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JAMES G. BIRNE that the publication is commence by the It is desired that

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OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND

ROSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.]

THE LIBERATOR IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT NO. 31, CORNHILL, BY

BARRION AND ENAPP.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

TERMS.

TERMS.

TOWN dollars per annum, always payable IN

had to Ch.

"A liters and communications must be post paid.
The rule is imperative, in order to shield us from the dispersion of our centies.—Those, therefore, was vain to careful to pay their postage.

"A short-visionent making one square, or a space of epail length and breadth, will be inserted one mouth for \$1. One less than a square 70 etc...

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

The activation of the considerate, patroite, and christian members of the considerate, patroite, and christian members of the Assistance of the Considerate, patroite, and christian members of the Assistance of the Considerate, patroite, and christian members of the Assistance of the Considerate, patroite, and christian members of the Assistance of the Considerate, patroite, and christian members of the Assistance of the Considerate, patroite, and christian members of the Assistance of the Considerate, patroite, and christian members of the Assistance of the Considerate, patroite, and christian members of the Considerate, patroite, and christian members of the Considerate, patroite, and christian members of the Considerate of

describe Anti-Slavery Societies, to hold up the sase of this man, I say, rather, to fasten it to globe, on the high and arene and block cliffs of globe, and the high and arene and block cliffs of globe, and the high and arene and block cliffs of globe, and the high and arene and block cliffs of globe, and the high and are nature to human nature. So the same and the s

to dabout it wherever he had been, but you may recovery gourselves, he added, condescendingly; the formed instantly. Those who attempted to there is some apploy for you, only let a society be formed instantly. Those who attempted to the first time the series of the following the society of the following the series of the series of the following the series of the s

[From the Beston Crownice and Referent.]

This is not the first time this brawling demagogue has spouted forth in foul mouthed calumagogue has spouted forth in foul mouthed calumagogue has spouted for the first control of the contr

The following is a copy of a placard white was posted up in various parts of the city of Ne York, on the morning of May 13th, 1835—refering to the annual meeting of the American Ant Slavery Society.

ABOLITIONISTS

AGAIN!

Fellow Citizens:—These mischierous and deluded fantitis are again at work, endeavoring to
create a civil disturbance in our country! HavEnginal! they are fully prepared for executing
their disbotical designs.

N. B. They hold another meeting to-morrow
morning, the 14th May, 30 clock, cor. of Houscon and Thompson-sta.

COMMUNICATIONS REFLECTIONS UPON SLAVERY.

There is one page, in my country's history which I read with shame. It is written with the tears of the slave, and stained with his blood. Upon it are portrayed the wrongs of the Afri-can, and the white man's guilt. As I read the story of oppression, my heart sickens and my spirit fails. I hear the groans of the black man,

as he bows beneath the lash of personified cruelty. The sighs of the bereaved mother come un-

ty. The sighs of the bereaved mother come undulating upon every Southern breeze, and the voice of mourning is heard among her children. I read my country Bechartain, 'All men are created equal '—is written there. My cheek is crimoned with indignation as I see that charter of liberty made void by that practical nullifier, Slavery. And I am indignant, too, that cold, temporating policy is substituted for fulfiliment of the laws of moral right.

There are advocates of a procrastinated justice. They would have the demonst open of oppressions.

the laws of moral right.

There are advocates of a procrastinated jusce. They would have the demon of oppression rangled; but before it can be done with safety, There st be suffered to career over the country making it a Golgotha for half a century to com-

he must be suffered to career over the country, making it a Golgenth for half a centrup to come. Many a revolving year must behold the tearing saunder of the ties of blood, the degradation of human nature, the triumph of despotism, before the accepte of tynning can be overthrown—before the some of Africa can be recognized as men. Sim must exist, because it is not safe to overthrow it; but years hence, when it shall have spread its branches far and high, and its roots have alto despect; it can be destroyed with ease and asfey! Here is the necessary consequence of the doctaire of the spolegis for slavery, of its merely theoretical opposer. All men are moral beings. It herefore, Africans are men, they are moral beings. To be a moral being, it to possesse reason, and other powers which constitute accountability, and to be endowed with capacities of cenjoying happiness or suffering misery, of an intellectual character. Now, then, African alaves are moral beings and where is the justice of treating them as brutes? where is the moral right, that can justify the enabling of moral beings for a favored the contracting them as brutes? where is the moral right, that can justify the enabling of moral being few of the contracting them as brutes? where is the moral right, that can justify the enabling of moral being few of the contracting them as brutes? where is the moral right, that can justify the enabling of moral being few of the contraction of the moral when the contraction of the moral when the contraction of the moral whose of the moral when the four three denders and the contraction of the moral whose of th treating them as brutes? where is the moral right, that can justify the enslaving of moral beings for a single moment? Nay, where is the precept in the statute book of Heaven, that authorizes any parley with sin? No where. Our code of moral law asys, 'Let the oppressed go free.' To abol. mation of the hopes of the philanthropist is approaching.

