VOL. II.

WILLIAM LEOND GARRISON AND ISAAC RNAPP, PUBLISHERS.

NO. 10.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.]

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

[SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1832.

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the unstatural governor can be send fully to one, bey are in number as one funder and fully to one, bey are in number as one funder and the send of civil and life.

The other case is one on a much more ample scale,—the emancipation of \$1. Domingo. In 1794, the whole negro population, amounting to more fund half a million, were universily senarelysed, by a diegree of the convention of Parada.

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AFRICAN COLONIZATION. TO REV. ISAAC ORR. LETTER III.

For the Liberator.

ATRICAN COLONIZATION.

TO REY, INALO ORF, LETTER III.

'Therefore, all things whotsoeer ye would find non should do to you, do ye seen so to them.'

"JERUS CHRIST.

SIR—You will perceive that I still adhere to the maxim which I have chosen for my motio; it is at entirity with Colonizationism, and is, therefore, the best argument which I can bring forward to confide your dogmas. Suppose the white inhabitants of the United States were in the abject condition that the colored inhabitants are; would you consent to their removal to some inhospitable clime, uninhabited by civilized man? This is reversing the question; it is is to talk of philanthropy in a reversing the question; this is the argument of my motio. How easy is to talk of philanthropy in a rootly actuated by mercenary and iniquitous motives of policy! Thus and benevolent, who really are only actuated by mercenary and iniquitous motives of policy! I thus it is with Colonizationists. As subtle as a in can make them," they wish to remove the fee colored population by false pretences. They pretend that they, have the good of the colored population at heart, and appeal to the sympathies of the public—"! do not wish to be understood to say that even-

*I do not wish to be understood to say that every individual belonging to the Colonization Society is clustered by the Society. On the Contrast, I have many worthy colonizationized when I believe to be situated by motive of between the contrast of the Colonizationized with the single Colonization Science Colonization Science

that it cannot be overcome? No, rather let us atmos for an evil which alide diagnoses individuals and the community, by endeavoring to rid the weeds of it!

*The slavsholders well know that when the free colored population are removed, their alaves will be rendered more contented with their estuation; and consequently the Colonization scheme will particularly benefit statists. Does not the Colonization Society over its origin to elicitate the particularly benefit statists. Does not the Colonization Society west in origin to elicitate the consequently the Colonization scheme will particularly even of the consequently the Colonization scheme will particularly even of the consequently of the colonization scheme will particularly even the consequently of the Rev. Robert Finley, formed the American Colonization Society at Washington in the year 1817. Mr Finley was an inhabitant of a morthern slave state, and was a timeles, I believe, slaveholder. His configuration of the consequence of the c

chi should be the course parsoed by colonizationa! But how very differently they act !
I have asked how the blacks could be benefitted
a removal to Africa? Will the Colonization
ceity gire them land? Oh! no, they could not
into Grach a hitting. Are the advantages for obtining a good education there superior to those in
is country? There, amongst savages; where the
sets of przy extreces lordly control, amid deserts
i immessurable extent; where civilized man is an
fire and a strange—can the inhabitants of the
estern, world statin higher moral or intellectual socitizements, than in this country, where we are astigements, than in this country, where we are asrements, than in this country, where we are sarmeded by the highest degree of civilization, where
arts and sciences are fast verging to perfection
d nature is in some degree yielding to innovation
result of education?—Out, on the ridiculou s result of education?—Out, on the ridiculous ab I—Common sense teaches me to consider such anemerical staff on a par with Quixotism. If one if of the money collected by colonizationists was pended for the education of the colonization proceed, there would be no need of colonization proceed. Don't you think so, Mr Orr? To bestire,

jects. Don't you think so, Mr. Ort? To be sure, were this the case, there would be no need of employing 'General Agents', 'Secretaries,' and so on; but then the Colonization Society studies this intersets of the colored people, you know! Methinks that a 'decent respect for the opinions frankind,' and for the honor of America, whose form of government is most congenial to freedom, would induce those who love their country, and who with her rational character to law no longer stained by the foul cpins of slavery, to use their atmost endeavors to improve the condition of her colored inhabitants,' by acting justly, mercifully, and honorably, so that the may become in truth, what she is now only in part, 'the home of the free, and the asylem of the oppressed.'

GARDNER JONES.

New-York, April 20th, 1882.

For the Liberator. DIALOGUE BETWEEN QUERIST AND APOLOGIST.

[CONCLUDED.]

QUERIET. After all, I cannot see, how these people mange, to reconcile their slavery with their republicanism, or their christianity.

