VOL. III.

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WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON AND ISAAC KNAPP, PUBLISHERS.

NO T

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.1

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

[SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1833.

THE LIBERATOR AT NO. 11, MERCHANTS' HALL.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR. TERMS. Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance-at the end of six months—\$2,50 at the expiration

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AGENTS Bangor. Portland.

namu Winslow,
NEW-HAMP!
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nvey Kimball, arles Whipple, ar Little. Menue... Amesbury Newbury. Newbury. Lynn. New-Bedf

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Harrisburg Jennerville Carlisle. Lewistown, Pottsville. Williamspo Valley Mill, Wilkesbarr ge Cary, Cincinnati. Spruce Vale Chillicothe

INDIANA. Nettle Cree Jeffersonvill

aniel Field, Jeffersonville.

ILLINOIS.

Tus H. Stephenson, Greenville.

BRITISH DOMINIONS.

ew Garrison, St. John, N. IF.

Andrew Garrison, St. John, N. I
DPFER CANADA.
Ansin Steward, Wilberforce.
Paola Brown, Colbornesbur
ENGLAND.
Joseph Phillips, Aldermanbury, London.

THE LIBERATOR.

The year place in my hands the sagred trust of meaning year in the Commons House of Parliaments year in the Commons House of Parliaments year in the Common House of Parliaments of the chairs when begun together, not will I rest and the parliament of the chairs which bind Parland to the meaning the chair of the chairs which bind Parland to the said the chair of the chairs of the chairs of the chair of the

[For the Liberator.] CIRCULAR.

in the United States vards of persons, who, by the influence sof justice and humanity, have Punciples of justice and humanity, have delivered from personal bondage; but an unholy prejudice virtually excludes most of our Seminaries of learning. Re-ig them as a deeply injured and suffering e, having high claims upon the christian smanity, for provision for extending to them prinleges and blessings of an enlightened rituous education, that they may be quali-to participate in the support and enjoy-ted our civil and religious institutions;

or to carry to the land of their fathers, the knowledge of civilization and christianity, as well as to fulfi all the obligations and duties of life, under the guidance of that good Shep-herd, who leadeth his followers in paths of herd, who leadeth his followers in paths of peace, to realms of everlasting glory. And commending their cause to that beneficent Spirit, which inclines the heart of its possessor to delight in doing good; the Board of Managers of the New-England Anti-Slavery Society most respectfully appeal to an enlightened, generous, and highly privileged community, for the pecuniary means inccessary for estabgenerous, and highly privileged community, for the pecuniary means necessary for establishing an institution on a scale commensurate with the just demands of the hitherto neglected and suffering portion of our country.

In behalf of the Board of Managers,

ARNOLD BUFFUM, Agent.

MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL FOR COLORED YOUTH.

MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL FOR COLORED YOUTH.

To promote the virtuous and guarded education of the free Colored Youth in the United States; to form in them habits of industry, concomy, and morality, as well as to extend the colored youth in the United States; to form in them habits of industry, concomy, and morality, as well as to extend the colored you have the state of the Colored you have the colored youth on the Manual Labor System, on the following terms;

ARTICLE I. Such part of the sums subscribed, as may be necessary, shall be invested in lands, buildings, and farming and moral the colored youth on the Manual Labor System, of the proposed institution, and shall remain forever a fund for the support of an institution for promoting an economical land, judicious system of education for young persons of African descent, having especial reference to their qualifications to become extensively useful as teachers and examples and beneficators to their berethren.

ART. II. The Trustees may invest such

of aducation for young persons of African deseent, having especial reference to their qualifications to become extensively useful as
teachers and examples and benefactors to their
brethren.

ARY. II. The Trustces may invest such
part of the funds as to them shall seem advisable in permanent stocks, the income to be
appropriated to defray the expense of educavisable in permanent stocks, the income to be
appropriated to defray the expense of ducavisable in permanent stocks, the income to
the end of the control of the control
to enjoy the base may be otherwise unable
to enjoy the sessential parts of the education
to be given in the proposed institution, and
while Christianity will form the basis of the
system, young persons of all sects and denominations shall be equally admitted to the school,
and shall enjoy equal rights and privileges
therein; there shall be no infringement of the
liberty of conscience in any manner whatever;
into given any denomination the
special control of the proposed seminary.
In order to preserve these fundamental principles from violation, a majority of the Trustces shall never consist of persons of the same
denomination of Christians. This article is to
be unalterable.

ARY. IV. As soon as it shall be ascertained
that ten thusand dollars or upwyrds have
been all the contributes, by giving notice
in at least three newspapers published in Boston, and one or more in Providence, NewHaven, New-York, Philadelphia, and Washington, and by giving notice by mail to every
person who may have subscribed to the amount
of one landred dollars or upwards, to assemble in Boston at such time and place as he
may designate, then and there; in conjunction
of the landred dollars or upwards, to assemble in Boston at such time and place as he
may designate, then and there; in conjunction
of the landred dollars or upwards, to assemble in Boston at such time and place as he
may designate, then and there; in conjunction
of the landred dollars or upwards, to assemble in Boston at such

The Vermont Chronicle complains of

'abuse of the Colonization Society.'-Abuse? This is about as reasonable as to talk of the abuse of the slave trade—the abuse of the Inquisition—the abuse of tyranny, &c. No man has yet disproved our charges against

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR. [From a gentleman in New-Jersey.] Mr. Garrison:

From a gendeman in New-Jersey.]

Mr. Garrison:

Sin,—Like many of my friends and fellow—
3 around me, I have, ever since I knew
any thing of the Colonization Society, been
one of its warmest friends and supporters. I I
nad long looked upon my country, 'rod with
the blood of murdered' Africa, as in a perilous
situation. I saw, it is true, her growing power, and her prospects fokuntivalled prosperity;
but I likewise saw the rapid increase of her
black population, the multiplied and multiplying cruelties safficted upon them by their
masters, the hundreds of rightful privileges of
which they were deprited, the inestimable
blessings of liberty and equality, and above all
the only means of obtaining even the faintest
hope of securing eternia life through Christ.
—And when I beheld, this, I thought of the
wrongs of the red man—the oppression of the
Poles—memory rolled back to the time when
larnel groaned under the yoke of Egypt's
king—and I exclaimed in the sincerity of my
soul, 'How long, oh Lord, how long' shall injustice triumph over humsmity, and oppression
trample on innocence?

But when I heard of the Colonization Soci-

But when I heard of the Colonization Soci ety, and read some of its statements respect-ng the Colony at Liberia, my heart, which ing the Colony at Liberia, my heart, which had almost died within me, again revived. I looked to that Society as the harbinger of better days. I beheld in it the spirit of the good Samaritan, and by its plastic hand expected soon to see the wounds of injured Africa molified and headed. With righes feelings, I have been forwarding the interests of this Society, I have been waiting for the accomplishment of negro emancipation. With strong confidence in the opinions and declarations of the wise and virtuous of my, countrymen, (those wise and virtuous of my, countrymen, (those dence in the opinions and declarations of the wise and virtuous of my countrymen, (those who are the pillars of this Society,) I have de-voulty prayed to Almighty God for its pros-pority. But, like many others, I took the opin-ions and assertions of men for granted, with-out once inquiring whether they were true or false. I believed them, because those who made them were universally esteemed as men of honor and variety. I believed them be made them were universuly seteemed as men of honor and veracity. I believed them, because I had never seen them denied, nor ever heard a whisper against their truth. In short, I believed them, because every one around me believed them, and not because I had exambelieved them, and not because I had examined into their real claim on my credence.—
These, if the truth were only known, I believe to be the reasons why thousands, in this and other places, are such zealous supporters of the Colonization Society. They have never the Colonization Society. They have never examined, even in the most superficial manner, the principles on which it rests; but still they are firmly persuaded that it is a benevolent in-stitution, and demands the support and patron-age of the christian public; not because they have heard and answered all the objections which have been or can be raised against it; not because they are familiar with its history and proceedings from its first existence to the and proceedings from its first existence to the and proceedings from its insteads etc. the present time; nor because they can look forward to no distant period when this country shall be free from the curse of lavery, or its present black population have hidding-place on the soil of their ns why f these are not the reasons why they believe this institution worthy of their patronage; but they believe it because others around them believe it; or they believe it merely because they do believe it, without any reason whatevthey do believe it, without any reason whatev-er; or, which perhaps is the case with a ma-jority, because many of our wisest and most influential men have their names enrolled

influential inen have their names enrolled among its advocates and supporters. This last, in their estimation, is a sufficient reason why every man should make it the main object of his prayers and his alms. As much as I honor and venerate the names of those who add dignity to the character of this institution, this circumstance alone could never induce me to subscribe to its principles. It might, perhaps, before I examined the foundation on which it rests, but newer after. The cause which led to this investigation, I will briefly state. A straggling pamphlet, entitled—"Thoughts on Colonization," chanced to fall im my way, which I took up and read; before I Thoughts on Colonization, chanced to fall in my way, which I took up and read; before I had finished it, the prejudices which I then entertained in favor of the Society began to give way, and I began to suspect it of imposi-tion and deception. Again I read it, again were my prejudices diminished, and my suspi-

cions were reduced to certainty. I felt the the malice of your enemies, is the prayer of transfroming power which truth has upon the transfroming power which truth has upon the understanding; and the more I have investigated the subject since, the more I am convinced that the author of that pamphlet is on the side of truth. Goon, then, nothing dauntation [From another Clergyman in the same State, forme an ardent supporter of the Colonization Society.] MY DEAR SIR:

If you please, you may place my name among your subscribers for the Liberator. the side of truth. Goom, then, nothing daunted, in the conress which you are pursuing, ever
remembering that 'truth is mightly and will
prevail —and may He who prospereth the way
of the righteous, abundantly prosper you and
the cause you have espoused.

