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THE LIBERATOR

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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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THE LIBERATOR

It is our duty to the system of slavery should be mitigated and that a course of amendment should be pursued with a view to its abolition. It appears to me, Sir, to be clear as sunshine that no effectual mitigation of slavery is ever to be expected...

JUDGE THACHER'S CHARGE.

A portion of the recent charges of Judge Thacher, respecting publications of a certain nature, has appeared in the papers of this city, accompanied with a somewhat heavy andy, giving a kind of public anecdote to all the sentiments which may be accomplished in this way will prove a complete delusion...

their masters, and to effect by fire and sword their emancipation, in an offence against the peace of the Commonwealth, and may be prosecuted as a misdemeanor at common law. This sentence is so much involved, and connects together so many acts and contingencies, which are in themselves separate and distinct, that a division or analysis is necessary, in order to understand it correctly. A citizen of this state may be prosecuted for a misdemeanor at common law, according to the learned Judge, if he commit either of the four following acts, to wit: to publish, print, or circulate in other states, having a direct and necessary tendency to stimulate the slave population there to resist their masters, and to effect their emancipation by fire and sword. 4th. If the same be done, designed to be circulated in this state...

Let us illustrate the doctrine by examples. A large portion of the tariff newspapers in the northern states, (and a leading one in this city may be taken as a sample) contain matter every week, and almost every day, having a direct and necessary tendency to excite in the minds of the citizens of the north and southern states, a deadly hatred and hostility against each other. The same may be said of the southern papers. Now, I would not contend that these worthy editors, and the learned and pious and respectable gentlemen who write these articles, liable to be arraigned, tried, and sentenced to the gallows, or to the stocks, or to the pillory, for a heinous crime, and to be punished by confinement to hard labor in the House of Correction or the State Prison...

Let us now try, by simple, illustrative of another point in the Charge of the learned Judge; viz: the publication of books, pamphlets or newspapers, designed to be circulated in other states, having a direct and necessary tendency to stimulate the slave population in other states to resist against their masters. I will pass over all those publications, which are designed to be circulated in other states, having a direct and necessary tendency to stimulate the slave population in other states to resist against their masters, and to effect their emancipation by fire and sword. I will pass over all those publications, which are designed to be circulated in other states, having a direct and necessary tendency to stimulate the slave population in other states to resist against their masters...

Article 1. All men are born free and equal, and have certain natural, essential, and unalienable rights;—among which, may be reckoned the right of enjoying their lives and liberties in peace, and of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property;—in fine, that of seeking and obtaining their safety and happiness and the history of the rights of man, which is a history of the rights of man, which is a history of the rights of man...

ent circumstances of the Southern States. Am I asked for proof of these assertions? I am excited feeling that has recently been exhibited to a citizen of Massachusetts, for asserting, as he conscientiously believes, the plain and simple truth in regard to slavery. In offering his remarks for his apprehension,—in denouncing him from the state by civil associations,—in threatening him from all quarters with outrages upon a respectable gentleman with his settlement,—I prove? What does this in Virginia, for simply asserting, that considered in the abstract, the slave had a right to be free—prove? What do the boasts of freedom that weak, bitter, weak are tearing from their public journals, against those who shall dare to assert the rights of the slave—prove?

It cannot be denied that the whole slave population are now ready to revolt, that their masters are aware of the fact, and that the result must be the inevitable and exterminating war between the Whites and the Blacks. And will the people of New-England stand coolly by, and see this war of extermination carried on, will they even see men's brethren brought to a crisis, who will render such a war inevitable? Surely not. It cannot be that the descendants of those who fought so bravely for our country's independence, and in whose souls the memory of the noble determination to support liberty or suffer death, can look on calmly and behold the fairest portion of our dear purchase made the scene of civil war, or what is worse, become the theatre and possession of another people—a black community.

Since the parliament of Great Britain have abolished the Slave Trade, manumission has been liberally granted to the Blacks, and the number of the free Blacks in the colonies and other countries, has increased in a rapid manner. In the year 1783, the number of the free Blacks in the colonies and other countries, has increased in a rapid manner. In the year 1783, the number of the free Blacks in the colonies and other countries, has increased in a rapid manner...

AFRICAN COLONIZATION. For the Liberator. TO REV. ISAAC ORR, LETTER III. Therefore, all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do even so to them.—JESUS CHRIST. Sir—You will perceive that I still adhere to the maxim which I have chosen for my motto: it is at enmity with Colonizationists, and is, therefore, the best argument which I can bring forward to confute their dogmas. Suppose the white inhabitants of the United States were in the actual condition that the colored inhabitants are; would you consent to their removal to some inhospitable climate, uninhabited by civilized man? This is reversing the question which I have chosen for my motto. How many are the persons who are being philanthropically benevolent, who really are only actuated by heart, and appeal to the sympathies of the public?