APOLOGIST. Many have been in the same situation: but in all cases it proceeds from ignorance of the fact, that many words have two meanings; and it is only when people are skilled in these matters, that any one of these sounds brings ideas appropriate to the seconds. have two meanings; and it is only when people are skilled in these matters, that any one of these sounds brings ideas appropriate to the occasion on which it is uttered; republicanism and christianity are two such words. They, each, have an abstract or theoretical signification, which affurds an ample theme for, the displey of rhetorical and oratorical talents. Metaphysicians have figured here to great advantage. If these abstract definitions were dispensed with, many talented politicians and theologians would be thrown out of employment. There are others, who would be sufferers by the rejection;—indeed most people would feel themselves in some degree stripped by such a procedure. As it regards the other ineaning, of republicanism, as has already been said, they are entitled to the advantages of freedom, who have the power to be free; or, in other words, they are free, whom the law pronounces free—and here again scripter comes to the aid of the republicanism, as here again scripter comes to the aid of the republicanism to the advantages of freedom, who have the power to be free; ture comes to the aid of the republican:
it says, 'Be subject to the powers that be;
for the powers that be, are ordained of God'.
It is impossible for individuals to extend
their philanthropy so as to embrace the universe; but these republicans make themselves amends for this imperfection in their selves amende for this imperfection in their nature, by an especial exertion in favor of themselves and those with whom they are identified. This they manifest by great zeal and spirit, where the shadow of an at-tempt is made to impair political rights. Some of them have bear known to plead, hour by hour, to show the iniquity of such Some of them have been known to plead, hour by hour, to show the iniquity of such steeps; they have even shewn how great was the sincerity of their conviction by proclaiming war, and sacrificing thousands of lives rather than submit to the least encreachment—this step, have done on the ground of principle. With regard to the ground of principle. With regard to the elaiming war, and sacrificing thousands of lives rather than submit to the least encroachiment—this they have done on the ground of principle. With regard to the practical theological definition, it requires but the alteration of a few words, in the abstract definition; together with the addition of a most ingenious scheme of belief, and in some cases, an admirable system of observances, ordinances and performances. No one need pretend to say that this is, not more complex, and does not consume more time and money than would folist the requisitions of the ideal abstract thing. Does not this show a willingness to make sacrifices? Besides, the good livings and high reputations that proceed from trace cogent arguments in its favor—but nothing will stop the mouth of sophistry and cynicism.

Q. Don these owners find difficulty in making so large a body of slaves submit to their condition? Are there none among them who are aware, that they are debarred the enjoyment of their natural rights?

A. A few there are; but they are generally removed to their instructionary or placed in some situation where their influence of the conditions of the protection of the means for attaching and knowledge. This makes the protection of a protection of the protection of a protection of the protection of a protection

ous extent?

A. They evince the same prudence here, as in other departments of this concern. Before this takes place, they sell off the surplus to distant markets.

Q. What! is there an internal slave

trada 2

trade ?

A. Yes; and it is managed very systematically, with great convenience, to buyers and sellers, through the intervention of large dealers in this commedity. The slaves trade on large capitals—buy any number, of all ages and both sexes—and at whatever time they have a sufficient number, and there is a demand in the market, they ship or ceffle them off to the proper place; thus both seller and buyer can be accommodated at bin ayes foor. This device company

thus both seller and buyer can be accommodated at his own Goor. This device economises time for the owners, and is an ample source of revenue to the slaver.

Q. Is care taken, in these transfers, not to sever those who are related by affinity or censanguinity?

A. There is but little necessary as regards the former relation, there being but little marriage among them. They mostly live in a state of permanent concubinage; therefore no law is broken by separating what is called man and wife. This fact makes the separation of those who are conmerced to those who are considered. what is called man and wife. This fact makes the separation of those who are con-sidered to be in the relation of parent and child less distressing; the uncertainty of the case, under such circumstances, is very great. If there should be any sympathy excited at these separations, it ought excited at these separations, it ought often to be for the master, who is the real suffer-er; yet we find no one commiserating him. Sensibility should select deserving objects— but mankind do not always discriminate. Q. Do slaveholders pretend that there is no sail in all this?

Q. Do slaveholders pretend that there is no evil in all this?

A. They acknowledge it to be a great evil, and well they may; for with all their care, they cannot make the slaves perform as much labor as they wish; and besides, they labor under terrible apprehensions for their personal safety. In despite of all contrivances to prevent it, some of the slaves become in a degree intelligent, and it is never known in what hour these may promote insurrection. Many find it necessary to have their beds curtained with weapons of defence.

to have their beds curtained with weapons of defence.

Q. My question related to moral evil—do consers admit nothing of this?

A. Yes, they do in the abstract; but then they exonerate themselves on the ground, that the evil was entailed upon them by the mother government.

Q. Are they devising no plans to rid themselves of it?

A. Evilueists who have no interest of

elves of it?

Enthusiasts, who have no interest of A. Enthusiasts, who have no interest of their own, or sympathy for others, have frequently agitated the subject; but thos far, their pretended schemes of justice and benevolence have been thywaited by the firmness of those who understand the subject in all its bearings. Those intermedulers have very impertinently intruded the subject, and pressed what they called argument very unceremoniously; but they have been met with proper spirit, and always vanquished. There is reason too, to believe, that the mass of their constituents were not afflicted with this mania; that they were well acorage their representatives to take part matter that they might reasonably exencourage their representatives to take part in a matter that they might reasonably ex-pect would be firmly resisted, on the tena-ble ground of 'State Rights.'

SLAVERY RECORD.



effects of their application often disqualify the slave for performing his share of labor; and occasionally they have to make an example to rid them of a noisance, and to produce effect. On the whole, however, the affair is managed to admiration.

Q. Do the slaves never increase on the owners, hand to an unprofitable or danger-to-one of the survey. The same prudence here, as in other departments of this concern. Before this takes piace, they sell off the surplus to distant markets.