Yours, &c.

DEAR SIR!

Dear Sirs:

I have perused the Abolitionist with pleasure, and heartily approve of the sentiments it advocates. O, the horrible system of slavery! how long will it exist as a blot on the banner of liberty! How long will out statesmen, philanthropists and divines sleep user this increasing exit! Whow will be about this increasing exit! reasing evil! When will the public mind be roused to a full expression of its indignation! Something must be done soon:—there is a cloud, dark and portentious, gathering in the South, which will burst ere long in tremend-

ous concussions. And what can be done to avert the threatening evil?—What, but immediate emancipation?—What, but to 'treat the insulted, degraded, oppressed Africans, who are God's creatures, as rational beings—possessing immortal souls, and bound with us to sessing immortal souls, and bound with us to a common destiny? I see no other effectual remedy. As to the Colonization Society, what has it done?—or, what can it do? Mere nothing. The evil has actually increased since its operation. True, it has transported to the sickly clime of Africa about 2,000 to the sickly clime of Africa about 2,000 blacks; but how many of them were slaves?

388—astonishing! Let me see: 388 emancipated in 15 years, while the annual increase is 60,000. Prodigious! Why, the whole slave population would be exiled very soon at that rate!! But, it is not the specific object of the Colonization Society to emancipate the slaves; it does not interfere with the dark crime of slavery, and even so much as to say to the one slavery, and even so much as to say to the one. slavery, not even so much as to say to the oppressors, as Eli did to his wicked sons, 'why s Eli did to his wicked sons,
That is true; and hence a gross imposition is palmed upon the people of the North, who are told by the Agents and apologists of the above named Society, that its object is the entire freedom of the slaves.— Whereas, every person acquainted with the principles and operations of the Society, and capable of judging of their tendency, must be convinced that it tends to fasten the yoke on

the necks of the oppressed. The fact is, the Colonization Society and the slave system go hand in hand together. Slaveholders support the Society, and the Society supports slavery! People generally in this section of the country are in favor of the Society; but they are try are in favor of the Society; but they are deceived in regard to its principles and designs. I shall endeavor to enlighten them all I can. I have spent a little time lately in investigating this subject, and I need not inform you.

one when the time lately in investigating this subject, and I need not inform your of the what I have written, that I am a decided has been subject, and I need not inform your of the what I have written, that I am a decided has been subject, and I need to the progress of the cause in which you are engaged; the of good cheer'; you are not alone; you of learning and talent. All that is wanting in light; lik this be widely diffused, and soon you will havel, host ready to enlist in the hour age in the 'good male in the program of the subject, and in the word of a country age in the 'good male in the word of a country age in the word of a c

[From a Clergyman in Maine.]

among your subscribers for the Liberator.—
In my recent tour, I found, in almost every
place I visited, individuals whose sentimentshave undergone a change within a few months,
in regard to the tendency of the colonization
scheme—and the number I think is rapidly increasing. Light is wanted—and if the religious newspapers do not shut out the light, I
am confident a great change in public sentiment may be effected in a short time. I am
pleased to see the communications from Hudson, Ohio. They will do good.

Affectionately yours, [From a Clergyman in Connecticut.] DEAR SIR:
I have read with the highest gratification I have read with the highest gratineation the resolutions, addresses and reports of the New-England Anti-Slavery Society, recently made at the annual meeting and adjourned, meetings. The extracts from the Report on Immediate Emancipation are capital. Who? that has a head, and heart, but will receive work destrine? The Renort should be circuithat has a head, and heart, but will receive such doctrine? The Report should be circu-lated extensively. This year will no doubt be one of the greatest interest to our cause. It is astonishing that, with all our difficulties, we are gaining so many advocates: however, it is the simple force of truth—broad, uncomprothe simple force of truth—broad, uncompro-mising truth, that produces, under God, the conversion of men to duty. In this we have the advantage over our opposers, and if we are humble, and give God the glory from day to day, we shall soon see a host of good men engaged to put down slavery. [For the Liberator.]

PROGRESS OF TRUTH

PROGRESS OF TRUTH.

Mr. GARRISON—It is cheering to the friends
of emancipation to know, that many who have
heretofore supported the Colonization Society
from the best motives, are beginning to inquire into its true character and principles. quire into its true character and principles. Nothing is wanting but, the dissemination of light, to destroy the influence of this oppressive combination; and, therefore, whenever we find benevolent men disposed to examine the matter for themselves, we may rest assured that they will renounce their allegiance to the hand-mail of slavery, (for such is the Colonization Society,) and embrace the dectrines of the Abolitionists.

As an evidence that light is extended.

As an evidence that light is extending, on As an evidence that light is extending, on the important subjects of Slavery and Colonization, I take the liberty of sending you the following extract of a letter, which I have just received from a distinguished clergyman of my acquaintance. He is a man of true moral courage, and by his strict integrity and uncompromising adherence to principle, has secured the esteem and confidence of those who know him.

O. J.

ANOTHER VOICE FROM ENGLAND.

A LETTER FROM JAMES CROPPER TO THOMAS GLARKSON.

LIVERPOOF 10TH MONTH 2n. 1832.

It has caused me deep regret to see thy name amongst those of many long tried friends of bumanity as supporters of the American Colonization Society; though I am not surprised that many under the mask of a voluntary and prosperous settlement of free blacks on the coast of Africa—a measure in which every friend of humanity must rejoice—have been led that many under the mask of a voluntary and prosperous settlement of free blacks on the coast of Africa—a measure in which every friend of humanity must rejoice—have been led to support a scheme, the nature and effects of which are of a very different character.

In judging of this scheme, we ought never to lose sight of two facts with respect to the enalaxed Africans in the United States, in which the enormities of that free country a second, that in many of the States, the law afficient of the country as exceeded those of any other. The first is, that slaves are regularly bred to enally persecuting a first of the second, that in many of the States, the law afficient of the second, that in many of the States have the second that in many of the States, the law afficient of the second of the second that in many of the States, the law afficient of the second that in many of the States are stated to the second that in many of the States are stated to the second that in many of the second that in the second that in the second that it is a second to the second to the second to the second that it is a second to the second to th

win stall of us have been sauly deceived about the dechasing effects of alaveholding of the state of the stat

to pay the expenses of emigration to get rid of them, there must be an end of slavery. Every increase of humbers tends, whilst it is a proof of better treatment, to promote the mitigation and final extinction of slavery; and it must be admitted that the Americans evince this proof of good treatment.

The slaver in cause of humanity. It is estimated that the Americans vince this proof of good treatment.

The slaver in cause of humanity. It is estimated that they have increased since 1508, (the time of both our and their abolition of the slave trade,) from 130,000 to 2,010,000, and they have more than trebled the growth of cotton since the peace of 1814, and have geduced its price to one third of what it then was, though the Brazils, with all their slave trading, have only added pone fourth part to their growth of cotton in the same time. Hence it is plain, that if there has been any increase in the cotton cultivators of Brazils, few or no slaves can have been imported for its cultivation. May we not then say that the increase of the slave population of the United States has done more than all our enormous expenditure for the suppression of the African slave trade?

It cannot but be interesting to thee to know what would have been the effect of a similar increase in the English West Indian slaves. Had they increased in the same proportion as those of the United States (since the abolition of the slave trade) their numbers would have been the English West Indian slaves. Had they increased in the same proportion as those of the United States (since the abolition of the slave trade) their numbers would have been trading of the Brazils and Cuba and the French colonies have only added 115,000 tons anomally, whilst all the slave trading of the Brazils and Cuba and the French colonies have only added 115,000 tons to their growth. Such an increase of sugar would have greatly reduced its price, and consequently the price of slaves, and thereby have destroyed the slave trade for the growth of sugar, as it has long since ex

most manifest.

Let there no longer be any doubt which side is taken by the philanthropists of England. Let them declare their deep feeling of sympathy with those corely-persecuted and oppressed people; and such an example will be followed in the United States, where the friends of humanity will hasten to leave the ranks of the oppressors, and the cause of justice will again fourth.