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above it is replaced. Can under the country
the state of the above it is replaced to the stopping to discuss the question as one
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No; habit makes sin inveterate.

Doing wrong continued, begets a love for doing wrong. How, then, the continuance of slavery can be allowed upon the ground of expediency, I cannot see. Some say, it is lawful to emancipate the slave now, but not expedient; thus pressing St. Paul into the ranks of the apologists for oppression, making him an advocate for that cold, unfeeling policy, which would suffer the groans of the African to continue for

ogats for oppression, making him an advocate for that cold, unfeeling policy, which would suffer the groans of the African to continue for years to come, and defer till some future day a compliance with the golden rule. It is not merely lawful to abolish slavery now, but it is the imperious command of him who means as he says, when he says, 'Let the oppressed go free.'

But it is said, the slave could not govern him actf, if liberated now. And why? Because, ho has been kept in ignorance of every thing that can be termed civilized life. And will be be more capable of self-government, than he now is, after the chariot of oppression has rolled over him for 20 or 50 years to come? But they say, educate him in the mean time, and he will thus become capable of selfing care of himself. But the lawy of slaveholding States, expressly forbid the education of the slave. Besides, if they did not, and the theory of expediency could be carried into cation of the slave. Besides, It they did net, and the theory of expediency could be carried into effect, and the mind of the slave could be, eleva-ted, still it would be a procrastination of the ex-ceution of the commands of God, on grounds merely suppositious. No: the moment the slave-holders become convinced of their wrong, they will hasten to repair that wrong, by giving the slave his feedolers. slave his freedom.

slave his freedom.

Some say, if we liberate the slaves now, unenlightened as they are, a civil war will ensure.

This is merely a supposition, but if it were twe, we must obey God, and he will see to the consequences. Besides, if they are educated, they will find out that they have rights, and will fight for these right. for these rights.

will find out that they have rights, and will fight for these rights.

But again we are told, that the cry about alaws being abused, is all humburg; that they are treated kindly, are very much attached to their masters, and would not except their liberry, &c. If this be true, why need we fear a civil war, if all-avery were abulished? If they would not leave their masters, why fariful do give them an opportunity to test their loyalty? What mean those frequent insurrections in slavely test man an opportunity to test their loyalty? What mean those frequent insurrections in slavely between an opportunity to test their loyalty? What mean those frequent insurations in the work of the state o

[SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1835.

proper. My English frond requested that it as a did be published 'in the Linearayan, or some other free paper. My English and the Company of the West of State of Form the Wil of SAMUEL GIST, Extract from the Wil of SAMUEL GIST, Extract from the Wil of SAMUEL GIST, Expuny Register of The properly attested by the Deputy Register of Fiber post of the William State, and the Samuel management and cultivation of my said estates and yearly and every year, shor deducting all necessary or proper expenses incurred, and sho a resourced for managing and recommendation of the control of the Creat of the Creat

gone shead of the ignorant community in this dreadful business—this foul treasure to the principles of our Independence,—this 'living down' of the Declaration'.

But if freemen could not live in Virginia, could the State, or the Executors of the will, deprive them I will'y of the property, which their repentant master bequeathed them? This is the question, which my friend whites to have resolved.

ed. He has been informed that Mr. Giss' freedmen, were packed off into other regions, and the property embezzled and quarped.

The character of Mr. John Wuckham, (who is supposed to have been the scitte executor), has stood very high as a lawyer, and is is improbable that he would tarnish it by such depravity as is supposed in the case. Still, the story of the wrongs of Mr. Gist's freedmen, the violence used to expel them, and the withholding of the property their master designed for them, has gone to the four quarters of the word. If it can be contradicted, I shall be heartily glad. If it cannot, it may serve as a varning to those consciences, which are waiting to to death-bed justice.

Your faithful friend.

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JY HIS. ADD.

Dear father, I sak for say modes in varieties to pregint the sake program of a country her health to regain the sake program of a country her bealth to regain the same warm, same jume where the earlier beared to the same warm, same jume where the earlier beared to the same warm, same jume warm of the same w

There is seen, one of the property of the court of the co

Yet that land to my mother will losely appear; Sies surant from the giance of the stranger while here; From her foreign companions I know the will Bee, And nigh, dearest father, for you and for me. And nigh, dearest father, for you and for me. All darling, the women delighted to gaze On the long sewered friends of her earliest days; Her parents have there found a mannoon of ren, And they welcome their child to the Land of the Blest.

Most long to partice of such meetings of bliss, That land must be corely more happy than this; On you, my kind father, the journey depende— Lat us go to my mother, her kindred and friends.¹ No so one, love; I trust I may reach that bright can But in partice I stay till the Lord's chosen time, And must strive while awaiting his gracious beheat, To guide thy young steps to the Land of the Blest.¹

'Joe must call through a world full of danger, my be 'Thom must call through a world full of danger, my be 'Thy peace it may blight, and thy virtue destroy; Nor wit thou, also: be withheld from its nurses, By a musher's kind counsels, a mother's fond prayers. Ver fear not, the God whose discrious we crave, In mighty in strengthen, to shield and to save. And his hand may yet leded thee, a plorified guest. To the home of thy mother, the Land of the Blest.'