Q. What is there an internal slave share of the owners of such slave or the surplus to distant markets.

Q. What is there an internal slave share of save share and if any white man shall beat or abuse any slave, quietly and peaceably

account of the busness of sich slave or abuse and if any white man shall beat or abuse any slave, quietly and peaceably being in his or her master's plantation, of sond any where without the same, with a lawful tacket, he shall forfeit the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered by the owner, and to his use by action of debt, besides being liable to the owner in an action of treeposa for damages.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That the said patrols in their respective divisions, are hereby authorized and required, to enter into any disorderly house, or into any, other house, vessel or boat, suspected of harboring, trafficking or dealing with negroes, whether the same be occupied by white persons, free negroes, mulatoes, multipoet, or slaves found there, by whipping, as herein before directed; and the said patrols are moreover authorized and required, to give information of such white person as may be found in such bone asset) or heat, and to before directed; and the said patrols are monecore authorized and required, to give information of such white person as may be found in such house, vessel or beat, and to detain in their posession such produce or articles for trafficking, as may be found in such house, vessel or beat; if such detention be authorized by any three freeholders, or by any justice of the peace, until the same shall be recovered according to law; And the said-patrol are moreover authorized and required to disperse all assemblies of slaves, where three in number or more may have assembled together, under any pretext whatever, except for ordinary labor, without at least two respectable white persons being with them, who will give satisfactory assurances of their orderly conduct; and should the necessary for the purposés herein mentioned, the raid patrols may correct said slaves so assembled, by whipping, not exceeding thirty-nine lashes.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for any person or persons, who may be engaged in dispersing any unlawful assembly of slaves, free negroes, mulatoes or musicose, to enter into all such pleat, as the said persons may be assembled at, and fresisted, they may break open bled at, and if resisted, they may break open.

places, as the said persons may be bled at, and if resisted, they may break open

In the Genius of Universal Emancipation for October 1824, is the following article:

—A person who resides in one of our sister states, sold a black woman and her mulatto attes, sold a black woman and her mulitto child, not long since, to a Negro-trader, The woman knew nothing of the sale, until she and the child were taken possession of by the purchaser. She was, it appears, a female of spirit, and as she was now out of the hands of her Normer master, and must go she knew not whither, she took occasion to vent her indignant feelings, in language that shewed at once, the courage of the Roman matron, as it respected herself, and the heartless villany of a detectable when applied to him. Walking towards him, with her child in her arms, she intertogated him as follows: 'Well, sir, I ain sold, ann I?' Yes,' was the reply. She him, with her child in her arms, she inter-rogated him as follows: Well, sir, I ain sold, and I? 'Yes,' was the reply. She continued, 'This gentleman, I suppose then, is my master!' He answered in the affir-mative. 'Well, now, (she proceeded)! will tell you to your face, that you are one of the most wicked, unmanly, cold-hearted creatures that I ever knew or heard of, 'Here sir,' sour own child your own flesh

the most where, unanny, con-hearted creatures that I eyer knew or heard of. Here, sit, is your own child, your own flesh and blood, which, together with its mother, you have sold for money !!!—Look at it, it. Your features are in its face, your blood runs in its veins, and yet you have sold it. Base wretch that you are, you now, care not what becomes either of me or your child. But away! I can no longer bear your sight!.

Where is the, man, and especially the woman, but must sporm with indignation the villain that is guilty of such outrageous conduct as this? The story of the above mentioned woman and her child is true in all its particulary. It would be the story of hundreds, (I might, propably, say thousants, if they dare speak out.

Adam Clarke's Opinions of Slavery.—The N. E. Herald thus scourges that obdatate sinner, and audacious perverter of Scripture, the Macon Reper-

ardiciona perverte di Scripture, tue discon acquestry;

's In the Georgia Reperbry, of March 23, the editritise his ingin in A. Clarke, cauntennacing alveery. The fallowing me the sentiment of this greatund good' man. I here rigister my testimony
against the usprincipled, inhuman, anti-christianand diabolic state trade, with all its outlibure; promoters, abettors, and sear-legious gains; as well
as against the great devit, the father of it and them.

O ye most diagrituse of knaves, and worst of hypocries, cast offer some the search of the concries, cast offer some the search of the conflicture of the control of the conflicture of the control of the conplant of the control of the conflicture of the control of the conflicture of the control of the conplant of the conplant of the contransport of the con
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LADIES DEPARTMENT.



For the Liberator.

DUTY OF FEMALES.

DUTY OF FEMALES.

From whence comes the indifference manifested to the cause of the founds slave? Can a claim; this here be arged in var from the pleading valion, or are the fountains of benevolence scaled to their hearts to all those guily of its akine and colored like their own? 'We hope not, and believer that the apathy so generally to be required, on this subject proceeds as electronic to all those guily of its akine of colored like their own? 'We hope not, and believer that the apathy so generally to be required, on this subject proceeds that all attempts to aid the accomplain nothing. But that all attempts to aid the accomplain nothing. But the tappringent lass never been fairly ried, and we may be permitted to doubt the validity of the objection. Were slavery a small evil, it might be recurred by proportionable accritions; but this is not the case; many obstocles are in the overcours, and much energy is denanded it is great and united adort only which can effect its removal; as those is a claim on women; as sufferens in a common callamity, they must assist in its removal; as those is a claim on women; as sufferens in a common consciousnes of the soaring spirit within? The let them realize the depth of the misery by which as question of the soaring spirit within? The let them realize the depth of the misery by which that antors is degraded, and mour bitterly for that a system of oppression which lowes down the foliares of a free spirit to the very dost, till the mind, that spirit of the misery by which that antors is degraded, and mour bitterly for that a system of oppression which lowes down the foliares of a free spirit to the very dost, till the mind, that spirit of the misery by which that antoric degraded and mour bitterly for that a system of oppressor which lowes down the foliares of a free spirit to the very dost, till the mind, that spirit of the propersed of the control of the

ravians commends intell to the good season of the commends intelled to the good season. The commends intelled to the good season. The wrong of the slaves demonstrated the commends of the com

after conducted those only woo are better into eded.