May I particularly request thy attentive perusal of the following twenty pages, written by my friend Charles Stuart, one of the most devoted Christians I have ever known, and an unwestried advocate of the oppressed Africans.

I am, with great regard,
Thy sincere friend,
JAMES CROPPER.

[17] It is with feelings of the highest satisfaction that we insert the foregoing Letter from a great and good philanthropist to a kindred spirit who has been deceived by the fictions of the Agentic flot Colonization Society in England. A writer of a series of essays, in opposition to this Society, in Poulson's Dhily Advertiser, (understood to be a distinguished member of the Society, of Friends in Philadelphia,) introduces the Letter of James Cropper with the following remarks:

The name of Thomas Clarkson is so intimately associated with the great cause of African maneipation, that it must be familiar to almost every American who abhors slavery and the

The name of Thomas Clarkson is so intimately associated with the great cause of African emanejaction, that it must be familiar to almost every American who abhors slavery and the slave track.

I have a supervised of the slave track of the cause of the American Colonization Society—without, I presume, being aware of the real condition of the free people of color on this side the Atlantic.

On reading the flattering accounts from England, representing the success of the Colonization scheme, and deplaying the iberality of many excellent persons, I felt assured, that their humane efforts were thus illy directed, in consequence of misinformation.

'To a distinguished character who was travelling in this country, on a religious account, I imparted my views, which were founded on a long and intimate aquaintance with many of the free people of Color.

the free people of Color. Carleson, I had contempted withing to him, being desirons that the Philanthropist of England should receive our information. Happily for the cause of the oppressed, light is rising in England, and is directly information. Happily for lowered for awhile over this momentum subject. The following letter upouts for itself—the writer is a man of first rate standing and respectability, well known as a member of the religious society of Friends.'

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

The resuscitation of the Society, whos (T) The resuscitation of the Society, whose Constitution is given below, is a source of pleasure togus. It was formed in 1818, and consisted of between forty and fifty members; but death and other causes reduced it very low. During its active existence, it was evidently of great advantage to many, if not all, of its members. With our whole heart, we now hid it God-speed. Its objects are highly companied by the companied of the

CONSTITUTION

commendable.
CONSTITUTION
OF THE
CONSTITUTION

ber of this Society by conforming to this Constitution, and paying in fifty two cents per year.

ART. VII.—This Society is formed for the benefit of the sick and destitute of those members belonging to this Society.

ART. VIII.—If any member and after person the second paying to the society.

ART. VIII.—If any member and after person decoust continue manifest the second paying the second

Here is another praiseworthy associa-tion. It has done us the honor to adopt our name; and in the preamble to its Constitu-tion, alludes to us in terms which we should suppress, were they not embodied in that in-strument. Can we but wish them success?

—The numerous societies Which now exist among the people of color, in various places, for their intellectual and moral improvement, are cheering evidences of their appreciation of virtue and knowledge, and, if properly sus-tained, cannot fail to remove many of the pre-judices which prevail against them.

GARRISON SOCIETY

GARRISON SOCIETY.

Feeling a deep sense of our accountability to talents committed to us, and being fully persuated and the sense of the talents committed to us, and being fully persuated and the sense of the talents committed to us, and being fully persuated to the sense of th

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I. The officers of this Society shall consist of a President, Vice-President Secretary, Treasurer, and a Committee, who shall be elected annually.

ART. II. No officer shall be elected without a majority of all the varies.

Salat to elected amounty.

ART. II. No officer shall be elected withaverage of the state of th

every quarterly meeting, and report the state of the funds.

every quarterly meeting, and report the state of the funds.

Arr. vii. As in every undertaking, it is four duty to implore the assistance of our hearward with the state of th

ociety. Roston, Jan. 23, 1833.

SLAVERY RECORD.

SALE OF HUMAN BEINGS!

SALE OF HUMAN BEINOS!

Agreeable to an order of the Honorable the Inferior Court of Pick County sitting for Ordinary purposes, will be sold on the first Tuesday, NEGRO GRIL, belonging to the estate of David W. Story deceased, sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Home and the testing the sold at the late residence of Weinbedgy the Modern County of the C

quantity of combonder, recombined tools, &c.

What will be reader asy, when we inform him that the foregoing advertisements are taken from a professedly religious paper in America? Such is the fact. They appeared originally in the Georgia Christian (i) Repertory, a paper which, in these days of light and knowledge, defends the system of slavery. If we were to pronounce the buyers and sellers of human beings to be thieves and kinappers, and declare those editors who advertise for them to be abeliars in the crime, there are not a territy. And yet these same individuals would use language equally severe in relation to those who sell ardent spirit, or who in any way promote the traffic! But we hold to calling men as well as things by their right names. A man is quite as much of a thing, in our estimation,

A MOST DISGRACEFUL BUSINESS.

We mean the slave trade which is carried on between Maryland, Virginia, and Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. We are happy to say, that little of the buying or the selling takes place in East Tennessee; but are sorry to observe, that such an outrage on humanity is permitted to pass unnoticed by our laws. The route of the negro trader when he travels by land passes through East Tennessee. Men of great capital, say 50, or 100,000 dollars, are engaged in this inhuman traffic, and carry it on as the regular business of their lives. They have private jails in Baltimore, Washington, M5rfolk, and near Fredericksburg, Va.—Here they incarecrate their victims, till they have collected a sufficient number to form a drove. The men are then chained on each side of a long chain by one arm two and two, till there are 20, and even 70 to one chain. From this charter of the control of the contr A MOST DISGRACEFILL RUSINESS who are torn from their relations and fentioren, to foot it from the shores of the Chesspeake to foot it from the shores of the Chesspeake to foot it from the shores of the Chesspeake carryalls and wagons generally see camber of carryals and wagons generally see complete of with pistols advance in front or bring up the rear. A drove of 240 lately passed through East Tennessee. They shal a great deal of sickness, and one was buried in Knox. co.; the next night they interred one in Roan Co.; and the next night we heard they buried two on Cumberland Mountain. These monstors are objects of general detestation, and no gentleman would feel himself at liberty to keep company with them: yet it is strange that they are tolerated. Louisana has lately passed a very tolerated. Louisana has lately passed to the policy of Mayland and Virginia in might have been considered to the western states will follow the deal of the country, and a vicious degraded, and miserable population is received in exchange. Ch. Observer.

Frightful Prevolence of the Stave Trade.

receivel in exchange—Ct. Observer.

Frightful Prevalence of the Stare Trade—
In Sierra Leone, in Liberia, and all along the coast of Western Africa, especially from Cape St. Paul to Cape Lopez, the traffic in human beings is frightfully prevalent. If this be the collowing account furnished by his the following account furnished by his the following account furnished by his other content of the content of the

ings across the Atlantic. The Brisk, Capital Butterfield, recently chased the Black Nipha fifty-six hours, and for far capital bear with a chance of success, but ultimately as got away from the Brisk, and there is no she did so by throwing some of he result overboard in order to lighten her.

Boston,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1832.

By a Presbyterian Clergyman.
[For the Liberator,] TO MR. DANFORTH.

TO MR. DANFORTH,
A GENT FOR THE SLAYE-BAUGH.
A citizen with a little 'smail said load,
who wishes to help those who are 'sagrag
und down dexery', offers to meet you ingo
debate in Boston, and maintain aguing the
negative, the truth of this proposition—'be
ERY LIVING AMERICAN SLAVEHOLDE IN
KIDNAFPER!'
The Editor of the 1.1. The Editor of the Liberator is authori

make the necessary arrangements, so that may exhibit all your 'blood and brain' may exhibit all your 'blood and brans's 'tugging' to prop up Slavery.

ONE WHO HAS RIGHTS.

[For the Liberator.]

At a meeting of the inhabitust of South Parish in Reading, for the Abdoss Slavory, a Committee of five was close a committee of five was close a committee of the was close a committee of the co

Mr. Garrison proposes to visit Realy on Saturday next, for the purpose of discuss the merits of the Colonization Society.

The Editor of the Liberator ene to deliver an address on African Colonizan at the Lyceum Hall, in Salem, on Mach evening next.

A BRIEF CRITICISM,

(F The 'Agent for the Slave Driver' as another attempt, on Sabbath evening int, the Old South Church, to prop up 'the him the Old South Church, to prop up 'the immaid of starery,' which so many are to pull down. An appointment to delier address at Watertown, on the same emis prevented us from hearing him; but high kindly sent us a few notes, pencilled o'm the occasion. In perusing them,—so tod are they with contradiction and folly—even been forcibly reminded of a stery retailed disciple of Munchauseny which, butden many of our readers have seen. 'On six summer day,' and he, 'sal twa watering the woods, I surprised a noble dee: Of went over the fields, like an arrow, sall lowed in close pursuit. After a shot fa went over the facts, lace an arrow, as re-lowed in close pursuit. After a short da without any dogs, I came up with him, a made him my captive.' 'How!' exclined companions, 'you outran the deer!'--!fer to mention,' said he, 'that the snow was companions, 'you cutran the deer!'-life
to mention,' said he, 'that the sow sur
deep—it was incrusted firmly enough to
me, but the deer went through sterry to
and was soon exhausted—that was the
I caught him so easily.' What! sows
lovely summer day! 'Really, retainreplied the convicted fabulist, clapspayshe
to his forchead, and assuming a mediane.'
'I believe I have got parts of tes steirs
founded together.'

