vol. III.

for an each printed by the gold and the second to the second seco

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON AD

ISAAC KNAPP, PUBLISHERS.

NO. 11

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.1

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

ISATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1883.

HOT A HEBLY ERE IS FUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT NO. 11, MERCHANTS' HALL.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITÓR.

TERMS.

To Two Dollars per annum, payable in advantes at the end of six months—\$2,50 at the exp

grant the end of ax mouths—\$25,00 at the expiration of the year.

All letters and communications must be post mod The rule is imperative, in order to shield us to the the post of the pos

AGENTS.

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Joseph Control Control

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Harrisburg.
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Carlisle.
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Pottsville.
Williamsport.
Valley Mill.
Wilkesbarre.

without Brewer, Wilkesbarre, Googe Cary, Golffon, Googe Cary, Goog

Nathaniel Field, Jeffersonville II.LINOIS.
Robertus H. Stephenson, Greenville.
BRITISH DOMINIONS.
Andrew Garrison, St. John, N. B.
UPPER CANADA.
Austin Steward, Colbornesburg.

Joseph Phillips, Aldermanbury, London.

IT'I respective it to be utterly impossible to con-tinue the herrills system of integers alsowery much long-er. I may respective I should as soon held highway siblery a sacred profession, as believe that the trad-its in our fellow-mer can much longer be telerated Source or later the vengeance of Providence will o vertake those who support such a system. It is for these reasons that I think not an hour ought to be lot where measures are takes for effecting the cumnicipa-tion of the negroes.—Dn LUSHINOTOS.

m the Hudson Observer and Telegraph.] [Fom the Rudson Observer and Telegraph.]

Mr. ISHAS:—It is with pain that we are constrained to send you as few thoughts in reply to the the send you as few thoughts in reply to the the constraint of Elizar Wright, and the extracts desired by him, which the find the constraint of the send of the send page in the first page; and outselves and to others whose feelings accord with ours on this subject, urgue us to offer the following for the examination of your readers.

The object of the remarks and extracts, if they have any appropriate, object at the present time, objectally was to highly by an appeal to high authority, the course of preaching recently introduced into the College Chaple; which is known to be adverse to the feelings

of a large majority of the Trustees, and is calling forth expressions of dissalidated from the freedom of the Instituted in growth controlled the expressions of dissalidated from the freedom of the Instituted in growth controlled the controlled t

thoughts, viz.—

1st. Slavery as it existed in England, and its dependencies, and as it exists in the United States, is, in some important respects, an entirely different concern. In its moral character it is indeed the same; but in its controllable circumstances; it is as different as the government of the United States. In Great Britain and he dependencies, the government is fundamental to the United States. In Great Britain and he dependencies, the government is fundamental to the controllable circumstances it is as different as the government is fundamental to the controllable circumstances in the controllable circumstances and the circu

Hungon, Peb. 4, 1883.

If Prom the Husbon Observer and Telegraph. In the Observer and Telegraph for Peb. 7th, a communication is published, signed by David Hudson, Caleb. Pitkin, and Harvey Coc. Ilicate Hungon, and Longwaker deep solicitude and general inquiry among the friends and partons of the Western Reserve College. Upon the statements which that paper coc. tames, I shall, I trust, be permitted to offer to the contract of the theological professors, As standing for the present alone in that department of instruction, the responsibility of preaching in the College chapel, it is generally known, devolves upon me. In the communication, on which, in this paper, I propose to some remarkable statements recopeting "the coccasion, which drew these gentlemen before the public, in the attitude they have seen fit to assume. This was no other than "the communication, which drew these gentlemen before the public, in the attitude they have seen fit to assume. This was no other than "the communication, which drew these gentlemen before the public, in the attitude they have seen fit to assume. This was no other than "the communication, and the state of the contract of the course of preaching precared to the contract, and the state of the contract of the course of preaching the proposed to the course of preaching the proposed to the course of preaching recently introduced into the college chape." The first paint of which the paper of the College chape. The first paper of the College chape. The first paint of which the course of preaching the course of the course of preaching the course of preaching the course of the course of the course of preaching the course of preachin

an' hencest community. And yet this is the very attitude, which these gentlemen have assumed in the paper on which these remarks are made.