There is one path of duty in which was abould be glied to labor, viz. the education is, and the second to the conduction of the colored people. It is the intelligence, these which will advance their case; tail, their ignorance which will retard it. Whe is also and the colored people. It is the intelligence the colored people of their case; tail, their ignorance which will retard it. Whe is also a second to the colored people of the colored people ducements are necessary to prompt then by labor of love, and those who eart themselve, this cance will receive the blessing of Ilin sh, come to seek and to avec that which year. We know there is a charity left bysees whit seeks no paths where the laborer is not feeten by the applease of the multimed; it is fearful mistake, and cannot be acceptable and unither can the praise of man deck a besselve action with brighter colors to his pure unsteps, eye. No! It is when, wed good to the mode eagere, expecting no reward but the pleasureds nevolence, that we meet the approval of the like the hope of the mode of the three hopes of the pure applications. The providers of the pure of the hope of the providers of the hope of the pure of the

We now finish this brief and imperfect as ment, by desiring every woman to ask length what she can do in this cause, and not be the ed by the fear of discouragement. There is a who can turn the shadow of night into the me who can turn the shadow of night into the me, ing. We wish that every woman should felsi accountability on this subject, and do good the over and wherever an opportunity may bege ed to her. And we would further say, that wh freedom shall be given to the slave, and said shall be high the gratitude of those who vies a healil be high the gratitude of those who vies in a regenerated and disenthralled being will be a heaced, if they have done aught for his said, and the still evening of peace be more esjoyely the reflection, that they too have born the key and the burden of the day. L. H.

still w

and the burden of the day."

Female Associations.—We are that Associations, benevolent and little to be multiplying among our colored clearn by the Libertor, that one, has retablished at Boston, under the name that the colored from the colored

cles of the Constitution of the Boston S, will best explain their objects, and be if al to those who may wish to imitate the Genius of U. Emancin

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT



AUNT MARGERY'S TALK WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

What is this great tump of something which prince here, aunt? George says it is a stose, is it don't quite look like one; it is hard and rest to turn the traver saw a stone of such a yellowish beer color—and on one side it looks as if it had be baked in a pan. What is it, aunt? said

rine.

Serspe a little off, and taste it, said her sait, here is a shrife.

Catharine. It is so hard that I can't scap much; it is sweet—is it some kind of cond! It won't hurt me, wil it aun!? asked Gosp, as he put a very little bit to the end of his users?

Just M. No; it is sugar; just you need of take your hand from your meants or quish!

Catharine; it is not slave sugar, or I would not have every little in the later sugar.

take your hand from your mouth so question that your have given it to you.

Catharine, it is not plave sugar, or I would shave given it to you.

Catharine, it is not plave sugar, or I would shave given it to you.

Catharine, I never thought of such your looking staff being sugar; it does not look at all like any sugar I ever awe before, but it is better than the common sort, and more like candy.

Aunt M. This is maple sugar. It is a which you have been accessomed to see, but feath the jue on a pag of the maple tree.

Catharine. Why, sunt, I never knew that it was the supar that you have been accessomed to see, but feather than the sum of the sum of the sun and a law the sum of the sum

Lo Constant Constant

JOURNAL OF THE TIMES.

Prof. The word of the Storicy of Ingerial Prince, a large question of the storic of the their families more common and the have told you this evening something about the labor of the slaves in making sugar from the cane, but I am tired of talking, so you will have to wait

AURELIA AND THE SPIDER. AURLIA AND THE STIME.

The masin form—from tears of grief
In vain Aurelia sought relief;
In sighs and plaints she passed the day,
The lattered frock neglected lay.

While basy at his weaving trade,
A Spider heard the luckless maid, A Spoter heard the incortess many,
And kindly stopping in a trice,
Thus offered gratis his advice:
'Tara, little girl, behold in me
A stimulus to industry;
Compare your woes, my love, with mine,
And tell me which should most repine? And tell me which should most repine: This morning, ere you left your room, The chambermaid's remorseless broom, In one sad moment, that destroyed, To baild which, thousands were employ The shock was great, but as my life I saved in the relentless strife, I grisved the lase, this bleast his bleast pleft. I grieved the less, this blessing left, Forthat of which I was bereft. Forthat of which I was bereft.

Vikew complaining was in vain,

So, smiling, went to worklegain;

By constant care, a day or imore

My little massion will restore:

And if each tear which you have shed,

Had been a needleful of thread,—

If every sigh of sad despin

Had been a settle with proper care,—

Clessed would have been the luckless rent,

Nor would the day have been mis-spent.'

BOSTOM9

WHY ABOLITION AND COLONIZATION SO-CIETTES CANNOT COALESCE.

We are indebted to a friend for a number of the Lowell Evangelist of the 6th ultimo, in which we be the following editorial article:

Lowell Enneyelis. of the 6th ultime, in which we shad the following desiral article :

A the following desiral article :

A NEW, EVE LE ANTI-SLEVE STATE SOCIETY.

We have been constant members start as COLETY.

We have been constant members start as constant to a springle address, written we presume, by Mr. Garizana, the Corresponding Secretary.

While we most sincerely and most cordially illustrated to the constant of the con

The Colonization Society apologies for slavery and slaveholders.

\$Proof,—11 is extremely difficult to free a slavery and hence the enactment \$0\$ if those laws which a fail necessity seems to demand "1—1 do not condemn the detention of the slaves in bondage, under the circumstances which are yet, existing *1!—*The planter looks round him, and sees that the condition of the great mass of erranciplest Africans is one in comparison with which the condition of the great mass of erranciplest of Africans is one in comparison with which the condition of his slaves are always. The planter to the properties of humanity and justice.

*III—III have the principles of humanity and justice? *III—[Vigit the African Repository, vol. 1].

*III have the principles of humanity and justice? *III—[Vigit the African Repository, vol. 1].

