy virus
In works of uscfulness
For what avails superior scuse,
If no examples flow from thence,
A mightler world to bl

W. Y. Courier.

DOCKING! HORSES.

We do not know of a more barbarous practice that receives the countenance of intelliget many and an extending to be more land great mea, and men claiming to be more land great mea, and men claiming to be more land extended to the mean operation, we sak him, before he purchase a horse with only half at lid procure chases a horse with only half at lid procure chases a horse with only half at lid procure it; and we venture to say he will afterwarfal lend his aid towards sholishing the barbarous practice, by resolving never to buy a horse that the been subject to it. A very small portion of the commonity setting upon the practice, because a docked horse would be less salesble than a perfect one. Docking appears to us much worse than useless, saids from the barbarity of the practice, for its our view it didgues the haimal; and it

necedus, related to us, numerical in the liability of setuling himself on the gate-ways, posts, capasais of whare, and the like, much to recrease of whare, and the like, much to a versione this habit, but in self-diam to overcome this habit, but in self-diam to overcome this habit, but in self-diam to overcome the passes of the capasais of the wharf, and appears to the capasain of the capasain o

where the properties of the days, but the botter of the dead, remained absoluted. Also preferring the dead, remained absoluted. Also preferring to the earth, he embarked with the survivors, and the search has enabled with the foreign of the careful has in a single of the control in the careful has been absoluted to the control in the careful has been absoluted to the control in the control in

of conjugal and parental love. As they looked upon piedges, perhaps the thought is able into their hearts of their lover and fathit of, as the friend of Washington, as the chit-sirous chief of the stormy revolution, as the chit-sirous chief of the stormy revolution and the chief of the stormy revolution, as the chief of the storm of the chief of the storm of the chief of the storm of

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Philadelphia, Feb. 26, 1824.

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THE Subscriber having commenced the above establishment at No. 161, South Skink Street, between Pine and Lombard Ske, next door to Bethel Church, where he additionally selicient the favour of his friends of challed selection to merit their path open by arrick attention to merit their path open by a proper the path o Books, Famphies, &c., with be type constant.

Jon and and WILLIAM WHIPPER.

Philadelphia, March 22.

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