Yes, two of these gentlemen can say, if they choose, whether they are not the meny who, in different parts of the Reserve, have made statements, wholly exparts and unauthorized, which have called forth the expressions of dissatisfaction from the parents of students in College, of which they complain, the control of the complaints of the c

'In its moral character,' they, admi; 'that is averal character,' they, admi; 'that slavery in England and the United States is indeed the same.' And on what else, than the moral character of slavery, have I dwelt in the publit?

What do these men mean, when they say, that in 'Great Britain and her dependencies,' Do they mean, that the English colonies have no "Do they mean, that the English colonies have no "English colonies have have not the horrors of slavery?"—and in some cases make laws which multily the cannot not be save market, which is maintained in the District of Columbia? And do these gentlemen suppose, that a voluntary compact, and the save market which is maintained in the District of Columbia? And do these gentlemen suppose, that a voluntary compact, and the save and the support each other in committee, surgice and the same? And under what influence can they be brought to do so? Why, most manifestly, under the influence of a corrected public entertainty with the guaranteed rights of the same? And under what influence can they be brought to do so? Why, most manifestly, under the influence of the same? The surgice and the same? The surgice and the same? The surgice and the surgi

tion. Will my readers just open their eyes, a moment, on one of the 'sTATE PRIVILEGES,' which these gentlemen inform us 'the United States are pledged not to interfere with 4? It is the

THE LIBERATOR.

privilege of practising evil. This is only permitted in Great Britain; in this country it is a 'quaranteed right'. Alsa, also, we control that a 'quaranteed right'. Alsa, also, we can be a 'quaranteed right'. Alsa, also, we can be a 'quaranteed right'. Alsa also, also we can be a 'quaranteed a 'quaranteed right'. Alsa also we can be a 'quaranteed a 'quaranteed right'. Alsa to be regarded as a 'quaranteed a 'quaranteed right'. Alsa to be regarded as a 'quaranteed right', a 'sata privilega.' Dr. Bellamy, it is sand, declared, that he would expose and condemn the 'quaranteed right'. Alsa to be regarded right', a 'sata privilega.' Dr. Bellamy, it is sand, declared, that he would expose and condemn to be regarded right'. Alsa to be regarded right', a 'sata privilega.' Dr. Bellamy, it is sand, declared, that he would expose and condemn to a 'quaranteed right'. Alsa to be regarded right', alsa is well that Samuel right. Alsa to be regarded right', alsa is well that Samuel right. Also is 'quaranteed right', a 'sata privilega.' Dr. Bellamy, it is an apoint, also seemed entirely to prelend the enterity to prelend the question. This was a point, and then it is exposed to have a proposition of the country are now suffering, as a point, and the can be regarded right, a 'sata privilega.' Dr. Bellamy, it is an apoint a 'quaranteed right', a 'sata privilega.' Dr. Bellamy, it is an apoint a 'quaranteed right', a 'sata privilega.' Dr. Bellamy, it is an apoint a 'quaranteed right', a 'sata privilega.' Dr. Bellamy, it is an apoint a 'quaranteed right', a 'sata privilega.' Dr. Bellamy, it is an apoint a 'quaranteed

and I am sure that in the enapse provided on a maken—that I may expose varietised civil, though voices from that dark world should warm me as beware of touching such 'state privileges.'

Do these gentlemen imagine that the 'grad-and of England would submit to be called a contract of the contract of th

error of which one of these gentlemen I presume was never guilty, of contributing to the
funds of that society.

What sort of friends the colored American
has in these gentlemen, the paper under examination but too clearly shows. 'They very
amination but too clearly shows.' They very
amination but too clearly shows. 'They very
only the sound of the can even be placed
in this country on the can even be placed
whites now occupy. 'They cannot the
remotest hope of it in any general conremotest hope of it in any general conside a doubt whether any benevolent heart
could every benevolent heart of men, save thy colored children from the
fosty embrace of those friends, who can chersha a doubt whether any benevolent heart
could feel it desirable, that they should in one
tisk a doubt whether any benevolent heart
could feel it desirable, that they should in one
the stand of the should have a conwhite breather in intelligence play with the
white breather in intelligence play without expressing their dailet of fartison. It is heart
and theirs do not beat in unison. On the subcet of slavery, they can have no common sympathies. But they may as well let him silone.