So it seems to have been with Mr. ludparts of stories were mingled by heis
most incoherent manner. It has been
observed, that curror is fated to me mels
hence this priest of oppression got limite
a labyrinth, now treading for a monster
soild earth, and then tumbling into spe—now emerging to the light, and spirping in thick darkness.

Wherever he has lectured, the gots
testify that he has strenuously endiane
make them think trell of slavery—to
the statements of aboltionists, repectaddeprivations and sufferings of the slave
to represent these miscrable being it of
most envisible situation! And this is
England! by an individual assuming he
gopol minister!

His representations of the slave spen
gross fictions. Its victims have been
made and are less protected by lay, that sigh
gropel minister!

His representation of the slave spen
gross fictions. Its victims have been
made the support of the first man
have been proved to the slave spen
gross fictions, the policy of the slave
gross fictions of the slave spen
gross fictions, the policy of the slave
gross fictions, the policy of the slave
gross fictions of the slave spen
gross fictio

people of the face of the earth. Telas completely in the power of their numbe whipped, starved, polluted, sold, and
dered, as is the ox in that of the bashe.
THIS MR, DANFORTH KENNESSE, the
would fain have it appear that they are
treated, eightly tasked, and happy; is
scandal on religion to permit such a
to occupy the sacred desk; it is a quantto occupy the sacred desk; it is a quantsuffer their good eense and philanthery
insulted in this manner; it is a mank or
ignorance or hardened stupplift, on the
ignorance or hardened stupplift, on the institted in this manner; it is a mark of ignorance or hardened stupidity, on the in thus giving countenance to one striving to metamorphose a most hidesubloody system.

'New-England'—said he, on Sabbuh

ning—cannot know the joy of that day is shall bring emancipation to the south, is so far are the slaveholders from desire, abolition of slavery, nothing is left under

them to perp of them would ives, as partin equivalent. equivalent.
Again, he sa
were it not for
aws? who, bt
hemselves by
and then hypo
not freedom oi
are a very fee
beir duty by i
hey are withe
which leads th
heir fellow cr
ommands it, v
Sabbath, and i
the same bo

Sabbath, and I fithe same bo Why do they ! he laws? W Legislature, capon the right elief? Echo Again: Ho Danforth commade, and whi African Repos ndividuals ret umanity, and teience, make them! First, emancipation-genuine philar hws, the mas freedom upon the nevolent solel

because free privilege but to ious and miser Appendix Se logic. Parts
Again: By the slaveholde nuieted in rela quieted in relating human be edly not by the its publication on the contrar R is no Aboyet, (F argument horror thany slave. Remancipation, any slave. Remancipation, [vide African the credit, the faithfully expendent of the control of t

held up in the chimerical. God, and mus God, and must and will successible at that he labore infallible? Is trapped by it transform his Speaking of extreme which will do—the m Now here, we is no neutral g—liberty and The slavehold try if guilty. The slavehold ty: if guilty, t guilty, why al are either mer they cannot be to take it aw Whoever hear horses from on should rise ag There is no There is no What is the 1 and total absti And what is it lition? A g MODERATE OF Colonization S

we believe this
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art neither co
cold or hot. S
warm, and nei
THEE OUT OF
Enough for We are ind the Methodist view, for Janu purporting to
African Colon
it is written, o
following exp

'And yet we
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them to perpetuate it. Nineteen-twentieths of them would as soon think of destroying their them, sparting with their slaves without an sourablet. And this, also, Mr. Danforth

ptain Nym-hours y she doubt laves

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Again, he said—'Masters would emancipate sere it not for the laws.' But who make the sars? who, but the masters? They shackle demselves by their own impious enactments, desselves by their own impious enactments, and then hypocritically pretiend that they have safteeden of action. We know that there are set fire who are kept from performing their duty by the rigidness of the laws—but her with the same principle with leads them to remainithe proprietors of their fellow creatures, because the Legislature state that the commend it, would induce them to violate the commands it, would induce them to violate the Sabbath, and nullify the ten commandments, if the same body should require it. Why not? Why do they not endeavor to get a repeal of the laws? Where are there petitions to the the laws? Where are there petitions to the Legislaure, complaining of an infringement upon the rights of conscience, and praying for relief? Echo answers—Where?

Agin: How does this statement of Mr.

Residencement with others with:

Again: now does this state that the has panforth compare with others which he has made, and which have, been reiterated in the African Repository?—namely, that these same beideals retain their slaves from motives of initionals retain their slaves from motives of humanity, and because they cannot, in concent, make them miserable by manumitting them First, it is the laws which prevent emacipation—exat, it is rout the laws, but genine philanthropy! Were it not for the laws, but makers would inflict the curse of freedom upon their slaves! hence they are benevolent solely from compulsion! Were the product solely from compulsion! Were the laws abrogated, they would not liberate them, because 'freedom would confer on them no prinlege but the privilege of being more victors and miserable than slaves can be "-[vide Appendix Seventh Annual [Report.] Fine logic. Parts of two storiets, Mr. Danforth! Again By whom have the [consciences of the shareholders been pricked, so as to be distincted in shelling to the similar between the consciences of the shareholders been pricked, so as to be distincted in shelling to the similar beautiful shelling to the similar to the simila

grant metation to the sinfulness of retaining huma beings in bondage? Most assurelly not byte Colonization Society. In all
is publications, there is no impeachment, but,
on the contarys justification of their conduct.
'It is a Molition Society; it addresses, as
yel, [Targinents to no master, and disavows
with borge the idea of offering temptations to
any slave. It denies the design of attempting
snanopation, either raturitat, or general—
jule African Repository, vol. iii. p. 197.] All
the credit, then, belongs to abblithonists, who
faithfully expose the criminality and inexcusableness of making merchandize
of the bodies
and souls of mas. ated in relation to the sinfulness of retain

and souls of men.

'At its origin, the Colonization Society was held up in the face of the Rev. Mr. Finley as held up in the face of the Rev Mr. Finley as chimerical. This scheme, he replied, is of God, and waif succeed "—ergo it reas of God, and waif succeed. Is that the logic? Is it not possible that Mr. Finley was mistaken—that he labored under a delusion? Was he infallible? Is it rare for good inen to be entrapped by the devices of Skian, who can 'masform himself into an angel of light?' Speaking of emancipation, Mr. D. said, 'no triens which has reference to this subject will be—the middle course is the londy sufpone.' Now here, we say, is a fatal hereay. There is no neutral ground between right and wrong—liberty and oppression—truth and error.

—liberty and oppression—truth and error.
The slaveholders are either guilty or not guilty: if guilty, they are without excuse—if not guilty, why allude to them at all? The slaves are either men or they are property: if men, they cannot be chattels—if property, why seek to take it away, and remove it to Africa? Whoever heard of a scheme to remove all the ses from one continent to another, lest they bees from one continent to another, lest they should rise against their unfortunate owners? There is no middle road in his business. What is the medium between intemperance and tytal abstince? Moderate distributions of the state of the sta Oscillation Society takes a middle pain overeen right and wrong, that we oppose it: and we believe that this is the light in which Jeboah regards it—I know thy weight, that thou sert neither cold one hot: I would thou were sold onto. So then, because thou are taken arm, and neither cold nor hot, I will spur TREE OUT OF MY MOUTH.'
Enough for the present number.

A REVIEWER!

A REVIEWER!

We are indebted to a friend for a copy of the Methodist Magazine and Quarterly Review, for January, 1833, in which is a paper proporting to be dog. Review of Thoughts on African Colonization.\(^{1}\) Of the temper in which is a view of the colonization of the temper in which is the colonization of the temper in which is the colonization of the temper in which is the colonization of the temper in the following extraording.\(^{1}\) ollowing expressions :

And yet we fearlessly proclaim ourselves the ad seates of the American Colonization Society, not inhateding the censorious, vulgar, and abusive epi set, employed by Mr. Garrison, in this bitter tirad paint many of the noblest and most benevolent me

is mechanical execution.'
imself compares to Wilberforce, Pitt, For
Paul, and even to Jesus Christ, [1] and de
tin this 'momentous investigation' be he
at 'knowledge which cannot jern'. Such an
and projently must shock every reader of th

A publication essentially slanderous in all its

parts. (2)

'The author writes as though graded by a feeling of malevolence and recenge, which is unterly uncocountable, when the mild and pacific character of this relation scheme is considered; but which probably arises to being attributed by the procession being attributed by thinkelf and forced persecutions being attributed by thinkelf and forced persecutions being attributed extra providence and the procession of the providence and the proposition of configuration of principle and mortification supposition of configuration of principle and mortification supposition of configuration to his intelligence, nor even to his integritude.

thy or its prominent patrons (3) and which suppositions of obliquing of principle and mothidity of feeling is not obliquing of principle and mothidity of feeling is not obliquing of principle and mothidity of feeling is not obligated in the comment of which their authors said, from the meaning distinctly of the distinct of the comment of which their authors said, from the meaning distinctly observable in the documents from which they have been said in the documents from which they have been said to show Mr. Garrino of the castrost from the Society of the Castrost from the Castrost fro

pic,

It is a monster of such hideous mein,
That to be hated, needs but to be seen.'