*IIII have the principles of humanity and justice? *IIII have the principles of humanity and justice?

the excentations which we have a few starting of the great man of emancipated Afficients in one in comprision with which the confidence of the sixtee and exceptions with the without the confidence of the sixtee and exceptions with the period confidence of the sixtee and exceptions with the confidence of the sixtee and exceptions with the crimes of exceptions of the sixtee and exceptions with the crimes of exceptions with the crimes of exceptions with the crimes of exceptions of exceptions with the crimes of exceptions of exceptions of exceptions with the crimes of exceptions of excep

By order of the President of the Massachusetts inneral Colored Association, a meeting will be hold or particular business at the Articas School floors, Belknopa-treet, on TUESDAY EVEN-NG NEXT, at half part 7 o'clock. Punctual at-

JAMES G. BARBADOES, Secretary Boston, May 5, 1832.

Beston, May 5, 1832.

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

'The Cholera has made its appearance in
Peris. The number of cases up to 28th.

In London on the 26th, the number of
new cases was 420; deaths 46. On the
27th, new cases 89; deaths 48. 28th, new
cases 91; deaths 45. 29th, new cases 64; deaths 44.

On the 30th, new cases 87;
Cestla 44.

Dublin, up to the 28th, but one new
case had occurred, making 8 in all; in
Befinst no new cases.

The second reading of the Reform Bill
in the House of Lords, had been postponed
from the 5th to the 9th of April.

AWFUL CALAMITY. The steam-boot Brandy-wine, Hamilton, on her way up from Louisville, when shoat twenty miles store Memphis, was de-stroyed by fire, with nearly over MUNDRED of her passengers by drowning or burning? I in less item tiree minutes from the discovery of the fire, there was not one aller on beart!

Mina has been tried at Doylestown, Pa, and found guilty of the marder of Dr Chapman.—
The details of this unrufer are shocking in the extreme. Mrs Chapman is deeply involved in this horrible efails:

Letters received at this office from April 80, to May 5, 1832.

Jonathan Shaw, Nettle Creek, Indiana; Thomas Williams, Lewistown, Pa.

READY MADE CLOTHING, &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING, &c.

H. F. B. MYUNDRUOUT,

NO. 30, ANNI-SURBERTS

HAS constantly for sale a great variety of ready
hou, olive metabons of every description; also,
chieck drill Partalsons, a new and fashonable article for Summer wer; velvet, silk, Valencia and
Marsaille Vesting, a great variety, including every
desirable style; 1/seterniam and kenery Pamiltowan,
for Summer wer; velvet, silk, Valencia and
Marsaille Vesting, a great variety, including every
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frame Shirts; 1/set, landing, bentharian, Rosen
constitute, bruwn and white drilling Coaus, Freeks,
and cotton Shirts; checked difficulty for the style
and a great variety of fancy Pocket Holds; abbed and plain, Angola, Vignois, marbide, zbim and
modon, cotton, worself and silk floor and bull
Host (Gloves of all kind of the style of the style

PERFUMERY AND FANCY GOODS,
Jewelry, Battons, Bosom Studs, Razor Strops,
Knives, &c. &c., too numerous to particularise. All
of which are offered at the very lowest prices for
cash.

cash.

Purchasers will do well to call and examine before purchasing, as every article will be sold a BARGAIN. May 5.

RAZORS.

30 doz. Common Razors, 12 doz. Extra quality do. For sale by JOHN B. PERO, Nos. 2 & 3, Dock-square. April 28.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

ALONZO LEWIS

AS taken a School Room at No. 16, Frankthe 1st of May, for instructing VOUNG LADES

for the branches of a good English education.
Terms may be known by application at the School.

Room.

TWO HUNDED BOXES,
A BEAUTIPUL ARTICLE FOR THE SKIN,
To be sold by the Box or single cake, at Nos. 2
8, Bock-square, by JOHN B. PERO.
April 28.

April 25.

INFORMATION WANTED.

JOHN DIPPER of Williamsbargh, Va. is anxield Merr, who list Williamsbargh, va. is anxield Merr, who list Williamsbargh shout 40 years ago, and was heard of as living in Boston within the last 17 years. A peem by the Binne of Cestr Lafeyette, of Beston, was well acquainted with blers. If either of the show ranned peem of cest Lafeyette, of Beston, was well acquainted with blers. If either of the show ranned peem of cest and best of the show the

New-York, April 21, 1832.

SUPERIOR PENKIVES.

150 ROGERS' PENKNIVES, one, two, one of three blades, of a SUPERIOR QUALITY, and elegantly finished, all of different partners. For sale by JOHN B. PERO, April 28.

SWAN'S DOWN
POWDER PUFFS.
CASE of French Pulls, containing 31 dos
very large size, of superior quality.
For sale by

For sale by JOHN B. PERO, Nos. 2 & 3., April 28.

WANTED.

N. industrious colored female to do the home work in a family reading a few miles for city. Goodless grammars will be given. For their information ecquire at this office. May the selection of the select

. . LITERARY.

[For the Liberator.] [For the Liberators]
LINES
to voice of Pleasure is calling thee—
at, matches, list, to its sources of give!
thy glowing bette, and thise eye's bright ray,
or careless now cold with those turn away;
or ampical split breathes in the song
that wins the beeft as it floats along;
calls then away to ber fairly bowers,
or never should grief cloud early hours,
there roses spread round a weet perfume,
and look bright and glid in their opening bloem;
there sould be heard but the source of gives,
where beauty dwells stways, and all for thee.

Vest strain halk uno—but what voice is there?

The strain hath won—but what voice is there?

I will bring pearls for thy sunny hair;

I will gather the brightest gens from far,

There shall gleam for thee the dinmond's star;

Valinly the deep mine its store would hide—

All shall be thine in thy beauty's pride.