[From Tait's London Magazine.]
Go, search the lore of ancient times,
And the glowing tale of Eastern climes;
Go, turn the page of each will remace.
But smiller in Eastern or Goulbarn land
Compare with the page of the Compare of the Compare of the Compare with the primare there,
The gets all-proverial £ s. d.

Do you think that a man in choosing his wife, Looks only for love and a pesceful life, Like remantle people in days of old, Ere Copylid's darks were simed at gold? Oh, not be seeks, in his better half, For an animated golden culf: Like the irractive, he bends the knee, To it, or its symbol—E. a. d.?

Time was believed, in a thoughless boar With the sage of old, that 'Knowledge it po Battoer, I see, it im mounthin ead gammon, The oully power we covet it—Mammon; For it rules us all, it rules us all, it rules us all, The rich and the poor, the great and the sma Do we homer the Garter, or K. C. B. omcha as the order of £. c. 4.

Does your draper cheat an inch in the yard,
Is the butter you pay for just one half—lard?
Do you huy sloe leaves instead of ten?
Or for coffee, purchase chickores?
All this, and all similar trickery,
Is wrought by the spirit of £. s. d.!

In short, whonever you hear and see Cant, deceit, or hypocrisy, Or villany under vile pretence, Assuming the garb of innocence, Scorn not the truth unfolded by me, The agents of mischief are £ s. d.f.

[From the Journal of Commerce.] THE EXILE.

THE EXILE.

TO THE FLOWER OF HIS NATIVE LAND.

Beastiful flower! without my tender care,
In thy own clime thou wouldst have lived and flourish!

But now, like me, thou breath's it colded air

Than sweeps the vales that thy young fibres nourished And yel! love the more, thou largelie one,
Than bods which nature norsels to perfection,

Thy are bright children of the down and sun,
But theu, the drooping offspring of affection.

As not gas observed, and the side of the s

penniu twee deet monge tee exterence grante.

I heèra a sound within, deep, solenn, low,—

Ti si the old clock it in measured warning pealing.

Now in the West fides sancet; erimon glow,

And evening he'r my cottage home is stealing.

The door files open,—and I mark within,

A reverend patriarch karel in holy meckess;

Hark! how he pleedeth with the God for sin,

And begs for strength to prop his nature's weaks

Behold him now,—a tear is in his eye,

"It is for his son, yee, "is for me be kneelesh!

"Look on the caile from thy mansion high,

Thou, whose right hand upholds, whose pity health job,

"Now down is gathering round his heart,

Send down the light of hope upon his sadness,—

Something of home to solitude impart,

And Gem thy Word his spirit fill with gludness."

It ceases,—and I hear a gentler tons,— My mother's voice hreaks in with extract pleading: Oht bless my cabil, Jabovak, from thy throne! Brighten the path his called feet are treeding? The all litenin—my. Vit is aveet to dream Of those wa love. Absorb'd are time and distance William smooty abode her taliumatic beam On all that once lent repoure to existence. Non-York, Agery 1850.

THE EMPIRE OF WOMEN.

Her might is grullessem—the winesth sway. By a soft work, and by a softer look; By a soft work, and by a softer look; Where she, he gentle loving one hath falled. The proof of raters might have been been for the proof of the p

LITERARY, MISCELLANEOUS AND MORAL

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and his antity to the last, will be vindicated from all attacks, with an eloquence unsurpassed even in the Capitol of the Old Dominion, the scene of Mr. Randolph's most successful efforts.

It is an evidence I hink of Dr. Manisal's appearance which motiven years of age, and the about the properties of the control of the Old Dominion, the scene of the properties of the p

ities."

A Caser.—Mr. Thomas of Missouri, adverties, that a cancer upon his nose had been treated without success by Dr. Smith of New Haven, and the ablest surgeons in the western kountry, and the solest surgeons in the western kountry, was recommended '10 use a strong potash, made of the ashes of red oak bark boiled dow's to the consistence of molasses, to cover the cancer with it, and in about an hour afterwards cover it with a plaster of tar, which must be removed after a few days, and if protuberances remain in the ter again, until they shall disappear, after which heal the wond with common salve. Cautery and the knife had been previously used in vair. This treatment effected a speedy and perfect cure.—W. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

DECEMBER | Author | And the second of the se

gol married last seech.

O'Connell is a noble fellow! he smites ribble fast of a giant—he dashes over his vicin with the haughtiness of a war-horee, and ourde proceedings in that if our armor in death, ser core ardice richly deserves the overthrow. He culs his proud hip is scorn at the shamless inconstancey of our conduct with our principles—of our boastful professions with our principles—of our boastful professions with our principles—of our boastful professions with our principles—of our household provides the provides of the principles of our death of the principles of our death of the principles of our death of the principles of t