His heart, doubtless, is facel, trusting in the
Lord. Hie is a noble champion of a glorious
which long concealed his warm here mists,
whose friendship is worth the aspiration of an
angel, have already been subdued by his manby attractions. On, in thy subline career,
the data and open countenance from the
world. Many philauthropists and christians,
whose friendship is worth the aspiration of an
angel, have already been subdued by his manby attractions. On, in thy subline career,
teadfast, devoted friend of the forsaken negro Thou mayest be hated, reviled, and persecuted
by those who tremble at thy voice. But know,
that there are hearts, ruse hearts, which regard
which long concealed his

*African Repository, V. 1 : p. 227. † Fifteenth Report. † Danforth's 5th Letter.

[From the Bath (Maine) Inquirer.]

ANTI-SIAVERY SOCIETY.

AT meeting held agreeably to public noce at the Baptist Vestry, in Bath, on the
rening of March 2d, 1833, for the purpose of
rming an Inti-Stavery Society, the following
as adopted as

was adopted as a CONSTITUTION.

We, the undersigned, believing that every person of full age and same mind has a right to immediate freedom from personal, bondage of every kind, unless imposed by the sentence of the law for the commission of some erime; —and, regarding the principle that man ean rightfully hold property in man, as totally at variance with reason, justice and common-sense, deem it our duty to unite our efforts in behalf of our fellow beings who are now held

chart on the example of the content of the than peaceful and lawful means, and that you will give no contenance to violence and insurrection.

Insurrection of views we agree to form ourselves the Society, to be called the Barn Art-Eastwart Society, to be called the Barn Art-Eastwart Society, to be called the Barn Art-Eastwart Society, and to adopt the following articles.

Awrices. If the object of this Society shall be to endeavor, by all means sanctioned by humanity and justice, to effect the abolition of Slavery; to improve the character and condition of the colored people; to inform and correct public opinion in relation to their situation and rights, and to obtain for them equalifiests and privileges with the whites.

Aav. II. The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary, and be a President, Vice-President, Secretary, and be of the Society by paying twenty-five cents to the Treasurer, and signing this Constitution.

Anv. IV. The Annual Meeting of this Society shall be on the first Friday of December, Anv. V. The officers of this Society shall opastitute a Board of Managers, who shall manage all the concerns of the Society, and make a report of their doings at the annual maneting. The Board shall hold meetings on the first Saturday of March, June and Sepunder, as which any member of the Society may be called by the Boards of the Society may be called by the Boards of the Society may be called by the Boards.

for improper conduct by a vote of two-thirds at any regular meeting.

ART. VII. The Constitution may be amended at any regular meeting by a vote of a majority of the members of the Society.

The following were chosen officers for the ensuing year:

NATHARIEL WELD, President; JOHN MASTRES, Price-President; NATHARIEL SWASKY, Secretary; JOHN HATDER, TYCESURY, DAYIS HINTON, WM. V. MORES, CHORELOYS.

[From the Marblehead Register.] DEBATE AT SALEM.

DEBATE AT SALEM.

Mr. EDITOR,—I am aware, that, by some, it is deemed almost heresy to advocate any dectrine which opposes the Colonization Society. Fet I am fully persuaded that the control of the con

once, the best led to make these remarks by an article which appeared in the Bessex Register last week, and which I suppose to be editional. Most of the article was confined to the facts in relation to the recent Discussion in botwoon Rev. Mr. Danforth and Mr. Bufflun. Near the close of the article was confined to the facts in relation to the recent Discussion in botwoon Rev. Mr. Danforth and Buffuns—the former. The test of the state of the st

HEATHEN OUTDONE:

o following letter, ag additional particulars of anterlary uproar, to too late to admit of combut it requires on We put the names of the inpla distorbers in biletter,—black as the infarche will attach to h, as long as there existic will attach to h, as long as there exist when the weather of the wis of the colored race. T

follows:

It was love the town nong at Ephesus—only the Town Clerk Andrew T. son, Esq.) instead of exhorting the people to be et, and to do nothing rashly, was the most violent on whole, and urged them on, blinded by their prejues, to decide on the spot against Miss Crandall's pla.

before the keople to be of and to do nothing ranily, was the next viciont as whole, and urged them
to be a substitute of the control of the control of the control
against Miss Grandall's pile
PROVIDENCE, RI MARCH 1281, 1833.
Mr. Wr. LOGG Garrà.

PROVIDENCE, RI MARCH 1281, 1833.
Mr. Wr. LOGG Garrà.