All shall be thine in thy beauty's prids. The song was beart, but the hope of treasure Was faintly here who had howed to pleasure; A and I doesn't is not till the finant grows cold, This is depart parameta is love of gold-This is depart parameta, is love of gold-This is the song that the state of the song th

Shows it not all that we soven man upon the mades paused, and a tone to low, So sweet, that the words she could scarcely know, Rose up on the balmy sommer sir, Thrilling ther heart as the lingered there; Thrilling ther heart as the lingered there; And her eye, flashing brighter at every word, Toid, that the atrain was gladly heard.

Theiling her heart as the lingered there;
And her aye, flashing brighter at every word,
Told, that the strain was glady heard.
But evilly her rapt and dreaming mood
Was broken by accessis hard and rude;
A dark cloud dimmed the sammer air,
And the maid was chilled by the voice of care:
I I come to then now in thy early bloom,
Bly glit is sorrow, my presence gloom;
I froat the hair of the langhing boy,
And take from the maiden her heart of joy;
No roses are mine, and no bower of rest—
Yet abrikes had a way, for my touch is bleat;
Blessed, though I set my darkening scale.
The strain of the langhing the strain of the strain

TO A LADY, ON THE DEATH OF THREE RELATIONS.

BY PHILLIS WHEATLET, AN AFRICAN SLAVE.

WP PHILLIS WHATEET, AN ATRICAN SLAY. We trace the pow'r of Death from tomb to tomb and his are all the sage yet to come.

"The his to call the planest from on high,
"To blacken Pracurs, and discolve the sky;
His, too, when all in his dark realms are hurld." Feren is farm base to shake the soid world. His fatal aceptre rules the spacious whole,
And trembing Nature rocks from pole to pole.
Awful he moves, and wide his wings are spread
Behold thy Brother number? with the dead!
Beyind Orners, and these starry skies. Light in our wo, for thee, blest shade! we mourn in visual real them to me to the starry skies. Light in our wo, for thee, blest shade! we mourn in visualization to the starry skies. Light in our wo, for thee, blest shade! we mourn in visualization, too, fair mourner, feel the dark
O'D beath, and with fresh toxine read thine heart.
Weep not for them, who wish thine huppy mind.
As a young plant by hurricanes up-icen,

To rise with them, and leave the world behind.

As a young plant by hurricanes up-tern,
So, near its parent, lise the newly been,
Blat, 'midst the being the thereal transhabil,
It shines superior on a threat transhabil,
Then, pencurary, cut begut the transhabil,
Smile on the tondy, low of the three reging pain,
Smile on the tondy, low of souther the reging pain,
On you best regions fit by longing view,
Mindless of the region of the plant of the reging pain,
Smile on the tondy, and souther the reging pain,
Smile on the tondy, and souther the reging pain,
Smile on the tondy are regions print years the superior years exceed the contraction of the region pain,
Smile on the contraction of the region pain,
Where hope receives, where faith to vision springs,
Audrapard Sarapha tune the immortal strings
To strain extantic. Thou the chorat join,
And to thy Father, tune the praise divine.

THE WINTER BURIAL.

AN HANAI F. GOULD.

The deep toned bell peaks toog and low
On the keen, mid-winter all it.

A sorrowing train moves said and allow
From the solemn place of prayor.

The earth is in the witeding sheet,
And nature wrapped in gloom,
Gold, cold the path which the mourner's feet
Parme to the waiting tond!

They follow one who calmin goes
From her ewe hoved manison-door,
Nor stariks from the way through gathered an
To return to the rhom one more

To return to her hom one more

A sable line to the drift crown'd hill

A sable line to the drift crows'd hill The narrow pass they wind; And here where all is drear and chill, Their friend they leave behind.

Their friend they leave beautiful the silent grave they're bending o'es A long farewell to take; one last, last look, and then no more Till the dead shall all awake!

MARRIAGE.

O Marriage! Marriage! what a curse is thine,
Where hands alone consent, and hearts abhor-

MISCELLANEOUS:

Extract of a letter, dated

Extract of a letter, dated
Washington, April 12th.
'Whoever has seen any thing of a slave state, and marked the malign influence which slavely produces on the minds and characters of masters, will be prepared for the difference which is observable in Congress, between Northern and Southern members. A man who has been always accustomed to labor for his bread, has lived in the daily habit of submitting to a present evil to obtain a future good. And this is not done without a calm and serious view of circumstances. He examines facts over and over again; he recurs to his experience; he seeks the candid opinions of the judicious; he meditates before he determined to hegin any enterprise. He is sensible that on his decisions may depend his own comfort and prosperity, or that of his family. Even in matters of comparative indifference, like an experiment in husbandry, or an improvement in a mechanical process, though the result may not affect his proporty, he uses much care and caution, lest he may betray some evidence of ignorance or want of skill, which will be discreditable to his judgment. In a community of freemen, sound judgment naturally rises into high estimation. By means of it, in a great degree, men attain respectability, influence, and prosperity. If a man, in such a society, receives the name of unreasonable, or passionite, (which indicates the suspension of reason, as a controlling influence,) he sinks in sublic cash-WASHINGTON, April 12th gree, men attan respectability, inducence, and prosperity. If a man, in such a society, receives the name of unreasonable, or passionate, (which indicates the suspension of reason as a controlling influence,) he sinks in public estimation, and sull inevitably fail to enjoy that degree of regard which is a legitimate object of desire to the good. An owner of slaves, who never 'labors for its own support, is never called to that habitual self-denial, which exras the free material of the summary of

DISGRACEFUL—IF TRUE.