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for support. And they are supported; supported by the deep-rooted, bitter prejudices of slaves and their well wishers; supported by the sin of imposing upon the colored brethren with impunity; supported by various sordid passions; supported by every other thing save justice, reason, and pure and unadulterated religion.

As some of the arguments I introduced in my first letter have not yet been replied to, I do not know whether my opponent will deign to deny that Colonizationists do use coercion both directly and indirectly to accomplish their ends. Can any reasonable man witness the degradation of the free colored people; their multifarious miseries; the deprivation of their rights; their expulsion from the cities; and say that there is no force used by Colonizationists? Who were they who called for the enforcement of the non removal law, authorizing the expulsion of the free colored people from Ohio? They were Colonizationists. They seem to say to the free people of color—Go your way; by personal means if possible—by forcible means if you will not go otherwise.

I do give it my candid opinion, sir, that not one quarter, nay, not one eighth of those who have been induced to emigrate to Liberia would have done so, had they not been forced to go. During the recent disturbances at the south, there were more emigrants than ever before; and this colonizationists cite as proof positive that the Colonizationists do use coercion both directly and indirectly to accomplish their ends. Can any reasonable man witness the degradation of the free colored people; their multifarious miseries; the deprivation of their rights; their expulsion from the cities; and say that there is no force used by Colonizationists? Who were they who called for the enforcement of the non removal law, authorizing the expulsion of the free colored people from Ohio? They were Colonizationists. They seem to say to the free people of color—Go your way; by personal means if possible—by forcible means if you will not go otherwise.

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... and some trees would not yield a sufficient quantity of juice to induce people to collect it for sugar.

Catharine. I did not think sugar could be made from the juice of beets.

June 18. I am almost all vegetables. I believe, with the exception of what are called rousers, I contain more or less sugar; but no others contain so large a quantity as the sugar cane and the sugar maple.

AURELIA AND THE SPIDER. The main train from tears of grief in vain Aurelia sought relief.

WHY ABOLITION AND COLONIZATION SOCIETIES CANNOT COALESCE.

We are indebted to you for a number of the Liberator of the 6th ultimo, in which we find the following excellent article:

NEW-ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. We have been politely favored with a pamphlet containing the constitution of this Society, and also a printed address, written by Messrs. G. W. O'Connell, the Correspondent of the Liberator.

While we most sincerely and most cordially wish success to every enterprise that tends to pour oil upon the burning and glowing flames which we will not allow to smoulder, until we are able to smother them, we must not allow our resources to be frittered away by an unwise and ungenerous rivalry.

... no misrepresentation of principles—all this will do us good. We should like that all who will be disposed to join in the crusade against the Colonization Society, would in the first place just examine the principles of that Society.

The Anti-Slavery Society is aiming directly to liberate the slaves. The Colonization Society is pledged not to oppose the system of slavery.

The Colonization Society apologizes for slavery and slaveholders. Prof.—It is extremely difficult to free a slave, and hence the enactment of those laws which a fatherly necessity seems to demand.

The Colonization Society recognizes slaves as legitimate and rightful property. Prof.—It is utterly impossible by any measures which might be devised to secure the rights of property.

The Colonization Society increases the value of the slaves, and strengthens the system of slavery. Prof.—So far from being connected with the abolition of slavery, it would prove one of the greatest securities to enable the master to keep in possession his own property.

The Anti-Slavery Society is seeking to destroy the value of slave labor, by encouraging the use of those productions which are raised by freemen, and thus to break the fetters of the slaves; for as their labor becomes worthless, the system is overthrown.

Prof.—The scope of the Society is large enough; but it is in some mingled or confounded with the broad sweeping views of a few fanatics, in America, who would argue us on to the sudden and total abolition of slavery.

The Colonization Society deprecates the emancipation of the slaves in this country, and anticipates their utter expulsion. Prof.—No school of abolition will meet my approval, that leaves the emancipated blacks among us.

The Colonization Society declares that the people of color must live as degraded and miserable as they are in this country. Prof.—There are principles of reputation between them and us, which can never be overcome.

There are principles of reputation between them and us, which can never be overcome. They are, by legal enactments or a stern necessity, excluded from our charities.

We might extend our compassion; but enough has been extended to show that between colonization and anti-slavery societies there exists, not a faint affinity either in purpose or in object.

By the above extracts, the well-meaning supporters of the Colonization Society, who have taken it upon trust, will learn some of the admirable and truly ferocious sentiments which it advances in relation to the people of color.

The Editor of the Evangelist goes so far as to charge that the Lib.—It has had nothing to do with the change in their views.

For the Liberator. EDUCATION. No. 1.