We have thus devoted a much larger space to this ischierous production than we designed.'

These gross inisrepresentations, Billings-gate epithets, and scandalous fictions, consti-tute the Review (!) of our 'Thoughts,' which tute the Review (!) of our 'Thoucurs,' which is inserted in a religious periodical, edited by a Methodist D. D., and commended in the Christian Advocate and Journal!—It has, we understand, been printed in the form of a tract, for gratuitous distribution! The whole article justifies us in declaring of its author, either that 'he is a liur, and the truth is not in him,' or a malignant, audacious ignoramus, whose or a malignant, audacious ignoramus, whose understanding is too obtuse to comprehend the truth, and whose spirit is as bitter as his

which of the two charges is more properly applicable to him, we find no difficulty in deciding, as we have been made acquainted with the name of the author—an ambitious, med-dlesome, domineering individual, who has con-trived to gain some little notoricty in the trived to gain some little notoriety in the Temperance cause by his essays, &c.—formerly of B.——, but now a resident in the city of New-York. During our residence in B. we heard much to his discredit, and nothing in his favor. A respectable and truly pious colored friend, in reference to him and his project, writes as follows: review, writes as follows:-

I will give you a short history of this mighty man.

I will give you a short history of this mighty man.

I will give you a short history of this mighty man.

It is a local uprocher in the Methodist Episcopail can be a shorter, as well as myself. There work, he was a caloriter, as well as myself. There work, he was a caloriter, as well as myself. There work and the conformed in the city by the extorers, to meet once a month to relate the success and prospect of their and admittance. The vote having been carried that the conformed conformed in the conformed conformed the conformed conformed

We have other charges, of a more heinous description, which we could bring against this 'painted hypocrite,' but at present we forbear. The extract from the letter of our friend is given to show the despicable feelings of the reviewer towards those whose skins are 'not colored as his own.'

Recognizing him, then, as the author of the

Recognizing him, then, as the author of the Review, we exonerate him from the charge of ignorance, and allege that he has grossly and wilfully perverted our sentiments. Certainly, if his monstrous fabrications affected non but ourselves, we should not stoop to notice him; but they are forged to injure also the igreat and benevolent, and what is destined to become the all-conquering cause, which we are humbly advocating, and to prop up a superjacturature which is the masterpiece of Beelzebub—namely, the American Colonization Society. The medium, too, through which he circulates his slander among a wast religious denomination, entitles him to notice, and calls for his public chastisement.

for his public chastisement.

He commences his viperous tirade in the following strain of cant:-

While we have ever felt and expressed our horror and repugnance at the enormities of the slave trade, and deplored the evils entailed upon our beloved country by the extent, increase, and mischiefs of the slave population,' &c.

population, &c.

'The evils entailed'! Vile refuge!—a cobweb covering to hide the cloven foot of the devil, and the purulent abominations of his christian followers! Robberry, and murder, and adultery, and oppression, 'entailed'! Ex-

(1) A flagrant violation of the truth. (2) Ditto. (3) Ditto. (4) Ditto. (5) Ditto. (6) Ditto. (7) Ditto

cellont nonsense — a capital nostrum to quiet the consciences of southern kidnappers!—and a most suitable quack to manufacture and administer it! Let this apologist for the plunderers and proceedings of the stars population. The present race of American negro thieves give themselves up to unrestrained licentiousness, and all uncleanness of the fiesh, with their violated victims, and are thus multiplying a mongrel race to a shameful extent—to a frightful increase. The propensity of the proceedings of the colored people to color, and also the African Repository, the official organ of the Colonizations, their violated victims, and are thus multiplying a mongrel race to a shameful extent—to a frightful increase. The propensity of the processing the process of the field of the processing the processing of the colored people to color, and also the African Repository, the official organ of the Colonization Society—as their violated victims, and are thus multiply ing a mongrel race to a shameful extent—to a frightful increase. The propensity of the processing the pr ness, and all uncleanness of the fiesh, with their violated victims, and are thus multiplying a mongrel race to a shameful 'extent' to a frightful 'increase.' The proponanty to amalgamate was, doubtless, 'entatied' upon them—poor unfortunate adulteres! But for this 'increase' they are fairly accountable, and not their lustful progenitors. And as for the 'mischiefs of the slave population,' these same wretches, who 'neither fear God nor regard black men,' are wholly accountable.—They obstinately refuse to liberate their captrice; every day they are seizing new-born babes, and dooming then to a life of servitude, to gratify their lust, pride, indelence and avarice; every day they are basely stealing the fruits of their slaves' industry, and giving in return kicks, cuffs, lacerations of the body threats and cursessand a palty measure of corn and occasionally a few rotten herrings, in their legislation over their victims, they grow more and more tyrannous, gloving in their shame and each witheries, shawing in the contractions of the property of their shame and each witheries, and copying in grow more and more tyrannous, glorying in their shame, and most audaciously setting at defiance the laws and requirements of Jeho-vah. They take 'the life of the soul,' by special vah. They take 'the life of the soul,' by special enactment; they abrogate the Christian Sabbath; they license concubinage, incest and adultery; they trade in the bodies and souls of human beings; they rupture all ties of relationship, and embitter all the endearments of life; they withhold the Bible from two millions of their fellow immortals, and impiously forbid their instruction under severe penalties to the teacher and the taught. O, the long, black catalogue of crimes and horrors! who can recite it to the end? Truly, they are of their recite it to the end? Truly, they are of their recite it to the end? Truly, they are of their father, the Devil, and his works they perform with as much alacrity, zeal and unanimity, as did ever the inhabitants of Sudom and Gomorrah.

(To be concluded.)

SALEM, Feb. 7, 1833. Mr. EDITOR—Permit me, through the medium of your paper, to make a few remarks. Wishing to save misrepresentations and conjectures, and having things misconstrued, and to answer a questien that has repeatedly been asked,—'Who sent to Boston for Mr Buffum to insult Mr Danforth?' I, as the writer of this article, will answer for the sin thus committed. It was not my intention to insult Mr Danforth, or the Rev. Gentleman who, I understood, invited him: for I hold the latter derstood, invited him: for I hold the latter derstood, invited him; for I hold the latter gentleman, and all the clergy of Salem, in high estimation, and would assure them, for the credit of the town, that I would be the lage to offer an insult to a stranger. I cannot boast of its being my native town; but I can say, it is my beloved home—and I can say, from long experience, that the inhabitants of Salem are too high minded and honorable to

suffer any thing of the kind with impunity.

I will now relate the circumstances relative
to Mr Buffum's visit to Salem. One of the
Committee of the Union Bethel Church, after
the afternoon service, stated to me that Mr Danforth was to deliver an address in the Union Bethel Church, on the Monday evening following, exclusively to the colored people. He said that the colored people thought Mr Danforth ought not to have the house; that he was an agent of the Colonization Society, and his addresses were injurious to them. I asked him who gave the invitation? He said Mr Babcock. I replied that it would not anarr Baccock. Tepied that it would not an-swer for us to deny him the house, if Mr B. or any other clergyman of Salem invited him, as it would be tolerating that which we had already disapproved. He stated that applica-tion had been made for Meeting Houses when Messrs Garrison and Buffum had delivered their addresses here; and they were refused. I then said to him, (being one of the Gommittee myself,) that Mr Danforth should have the house, and I will write to Mr Buffum or Mr Garrison, and invite one of them to come in behalf of the colored people and attend the meeting. I thought it a favorable opportunity for the people of Salem to find out that there are two sides to the story. I repeat, that Messrs Garrison and Buffum had delivered there are two sides to des story. I repeat, that I know, from long experience, that the Salem people are high-minded, well disposed and friendly to the colored people; and all they want to know is the right side of the question. When I say, right side of the question. tion. When I say, right side of the question, I mean to say that they wish to know which is most for the interest of the people of color, to lend their aid to the Colonization Society, to the friends of immediate abolition—Say immediate abolition—for I am convinced we must plead for that alone it fartly, because the first object of the Colonization Society is to get rid of the free colored population—secondly, it slanders and persecutes them, and it aims to remove them, that the chains of the slave may be rivotted more securely. These are the reasons why the people of color should keep a watchful eye on it, and hold the doctrines, which the agents of the Colonization Society promulgate, in utter abhorrence.