We find the following reproachful anecdot in the New-York Evening Jou. nal, a 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, anda lady, unequivocally approved of the violence of Honston, and declared that this mode of redressing injuries, indicated by a member of Congress apon the character of a private gentleman, was the only one in the power of the citizen, and should be resorted to without hesitation. The Rev. gentleman expressed some surprise at this extraordinary avowal on the part of the President, and expostulated with him on the subject. Gen. Jackson with warmth repeated, that it was the only mode of silencing the back stairs alanders in both Houses of Congress, the members of which were in the daily habit of assailing the reputation of the best men in the country. The interlocutor submitted whether an appeal to the laws, and to the best averager of private injury—public opinion, might not be resorted to with more propriety? And moreover, said he, would not such principles advocated by a popular Executive—if haply they should be carried out and operate freely on the public mindecessarily tend to anarchy and blood? Certainly not!'s said the General. 'A few cases of this kind would correct the evil!!!'
Do you mean murders, Sir'! demanded the clergyman. 'No, not exactly;—sound beating would answer,' was the reply. The astonished divine remonstrated against the barbarous doctrine, and implored the President to reflect upon the awdit consequences to our country and its institutions, if it should receive the sanction and general "recognition of the people!—If the law of force should supersed the laws of the land, he asked with mach sneagy and freedom, who would be secure in the onlyoment of profite column ness of Congress?

He promptly replied, he was neither the superate when he was a chilad the claumine of Congress?

the mode of punishing the evil, suggested by the President of the U. States, to. his hundle apprehension, was not the very best nor could he for a moment heatate to believe that Gen. Jackson had suffered his judgment in this instance, to be overrised by a blind instanate partiality for a personal friend and favorite. Here the conversation ceased, and the visitors took their leave. The publication and proof by authority of Congress, of the above statement, will deapend entirely upon the friends of the President, inasmuch as it is merely incidental to the business now before the House. It is nevertheless in all respects true to the letter, and you may so consider it in your editorial reflections. Now I could write a volume on this theme, but I prefer to submit the naked statement of facts to the deliberate consideration of your numerous readers.

HORRID DEATH OF A PUGILIST.

HORRID DEATH OF A PUGILIST.

Died in London, Ned Stockura, well known as 'the Lively Ked,' in concesquence of a blow received in sparring at Birningham.—He was in the Hospital ill' Hhresley, when finding his east approaching, be dressed, and was found crawing off, with the long that the best of the stocker of the stocke

coming ten decises?

We are indebted to Mr. Backinghum, of Boston, for a volume of porms, by Miss Gould.

We are indebted to Mr. Backinghum, of Boston, for a volume of porms, by Miss Gould, the decisive that the public generally appreciate the value of Miss Gould as a post. Occasionally her compositions have found their way into a few newspapers, but as there was the signature of acither L. E. L. The man and th

It is teather, cep, and an 'Ny deer, I' dy at the things eway, Just where they were before: Go, Anna, take him out to play, And shut the closet door. Sweet innocent! he little thinks The slightest thought expressed Of him that 'z loca', low deep it sinks Within a mother's breast!'

PRACTICAL PROVIDENCE.

During the late struggle of the Greeks to regain their liberty, a body of Varles were in 1824, encamped in a part of Greece, and committed every kind of accesse upon the inhabitants. One of these burisarians, an officer, had paroised a Greek girl, who took refuge in the house of a widow. The vidow met him at the door, and inidly attempted to district the foreing his way when in the net Paragraph, he drew forcing his way when in the net Paragraph, he drew to the widow, it ampped in two pieces before it could not he widow, it ampped in two pieces before it cached the vident. The wretche passed, but drew a pistol, to accomplish his purpose in what manner; the tit missed fire; and when in the net of drawing a second, he was forcibly drugged away by one of his companions, who exclusined, Let ber allow the work of the PRACTICAL PROVIDENCE

Cesualty.—On Thursday last, two colored child-dren who lived in Greenwich, (CL) having obtain-ed about a pound of powder, poared it into a hole in the ground and happined to its inter-coal—the cillidera were most shockingly harmed by the explosion of the powder; non edied in a few boars, the other was in-gering in great agony, and was not expected to re-cover.

gering in great agony, and was not expected to recover.

High Treason.—From a Paris paper of the 9th
alkino.

'A M. Cheavin was brought before, the Court
of Assize on Wednesday, for laving insuled the
King by boardy an Long to the name of his black
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Liberty.— The editor of the 'Genio Basileiro,' in an article on the consequences of revolutions; concludes with this remark: 'The Statue of Liberty's placed at the extremity of a broad and smooth road; behind it is a precipice, whence they tall who rush

ner, and it he meant to vincicate the calumines of Congress?

He promptly replied, he was neither the advocate of defanation, nor would he presume to shield the National Legislature of Naples.—To which the Satirizat ask. "For any, the King of the Market and the

WORAL.

From the New-York Evangeli DRINKING TO SUCCESS!

Prom the New Yes Yes Econgelist.

DRINKING TO SUCCESS!