When a person presents himself before the public as a writer, expressing opinions which he expects to be taken, it is his duty to state, in a plain and concise manner, in the first place, give some account of himself, that his readers may have some idea, whereon to form a conclusion how far his opinions are entitled to consideration.

The writer of the present essay would therefore merely say of himself, that he is now past the meridian of life; and swifly descending in the vale of old age.

In those days, the inside of a school-house would have few attractions for children. The rote and the fustian were its only apparatus.

Being the father of a numerous family, deeply solicitous for the welfare of his children, his attention has been much devoted to the subject of education, and having been somewhat of a philosopher, he has endeavored to make observations on the influence of education, and upon the different methods which he has witnessed, for improvement, expanding and directing the youthful mind.

This is a new monthly, edited by an association of literary gentlemen, the first number of which has just made its appearance.

Introduction.—The Pleasures of Imagination—Home—Banzas.—The Valley of the Mississippi.—The Deserted Indian Village.

Liberty Notices.—Orations delivered before the Legislature of Massachusetts, at their request, on the 12th of October, 1835.

SLAVERY MEETING. It is gratifying to every friend of justice and humanity to observe the community daily becoming generally interested in the sufferings of the colored portion of the population.

The Lib.—The Lib.—It has had nothing to do with the change in their views. Let them learn to be just to their slaves, by doing as they would that others should do to them.

NOTICE.

By order of the President of the Massachusetts General Colored Convention, a meeting will be held for particular business at the African School House, Beakwood-street, on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, at half past 7 o'clock.

London papers to March 31, and Liverpool to April 1, have been received at New York by the Canada.

In London on the 26th, the number of new cases was 430; deaths 48.

The second reading of the Reform Bill in the House of Lords, had been postponed from the 6th to the 9th of April.

READY MADE CLOTHING, &c. E. F. B. MUNDY, No. 30, NASSAU ST.

Letters received at this office from April 30, to May 5, 1832.

READY MADE CLOTHING, &c. E. F. B. MUNDY, No. 30, NASSAU ST.

PERFUMERY AND FANCY GOODS, Jewell, Bates, Boston, Street, Lower Street, &c.

RAZORS. 30 doz. Common Razors, 12 doz. Extra quality.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. ALONZO LEWIS

FRENCH FANCY SOAPS. TWO HUNDRED BOXES, A BEAUTIFUL ARTICLE FOR THE SKIN.

INFORMATION WANTED. JOHN DIBBER, of Williamsburg, Va., is anxious to obtain information of his brother, Daniel Merr, who left Williamsburg about 40 years ago.

SUPERIOR PENKIVES. 150 ROGERS' PENKIVES; one, two, and three blades, of a superior quality.

SWAN'S DOWN POWDER PUFF. CASE of French Puff, containing 31 dozen very large size, of superior quality.

WANTED. AN industrious colored female to do house work in a family residing a few miles from the city.

LITERARY.

(For the Liberator.)
LINES.
The voice of Pleasure is calling thee
Lift, maiden, list, in the gale of bliss!

TO A LADY, ON THE DEATH OF THREE RELATIONS.
BY PHILLIS WHEATLEY, AN AFRICAN SLAVE.
We trace the power of Death, from tomb to tomb,
And his are all the ages yet to come.

THE WINTER BURIAL.
BY MARY F. GOULD.
The deep-toned bell peals long and low
On the keen, mid-winter air!

MARRIAGE.
O Marriage! Marriage! what art thou in this,
Where heads alone connect and hearts abhor?

MISCELLANEOUS.

Extract of a letter, dated
WASHINGTON, April 12th.
'Whoever has seen any part of a slave state, and marked the malign influence which slavery produces on the minds and characters of masters, will be prepared for the difference which is observable in Congress, between Northern and Southern members.'

HORRID DEATH OF A FUGITIVE.
Died in London, Ned Stockman, well known as the 'Lively Kid,' a runaway slave from the State of Virginia. He was in the Hospital Hill, Thursday, when finding his end approaching, he dressed, and was found crawling off, with an intention to escape by the back window.

MISS GOULD.
We are indebted to Mr. Baskington, of Boston, for a volume of poetry, in which we find a notice of the public general appreciation of the value of Miss Gould as a poet.

DISGRACEFUL—IF TRUE.
We find the following reproachful anecdote in the New York Evening Journal, as part of a Washington Letter:
'Yesterday morning, April 19, the President of the United States, while in conversation with a clergyman, and in the presence of the venerable Col. ... of Massachusetts, a member of Congress, and a lady, unequivocally approved of the violence of Houston, and declared that this mode of redressing injuries, inflicted by a private gentleman, was the only one in the power of the citizen, and should be resorted to without hesitation.'