I do not pin my faith upon Mr Buffum or

rmes, which we agent on the committee of Society promilgate, in ulter abhorrence.

I do not pin my faith upon My Buffum of Mr Garrison; and I am statisfied that the people of Salem will not—for they have too keen an eye b, discern, and bearst disposed to that which is most for our interests. I have con-

FRIEND GARRISON:

Farring Garasson: What pity it is that those whose cause cannot be sustained by truth, should not honestly give it up as untenable; for every attempt to prop a tottering cause by falsehood, only sinks its abettors deeper in their own mire, and exposes their want of a good foundation to stand

I am informed, by a letter from a friend I am informed, by a letter from a friend, that the enemies of our cause have circulated a report that when I was last in Salem, I spoke against the character of the 'Clarkson Society of Salem.' It is sufficient to say, in reply, that if neither my gullantry nor my love of truth would have restrained me from speaking evil of a society of Ladies, I could not have made the remarks attributed to me respecting the Society in question, as I had no knowledge of the existence of such a Society, never having heard of it until the reception of the letter, informing me that I am accused of the letter, informing me that I am acci-having slandered it.

I now understand that the Society is

having standered it.

I now understand that the Society is one of
the first respectability, composed of the most
influential part of 'Heaven's last, best gift to

man. One other slanderous report, I am also informed, has been circulated, charging me with having used profune language during the lecture of the Agent of the Colonization Society in the Union Bethel Church in Salem!! To those who have known me through life, it is unnecessary to say that I have never used such language; but to others who have heard the report, I do say that it is a base falsehood, and such as might be expected from those who are opposed to the cause of justice and humanity, and who spend their breath in reviling those who plead the cause of the oppressed.

Let those who can bring no argument in apport of their own cause, be suspected, then they attempt to revile the characters of

those who are opposed to them.

ARNOLD BUFFUM.

Boston, 2 mo. 13, 1833.

Boston, 2 no. 18, 1838.

[IJ7-Calumines against ourselves, as well as against our esteemed coadjutor, are swarming as thickly at files in a summer day. Every day there is a negeneration born. Our language, our sentiments, our purposes—all are basely misrepresented. Well—Time is the great vindicator.]—ED. Lin.

OF A press of matter excludes from ou columns some remarks upon the proceedings of the Massachusetts Colonization Society at

its annual meeting, last week.

We stated, in our last number, that the we stated, in our last numer, that the Rev. Mr. Stow asserted in his speech that those who opposed the Colonization Society, opposed Christianity—i. e. in that particular. We did not mean to convey the impression that he ranked abolitionists among the friends of infidelity. Our assertion is as explicit as his own—whoever supports the Colonization Society is, 'so far,' the enemy of Christianity. The accomplished editor of the Daily Advocate has published pretty full reports of all the

care has published pretty full reports of all the speeches, except that of the Rev. Mr. Stow, which he could not distinctly hear. We should have been pleased to see the speeches deliv-ered at the annual meeting of the New-Eng-land Anti-Slavery Society reported in columns—speeches, which, in point of ability, will compare well with those above alluded to will compare well with those above alluded to—and as to sound logic, genuine philanthropy, and moral courage, are immensely superior.

Let them be compared together, as reported in the Advocate and Liberator.

in the Advocate and Liberator.

LEGISATIVE. A Mesage was received from His Excellency the Governor, accompanied with a memorial, signed by William Solitivas, George Read, neatly requesting the interposition of the Legislature in suppressing the sleep of the Prickets. The memorial has been drawn forth by the late melancholy cameral to the sleep of the proper size of the sleep of the property of the sleep o

ine have of Lottery Tickets.

[T] Many thanks to the Secretary of the Female Anti-Slavery Society in Providence, for some valuable communications which shall appear hereafter.

'Aunt Margery's Talk with the Young Folks—Fifth Evening '—next week. Our obligations to the grided eathers are more than we can express.

[T' A wen't to the Verment Chronicle soon.

NEW DAILY PAPER. J. Ford & Co. of this city, have issued a specimen number of a new daily paper, under the title of the Boston Merchattle of the Boston Merchattle Journal. Its distinguishing feature is, it high mord character. It will 'advocate openly the cause of temperance, and every other benevolent enterprise '--'discourage all such public' or private practices and amusements as are injurious to public or individual character'--'declare a peace between the laborer and the capitalist, the mechanic and his employer, and strive only to make them feel and act like equals and brethern ---and 'furnish good men, of all opinions, an opportunity of appealing through a common medium to the public.' If is as large, as the Transcript, and will be afforded at the same price—\$4 per annum. Such a paper has long been needed in this city; and the ecope of this is sufficiently forad and liberal. We wish it complete success. New Daily Paper. J. Ford & Co. of this vish it complete success.

The first number of a very neatly printed and well selected paper, called the WEEKLY PALLADIUM,' is on our table. It WEEKLY PALLADIUM, is on our table. It is published in Newburyport, by Hiram Tozer, and is to be devoted to the interests of literature, agriculture, commerce, and to public occurrences. Price \$1,75 per annum, if paid within six months—\$2,00 if payment be delayed till after that time. It is to be issued very Thursday.

The warlike flourish annexed, is from the Charleston Post, of the 1st inst.

The varlike flourish annexed, is from the Charleston Post, of the lat inst.

Federal Aggressions commenced.—We learn that in pursuance of the orders of the Dictator at Washington, the British ship Roger Stewart, Capt. Kerr, from Greenock, and the Spanish brig Hermoso, Habenero, from Havana, have been brought too in the Roads by the U. Sixt act of the General Government is the followed up, must bring it in collision with us. It has been done at the very moment too, that a disposition has been manifested on the part of our people, to forbear until the end of the present session of Congress, under the hope, but scarcely with the expectation, that such relief would be granted to us as would at once settle all our differences. The course thus determination, that the controversy shall not end without a conflict.

The reported death of Henry Eckford, Esq. is cop-tradicted by letters received by his family, dated two days later than those received via Boston, from which the report originated.

the report ongusted.

List of Letters received at the office of the Libcrator, since our last paper was usued.

Ambross Kingman, Reading, Mass.; (2)
Enoch Peabody, do.; James W. Duffin, Le
Roy, N. Y.; George Hogarth, Brooklyn, Le
Roy, N. Y.; George Hogarth, Brooklyn, Le
Benson, Providence, R. I.; H. H. Snelling,
Detroit, Mich. Ter.; C. L. Kennond, Salem,
Mass.; h. Lundy, W. Chester, Pa.; Joseph
Cashop, Tourist Canada, Canada

THE ABOLITIONIST.

THE ABOLITIONIST
No. II. Vol. I.—For Ferrarat.

THIS DAY published, The Abolitionist, or Record of the New-England Anti-Slavery Society. Entres by a Commerce.

CONTENTS.—Afinual Meeting of the New-England Anti-Slavery Society—Extracts from the Annual Report—Cultivation of Sugar by Free Labor—Safety of Immediate Emancipation—Meeting of Colored People in N. Y.—Porf. Beriah Green's Letter—Constitution of the New-England Anti-Slavery Society—Slavery in the British Colonies—Census of the Slave States.

Poetry—Letter from an Infant Slave to the

Poetry.—Letter from an Infant Slave to the Child of its Mistress—The Sugar-Plums.

FREE LABOR DRY GOODS STORE.

BYDIA WHIPPE

—ALSO—
India Book, Mull and Nanscok Muslins,
Bengals; Scersuckers; Flannels; Worsted,
Irish Linens, &c. with a variety of other articles. Philadelphia, 1245 mo. 1832.

LECTURES ON GRAMMAR.

LECTURES ON GRAMMAR.

THE Board of Associates of the New-York
Pfilomathean Society respectfully announce that they have engaged Professor
Cleaveland to deliver a Course of Lectures on
Grammar, at their room, No. 161, Duane-street.
Tickets of admission for sale, and further particulars made known by inquiring of JAMES
particulars made in the particular made in the part

hamber-street.

By order of the Board,
P. A. BELLI, Chairman.
THOMAS JENNINGS, Jr. Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1833.

BOARDING HOUSE.

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF GENTEEL PER SONS OF COLOR. (At the corner of Leonard and Church streets, NEW-YORK.)

MEW YORK.)

THE Proprietor of the above House feturis in sincere thanks to his friends and the public for their liberal patronase, during the past assesso, and solicits a continuace of their favors; he assures them that no pains shall appared to render satisfaction to the most fastidious.

JOHN RICH.

New-York, Feb. 12th, 1833.

LITERARY.

[For the Liberator.]

THE AFRICAN GIRL.