Mr. Editor—I was conversing the other his soul, and perceiving the effect of his soul, and perceiving the effect of his soul, and perceiving the effect of the drawkard's drink, said to him: Don't you drink ardent spirt? 'Yes, sir,' he replied, 'I drink a little sometimes, when I have been to work in the wel, but I never drink to success?' What, a correct blunder, thought I. 'I never drink to success?' No, I presume this poor African never drank ardent spirit to 'success.' Who even did? Thousands who were once prosperous and happy, have by atriog drink destroyed their health and reputation, but they do not 'drink to success?' Thousands wate large fortunes, begger their families, involve and ruin the interests of many creditors, and thus spread want and decolation among great multitudes; they accomplish all this by drinking ardent spirit, but after all, they do not 'drink to success.' Many, when about to engage in traffic, are presuaded to drink to intoxication, and other advantage is taken of them, and they make rainous bargains; but they do not 'drink to success.' In the United States slone, it has been estimated, more than 30,000 drunkards die annually in consequence of strong drink! Ala, they do not 'drink to success.' In these countries, where that dreadful acourge of heaven, the cholera, has apread its decolating ravages, it levice its peremptory impressment, first of all upon the drunkard's ranks. Surely, in such countries, more can'! drink to success!' Professor's of religion, decomes and ministers, at the present day, if they will drink the liquid damation, must feel so much shame, self reproach, and fear that they are not christians, that they cannot 'drink to success!' Tens of thousands drink themselves into their graves and into hell! Say ye! who murder their bodies and soile, by making and wending this weapon of dealis—do these thousands 'drink to success?'

Conversion of a Theatre into a Church.—

hell: Say ye' to he murder their bodies and souls, by making and vending this weapon of death—do these thousands 'drink fo success?'

A. C. M.

Conversion of a Thealer 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 lesse of the Chatham Theatre, for ten years, at \$2.000 per year, which is to be immediately fitted up for a Free Church. We would ask whether there is a reflecting man in the community, who makes any pretensions to patriotism, and who believes that morality is the best support of our republican institutions, that it is their only permanent foundation, who will dare to say that he regrets this change? Was any man or-woman ever made a better member of society by attendance on theatrical exhibitions? That the principles of the gospid do make them better citizens, even candid infidels acknowledge. Is it, not matter of public rejoicing then, that one theatre which has probably proved the zate of death and hell to multitudes, should have been converted into a temple for the worship of the living God? where, instead of being corrupted, and ruined for the worship of the living God? where, instead of being corrupted, and ruined for the worship of the living God? where, instead of being corrupted, and ruined for time and eternity, those who enter it may receive that instruction which may make them truly wise, and secure that happiness which no change of circumstances, no adverse providences, can take away—that instruction which may make them truly wise, and secure that happiness which no change of circumstances, no adverse providences, can take away—that instruction which may make them truly wise, and secure that happiness which no change of circumstances, no adverse providences, can take away—that instruction which may make them truly wise, and secure that happiness which no change of circumstances, no adverse providences, can take away—that instruction which may not the propose of the lease, went first to the T

A remerkable anecdet.—Lord Craven lived in London when the last great, plague raged. His house was in that part of the town called Craven-buildings. On that sad calamity growing epidemic, his lordship, to avoid the danger, resolved to retire to his seet in the country. His coach and six were accordingly at the door, the baggare put up, and sall things in readiness for the journey. As he was walking through the hall with his hat on, his cane under his arm, and putting on his gloves, in order to step into his carriage, he overheard his negro (who served him as a position) saying to another servant, 'I suppose, by my Lords quitting London to avoid the plague, that his Ged lives in the country, and not in town.' The poor negro said this in the simplicity of his heart, as really believing applicatily of golds. The spreech, however, at the same well as in the country, I'll e'en say, where I sam. The ignorace of that near the same was a well as in the country, I'll e'en say, where I sam. The ignorace of that near the same was a well as in the country, I'll e'en say, where I sam. The ignorace of that near the same was a well as in the country, I'll e'en say, where I sam. The ignorace of that near he was a well as in the country i'll e'en say, where I sam. The ignorace of that near he was a well as the thouse of the same has been with some very large say; doz. Lathering Brusheld colors; because of the terms of the most spleadist closus; a way from thy hand.' He immediately or-

dered the horses to be taken from the cand the luggage to be brought in. He timed in London, was remarkably use mong his sick neighbors, and never che infection.—Pulpit, Vol. 2, p. 270.

PROSPECTUS

JOURNAL OF HUMANITY,

JOURNAL OF HUMANITY,

Herald of the Jim. Temperance Socialy,

478 VOL. TO COMMENCE MAY 24, 1820.

THIS paper is designed principally to press,

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the cauge of temperance; and incidently of
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united States, if application be made to the pable ore, past paid.

1. For single subscriptions, \$2,50 in advant; or \$2,00 in six months.

2. Any person who will pay \$10 in advant; free of postage, shall receive five copies for easy su.

3. To the members of all 17 damperance Scriets, who shall transmit through the Secretary of \$1,50 copies of the Journal they belong, poster early of \$1,50 copies of the Journal poster of or easy sus, and ence opp grains for all removers of the Journal copies of or any sus, and ence opping the form of the Journal of the Jo

GEORGE PUTMAN,

GEORGE PUTMAN,
HAIR DRESSER AND PERFURER,
HAS removed his Dressing-Room from Na.
HAIR DRESSER AND PERFURER,
HAS removed his Dressing-Room from Na.
Ing No. 2, Broomfield-street, to the new balling No. 2, Broomfield-street, which has been
the dup (by his own direction) in a manner calelated to affort the greatest possible amoust of
comfort to Gentlemen while under his well known
skillful operation. The chairs are as easy-toconkinous so yielding to the touch—the razon at
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Tori

BOARDING HOUSE

THE PROPRIES OF COLOR,

(At the corner of Leonard and Church strets,

PERSONS OF COLOR,

(At the corner of Leonard and Church strets,

PEW-YORK)

THE Proprietor of the show those return is

sincere thanks to his friends and the pile
for their libear,

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JOHN RICH.

New-York, March 24, 1882.

WHEBBEFORES HOUSE

FRANCIS WILES

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