Practical Providence.
During the storm of the Greeks to regain their liberty, a body of Turks were in 1824, engaged in a part of Greece, and committed every kind of excess upon the inhabitants. One of these barbarians, a miser, had a young girl, who took refuge in the house of a widow. The widow met him at the door, and indignantly demanded his business, and forcing him back when he attempted to cut down the widow, it snapp'd in two pieces before he reached the victim. The wretch panted; and drew a pistol, but his hand was not steady; and when he fired, it missed fire; and when in the act of drawing a second, he was forcibly dragged away by several of the companions, who were about the place. Resolved, however, that his time is not come! Resolved, however, on taking some revenge, he carried off the infant child to the camp; but as though Providence were against him, he could not get the child, while the widow lay asleep, the child was carried back to the widow by one of his own men. He knew how to handle his serpent; but he could not get the infant; he saw the child, but he could not get it; he saw the child, but he could not get it; he saw the child, but he could not get it.

Natural Affinity.
An odd passenger by one of the Manchester and London coaches, was a man who lived in Greenwich, (Ct.) having obtained about a pound of powder, poured it into a hole in the ground and applied to it his candle—the child was not about the place, and he was in danger of being in great agony, and was not expected to recover.

From the New-York Evangelist.
DRINKING TO SUCCESS!
Mr. Editor—I was conversing the other day with a colored man, on the concerns of his soul, and perceiving the ebullitions of the drunkard's drink, said to him: 'Don't you drink ardent spirit, I see, sir; he replied, 'I drink a little sometimes, when I have been to work in the wet, but I never drink to success!'

Conversion of a Theatre into a Church.
We learn from the Journal of Commerce, that a number of pious and benevolent individuals in the city of N. York, have purchased the lease of the Chatham Theatre, for ten years, at \$2,000 per annum, which is to be immediately fitted up for a Free Church.

THE PLAYTHINGS.
Oh! mother, here's the very top,
That brother used to spin;
That brother used to spin him drop
To call our robin in.

Practical Providence.
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Remarable anecdote.—Lord Craven lived in London when the last great plague raged. His house was in that part of the town called Craven-bullings. One that was calmly growing epidemic, his lordship, to avoid the danger, resolved to retire to his seat in the country. His coach and six were accordingly at the door, the baggage put up, and all things in readiness for the journey. As he was walking through the hall with his hat on, his case under his arm, and putting on his gloves, in order to enter his carriage, he overheard his negro, who was acting as a postilion, saying to a motley servant, 'I suppose, by my Lord's quitting London to avoid the plague, that his God lives in the country, and not in town.' The poor negro said this in the simplicity of his heart, as really believing a plurality of gods. The speech, however, struck Lord Craven very sensibly, and made him pause.—My God (thought he) lives everywhere, and can preserve me in any place as well as any other. I'll 'em stay where I am. The ignorance of that negro has preached a useful sermon to me—Lord, pardon that unbeliever, and that distrust of his providence, which made me think of running away from my hand.' He immediately ordered the horses to be taken from the coach, and the luggage to be brought in. He continued in London, was remarkably well among his sick negroes, and never caught the infection.—Pulpit, Vol. 2, p. 270.

PROSPECTUS OF THE JOURNAL OF HUMANITY, AND Herald of the U. M. Temperance Society, 4TH VOL. TO COMMENCE MAY 24, 1832.
THIS paper is designed principally to present the cause of temperance; and incidentally to disseminate sound principles on the subjects of religion, morality, education, science, literature, and general topics of newspaper discussion, and remark. It is adapted for general circulation, without reference to any particular section of the country; and in its conduct with this view, party politics, and a personal interference with questions affecting sectional interests, are scrupulously avoided.

TERMS.
For single subscriptions, \$2.50 in advance, or \$3.00 in months.
2. Any person who will pay \$10 in advance, free of postage, shall receive five copies for the year.
3. Any person who will pay \$20 in advance, shall receive ten copies for the year.

BOARDING HOUSE FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF GENTLEMEN OF COLOR.
(At the corner of Leonard and Church streets, NEW-YORK.)
THE Proprietor of the above House returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage, during the past season, and solicits a continuance of their favors; he assures them that no pains shall be spared to render accommodations the most fastidious.

WILBERFORCE HOUSE.
FRANCIS WILES
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that his House, No. 115, of Leonard street, is still open for the accommodation of gentlemen of color.

JOHN B. PERO, No. 2 & 3, in rear of Dock Street, near City Tavern.
HAS ON HAND FOR SALE, 150 boxes Cologne Water; some very 200 boxes old English Window Soap; 275 German Alives, some very large size; 40 dozen small bottles Bone's Grease; 30 dozen small bottles Bone's Grease; 10 dozen of Gentlemen's Stocks, part of which are of the most splendid colors; 5 dozen Hair Cutters' Shavers; 20 dozen of Hair Cutters' Shavers; 6 dozen large size Curling Tongs; Feb. 18.

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