Bright is the day and the sun is high,—
And I should love the gleam,
And I should love the gleam,
But my toneue is parched and my lips are dry
But my toneue is parched and my lips are dry
But his sultry becan:
For here are a sun and the sultry becan it.

And if they did—they were not made
For Afric's sable daughter.

Livered it once—when every thought
Was as its ray in brightness,
Was as its ray in brightness,
Was as its ray in brightness frought,
And every step was lightness frought,
And every step was lightness
Then often when the sun was warm,
Veiled from the heat, I Veille
And watch beneath the spreading palm,
His progress through the sky.

Or we would go,—a virgin band,
Our scorched feet to laye,
And wander on the golden sand
Beside the limpid wave;
And we would twine the junay dance
In evening's placid hours,
While passing Time would gaily glance
At these dear, native bewers.

E'en Age itself would pause awhile
To view our merry play,
And off the loved, parental smile
Would chaos our cares way —
Ol Faber! Mother! at these names
How my heart trembles still

For though 'it is broken, still it claims
Affection's gentle thrill.

Past are these seenes—yed on my mind
A trace them nemory leaves, * [For the Liberator,] THE AFRICAN GIRL.

Affection's genile thrill.

Past are these scenes, yet on my mind
A trace them memory leave,

That the common thrill,

The state of the wind thrill,

The state of the wind thrill,

Sheds on the fault failing year

A withering glory round.

The sin scend down a burning flood

Upon these shadeless plains,

If feel the hot and scorched flood

Roshing in all my veins—

I see my mother's beckoning hand,

She chides my longer stay,

And calls me from this cruel land

To blissful howers away.

10 outside bowers away.

'I come—I come '—her eye grew bright
She stalk upon the sod,
And her unchained spirit took its flight
To her Maker and her God!
To her Maker and her God!
Foor wretch!—her moulders in the dust,
Far from her native land,
But when both meet before the Just,
Where shall her murderers stand? THE ARCTIC LOVER TO HIS MISTRESS

Gone is the long, long winter night,
Look, my beloved one;
How glorious, through his depths of light,
Rolls the majestic sun!
The willows, waked from winter's death,
Give out a fragrance like thy breath—
The summer is begun!

Any, 'is the long bright summer day,—
Hark to that mighty crash!
He loosened ice-bridge breaks away—
The smitten waters flash—
Seaward the glittering mountain rides,
While down its green translucent sides
The foamy torrents dash.

The foamy torrents dash.

See, love, my boat is moored for thee,
By ocean's weedy floor—
The petrel does not skim the sda
More swillly than my oar—
We'll go where, on the rocky ales,
Her eggs the screaming scanfowl piles
Bende the pebbly shore.

Bende the pebbly shore, or, the the wheet he people blows, With wind-shower lead and fig. While I, upon his list of moves. Seek and dely the hear; Berree though he be, and huge of frame, This arm his savage strength shall tame, And drag him from his lair. When crimson sky and flamy ejoid Bespeak the summer filed, And snows that mell no more, quatroud The vallies white and dead, I'll build of ice thy winter homed, With glistening walls and heed blome, And shoot with skins bespread.

And floor with skins respired.
The white fox by thy couch shall play;
And, from the frozen skies,
The meteors of a mimic day
Shall flash upon thine eyes.
And I—for such thy vow—meanwhile,
Shall hear thy woice and see thy smile,
Till that long midnight flics.

And the tong medicate lies. Bays

VaNITY OF LIPE.

Thon may'et sit in the green bower of life, Singing gay as the lark,
But time is bringing on the-dark hour of strife,
And joy's lastlasher-spark
Is burning fast away,
Leaving but ables and clay!
Thom may'et boast of clegance, wenth, and store
Palaces and domains;
And to thousands ten, thou may'st add ten more;
Health and life are fying.
Nor can wealth save the dying.

Thou may'st live campfured on beauty's line. ror can wealth save the dying.
Thou may'st live enraptured on beauty's lips,
Traneed in am'rous bliss;
But though the balmy redolence thou sipp'st,
That distils from a kiss,
Know Death is even with you,
And participates it too! That distils from a now,
Know Death is even with you,
And participates it too!
Thon may's teatl in vigor, spirits, het
Unconscious of decay—
But insidence says the steath,
But insidence discuss says steath,
But insidence discuss says steath,
The waste of the steath of the steath
Weakbeats, remore, and pains.
Thon may'st whirl in discipation's rou
Inchriate with joy;
Duacing merrily to every tuneful sour
In widest revely;
But Death, with hollow treat,
Lowly shall hay the heal!
Thou may'nt beast the statemenn, or s
Throad of financorally smirroral fram
Learning and aris shall disc—

ad of immortality— olved shall be this universal fram-ming and arts shall die— globe shall perish like a dream, ess merge life's sunny beam

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

MISCRILA N BOUS.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Washingtons, Jan. 22.

The animal meeting of the Colonization Society was holden last evening in the Hall of the Colonization of Representatives. It is alligence, the Ishing, the beauty the rank and monsense of the city—and as the candles glittered lives and there from the member' desk, like stars in the distance, and as the broad chandelier suspended from the dome flamed with its rays of light, one was indeed reminded of the fairy castles in Orlands Pairosom. Mr. Mercer, of Va. took the clair. The Ren, Mr. Itamente of N. C. as Methodist and Chandelier servers of the Colonization Society, and informing the assembly, that the grand assembly of the ministers of his church from Maine to Louisiana, had passed a resolution unanimously approbating the purposes of the Colonizationists. Mr. Corwin of Ohio next informed us, that Ohio, forbidding slavery in her constitution, high granted by law egginst the introduction of problisted them the right of suffrage—imposed upon them penal restrictions—acuk as, that colored persons should not be permitted to become chargeable, and (abonimable)) had refined to allow their testimors—acuk as, that colored persons should not be permitted to become chargeable, and (abonimable)) had refined to allow their testimory in a Court of Justice. All these restrictions, however, the said, were vain. Ten thousand blacks were not long ago, as gentle with the first of Colonizations of the Colonizations of the Colonizations—acuk as, this part of the two first, and as to the last, every day's experience taught him, that in Libera, the black would be import and the peril of his like, see well and seemed the peril of his like, see well and the peril of his like, see

Hencetorware ne snown as the three conization.

Mr. Finly, delegate from Kentucky, and an agent of the Colonization Society, said he had read the colonization society, said he had read the colonization society, said he had read the colonization and delivered address as the history of the colonization of the said society. In some colonization of the society. The slaveholding States were beginning to own the utility of the Society. In Now-Orleans, where not long ago, a gentleman wrote him that he sustained the cause of the Society at the peril of his life, he hinself as the season of the Society at the peril of his life, he hinself as the season of the Society at the peril of his life, he hinself as the season of the Society and the season of the season of the Society and the season of the season of the Society and the season of the seaso

ever to be subjected—Portland Attertiser.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.

There is little or no doubt—and the opinion is generally entertained here—that the Nullifiers are determined on helte. It may be that they hope to create a Southern Confederacy in which they can be omnipotent. It may be that they are not content with a Republican government, but wish for a monarchy or an government, but wish for a monarchy or an government, but wish for a monarchy or and Lords, or Dukes in the Coan be Kings, and Lords, or Dukes in the Coan be Kings, and Lords, or Dukes and the Coan be counted. They have already one part of such the content of the coan be content. They have already one part of such the faction, may not, their slaves: but in their struggles for 'liberty,' as they mismane 'nulli-faction,' may not, their slaves learn lessons of freedom, and inquire, if as men, as human befreedom, and inquire, if as men, as human befreedom, and inquire, if as men, as human befreedom, and inquire, if as men, as human between them and the content of th

miste love of freedom which burns as brightly in the bosom of a closed usan, as in that of the control of the c

THE EARLY GRAVE.

THE EARLY GRAVE.

There is a fresh and souching plea in favor of immortality derived from the early grave. Childhood and youth have so flem descended to the tomb as age and crime. The tender plant springs up nad receives its first nutrition, not without infinite care, and pain, and solicitude. The powers of the body begin to develope, and the mind, that deathless principle which hides itself within a tabernacie of clay from the sight of mankind, plumes its wings and gathers its energies for, a piercing observant graves in the sight of mankind, plumes its wings and gathers its energies for, a piercing observant graves in the sight of mankind, plumes its wings and gathers its energies for, a piercing observant graves in the sight of mankind, plumes its wings and gathers its energies for, a piercing observant graves and gathers of the sight of the sight

can put out the sun in the firmament.

Resources of the European Powers.— A late number of the Loudon Courier contains a comparative statement of the means and resources of the Loudon Courier contains a comparative statement of the means and resources of the great Powers of European Courier on the Courier of European and France on the other. The conclusion drawn by the Courier from the statement is, that as a naval and defensive power, Great Britain stands predominant, but that as a military aggressor on the continent, she is powerless. The population of Russia is about 60 millions, Austria 33, Prassia 13, France 33, Great Britain 34. Russia is supposed to have soldiers, of all series throughout her wide spread domining, 600,000, Austria 330,000. Prussia 250, 100,000, Great Britain 110,000.

The first of the Courier of the Courier of State of the Courier of Courier, and the Courier of Courier, and the Courier of Courier of Courier, and the Courier of Courier of Courier of Courier, and the Courier of Courier of Courier, and the Courier of Courier of Courier, and the Courier of Courier

Ships of the Line, Frigates. Other Kinds. £11 millions, Austria 9, Prussia 6 1-2, France 28, Great Britain 26.—National debt of Russia 55 millions, Austria 60, Prussia 23, France 290, Great Britain 770. The interest on this awful incident, without feelings of a water of the control of th 98 millions

ELECTIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

ELECTIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN.
The following is an estimate of the strength of parties in the new Parliment;—
Reformers, (Whigs).
255
Conservatives, (Tories).
77
Radicals,
Mr. Hunt has lost his election at Preston.
Mr. Cobbett, though beaten at Birmingham, has been elected from the new borough of Oldham, from which place another candidate of the same political sentiments, was also returned. At Manchester, Mark Phillips, and C. Poulett Thomson, were returned. Liverpool, Bristol, Southamption, Norwich and Hertford, Have sent Tory members, with one exception, Mr. Ewart, from Liverpool.
Riots and mobs are stated to have prevailed in many places during the canvass, and military and was in some instances resorted to. Five men were shot at Sheffield by the military.

tary and was in some instance.

It is not been were shot at Sheffield by the military.

It is not shown as the short of the short of sheet from the city of Dublin. Morris O'Conneil was elected from the to prough of Trales. It is stated that the "Repealers' have generally succeeded throughout Ireland.

Mr. Jeffley and Mr. Abercrombie were elected from Edinburgh.

LANGASTER, (Penn.) February I.
The trial of Henry Ferguson, indicted for the murder of Ephraim Tally, commenced in the Oyer and Terminer of this county on Friday last, and continued until Saturday evening, when the Jury received the charge of the Court and retired. On Sunday at noon, they brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree, and on Monday the prisoner was sentenced to twelve years solitary confinement, at hard labor, in the Eastern Penitentiary.

ment, at hard labor, in the Eastern removality.

The prisoner and deceased had jointly bought a quart ofliquor, and received in change two cents. The dispute originated as to the distribution of the change; Forguson demanding both cents, Tally being willing to give him but one. A dispute, therefore, about a single cent cost one of the parties his life, made the other a murderer, and sent him for 12 years to the Penitentiary. But the liquor, the abominable whiskey, was, no doubt, the real cause of all this woe.—Journal.

all this wee.—Journal.

Harrid Accident.—We are informed by a gentleman from Plymouth, that a most distressing accident happened in that town last week. The circumsquees as he related them are as follows: A man was cutting up meat, in his house, with a large knite, it unfortunately glanced and struck one of his daughters, and instandly killed her. A large kettle filled with boiling soap, was on the hearth at the time, and the motter with an infant in her arms, was standing by the fire place. She time, and the motter with an infant in her arms, was standing by the fire place. She did to relate, dictated by the disaster, that horidot relate, dictated by the disaster, that horidot relate, dictated by the history of the control of the

Journal:

Horrible—An Athens (Ky.) major fives the following account of a marrier and suicide committed in that place. The marrier and suicide committed in that place. The marrier and suicide committed in that place. The which hore evident marks of violence, we asked to be a suicide of the covered a few weeks since. She was seen in company with a man named Aubrya short time before her corpse was discovered. Awbry was not seen again until Ais body was found in a brook, having put an end to his existence by drowning himself. He had taken off his cost, shoes and socks, and laid them off his cost, shoes and socks, and laid them off his cost, shoes and socks, and laid them off his cost, shoes and socks, and laid them off his cost, shoes and socks, and laid them. No doubt is entertained of he in was found.

No doubt is entertained of he in was found.

No doubt is entertained of the five found of the word. The word of the word in the days of the wicked.

'Thus endeth the days of the wicked.

the days of the wicked.

Distress in the West Indies.—A late number of the Jamaica Courant says.**—The state of some of the Windward Islands is deplorable. The inabitants of Trinidad are in a state of excitement bordering on resistance of excitement bordering on resistance of excitement bordering on resistance on the state of excitement bordering on resistance of the state of

their escape to Martinique, in defiance of the Governor's Proclamation."

A cause embracing circumstances of a very interesting and peculiar character, is appointed to be tried in one of the courts of law.—The action is to recover damages for breach of marriage contract. The lady who appears as plaintiff in the suit has laid her damages at a plaintiff in the suit has laid her damages at a plaintiff in the suit has laid her damages at a plaintiff in the suit has laid her damages at a plaintiff in the suit has laid her damages at a court of the suit has the suit has laid her damages at a court of a very large ford attractions and mistress of a very large ford attractions and mistress of a very large ford attractions and mistress of a cery large ford attraction and in the great a reluctance does he appear to, and the exposure of the circumstances in a court of law, that he has offered to settle £600 per annum upon his fair opponent, provided she will consent to forego proceedings against him. The lady, however, has positively refused to accede to his proposal.—English paper, who had per had been declarated to a celan heart, O God. His prid, for the first of the missing the part of the day of the court of the provided with the royal penitent for a clean, upright heart, still he cessaged to throw the verse into a pocitic form; but suddenly the terrors of hell fell upon him; the pen stiffence in the first of the many women days, as he sank into his so-nearly swooned away, as he sank into his so-nearly swooned away, as he sank into his so-

guish and secrow—Religious Engines of the graph of the Bowery Gambling—Having leard under the Bowery Gambling House are company a friend of mine to a command the Bowery Gambling House are one of the After going through several way. The second of the Religious After going through several way. The second was a second with the second way and the second way and the second way and the second way are the second way. The second way are the second way and the second way are the second way are the second way are the second way and the second way are the second way are the second way and the second way are the second way are the second way are the second way and the second way are the second way ar

and offered them for sale, but could not sale buyer!

On our way out, we pere accoust by young man, a clerk, with 'This buy to the sale young man, a clerk, with 'This buy to the sale to get money!' He said he had to be to the evening, and 85 that day week. Here is a den of robbers in the mis and of this great city, who can stand in dates of the law. Let the city authorities bate it. It. Something must be done. The sale of many families depends on putting through of many families depends on putting through the sale. N. Y. Journal of Commerce. [From the Baptist Repo

A CARD TO AMERICAN PHILANTHROPPING

[From the Baptist Repository]
A CARD TO AMERICAN PHILLASTIBEOPER
John R. McDowall respectfully indicates friends of Moral Reform that he indicates friends of Moral Reform that he indicates it such in February, the first number of a least judgment of the Journal on that subject.

The principal design of the Journal is expose public immorality to clicit pide and in the subject of the property of t

SIROP LES HERBE

SIROP LES HERBE.

This syrup is offered as a sovereign and the syrup and the s

quart bottles, at 81,50 cach, and can be by addressing a letter, post paid, either LYDIA WHITE, at the Park Lasos Str. No. 42, North Fourth street, four dons's Arch street, or to the Proprietor, at her dence, No. 15, Sprace street, two doors be Second street, north side.

E. MOORE, Philadelphia and the street of the street

Second street, north side.

E. MOORE, Philadelphis.

Also, to be had as above, THE BAIM of LEBANON—a cure for Dyeselery, succeed to complaints, and Cholera Morbus. The sate scriber can confidently recommend this plan to those who may be afflicted with Dyestory or Cholera Morbus, as it has met white most decided success, in all cases when I has been administered, for either of the above complaints,—and during the prevalence of Epidemic Cholera in this cities of many instances to persons who were studied with the premonitory symptoms, and had effect of checking it at once. It is also with the premonitory symptoms, and had effect of checking it at once. It is also with the premonitory symptoms, and had effect of checking it at once. It is also that the same that the same control of the same control

OL. III.

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AT NO. 11, VM. LLOYD

the year.

Agents who a receive subscript e subscribers obter to ayment bein n, (payment being red. Agents are one time, unless None but yearly folitionist—(terms olitionist—(term
All letters a
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at Office by us, v

Joseph C. Love Nathan Winslo Rufus E. Cutler David Cambell David Cambell Jonathan W. P

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Jonathan Shaw Nathaniel Field Robertus H. St BRI Andrew Garris Austin Stewar Paola Brown

Joseph Phillips THEL

IP'O, the delig IP'O, the delig tors of procuring sli more at all; "when shall be endured "n n of men, women and take place "no mot and mothers and ch other "no more at al be said, at the birth born into the world for the first time, ca forget the anguish \ REY. JOSEPH IVII

LETTER FI LETTER FI
Hun
DEAR Sins,—
you have taken a
the subject which
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have been, for n
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