DEAR FRIEND—You've, ere this, heard of
the excitement that praided at Canterbury,
when the intention of iss Crandall to open
a school for the educate, or closer of females
was made known to thinhabitants; and you
doubtless wish to hear le result of the Toyn
Meeting that was ward to take place on
Saturday last from Pyidence, just the
boundaries of the control of the control
and the cont

ANDREW T. JUDSON, ESQ.

Many remarks were offered upon these resolutions by

ANDREW T. JUDSON, ESQ.

MR. RUFUS ADAMS,
and others, wholly unworthy of a civilized, much less of an enlightened, christian community. The injury that would accrue to the town from the introduction of colored children, was represented in an awful light by M. Judson. He said that the state of things would be, should such a school go into operation, precharge the state of the said that the state of things would be, should such a school go into operation, precharge the said that the state of things would be, should such a school go into operation, precharge the said that the state of the said that the said that the cannot, that their some and adapters would be forever ruined, and property be no longer safe. For his part, he was not willing, for the honor and welliare of the town, that even one corner of it should be appropriated to such a purpose. After thesexample which New-Haven has set, the continued, shall it be said that we cannot, that we dare not, resist? We tell these pious gentlemen, said be, turning fowards Messrs. Buffum and May, that the laws shall be put in force. I, for one, an happy to see the Rev. Gentleman here, who has attempted to impose upon me, and sack my property, and rouse my force. I for one, an happy to see the Rev. Gentleman here, who has attempted to impose upon me, and sack my property, and rouse my force. I for one, an happy to see the Rev. Gentleman here, who has attempted to impose upon me, and sack my property, and rouse my force. I for one, and happy to see the Rev. Gentleman here, who has attempted to impose upon me, and sack my property, and rouse my force. I for one, and happy to see the Rev. Gentleman here, who has attempted to impose one of stablishing in the same and the same and

r pressing us? No. I know you will answer, No.

Much more was said. Yes, much more was said. Shame, shame, shame, shame to those gentlemen who had no more honor. The character, the motives of Miss Crandill, were basely misrepresented. And you will sak, was there no one to defend her? Yes, there was one, one, who though he did not seem altogether to approve of the school, had moral course enough to defend her character against the base mismiastions of those who had so much to say about foreign influence and oppression. That man was Mr. G.S. White, a tanner. He said the gentlemen were excited, and did not

The votes upon the resolutions were unanimous.

Immediately after the meeting was dissolved, Mr. JUDSON told Mr. May to go home—that he had no right to interfere—and he did not want him there. Mr. May immediately requested to be heard—the meeting was made how as violating no made to the control of the con

was heard at the door, ordering the people to leave the house. But he found his power was not absolute, 'CAPT.RICHARD FENNER'S

LEWIS T. LAINE, Secretary.

Sound, I met with an animal sound a decided sound animal sound a collect sound animal sound a sound animal sound a sound animal sound a sound

rightly consider what they were about to dothat the resolutions in themselves might be well enough, but he thought it going too favouring, and the thought it going too favouring, and the thought it going too favouring, and the things would cast as Mr. JUDSON had represented, if edother children were admitted into the town; for, said he, Miss Grandall is a Christian, and the evening and the morning prayer will daily ascend to the Father of mercies in their behalf, and he will orechard in the town; for, said he, Miss Grandall is a Christian, and the evening and the morning prayer will daily ascend to the Father of mercies in their behalf, and he will orechard his blessific.

Mr. White was continually interrupted by one

SOLGIMON PAINS, who, whenever he stempted to defend the character of Miss C. desired the Moderator, Mr. Ashabel Bacon, to call him to order; and this was promptly done. Indeed, sir, during the whole time that Mr. White was speaking, the house was in the utmost confusion:—and notwithstanding every liberty was allowed him.

Miss Crandall sent in two elips of paper, and the would not see the laws that whole meeting and Mr. JUDSON indignately replied that he would not see the laws thus degraded and insulted; and if the Rev. gentlemen and his associate attempted to say any thing, the law should be immediately put force. Whether any vote was taken upon this subject; I cannot say; certain it is, that people named Christians he first contemplated a school for colorated females. Her unpardonable sin lay alto the punished, but not to enjoy. He whole meeting and Mr. JUDSON indignating the proposal that he would not see the laws that the gentlemen were not permitted to all and defend the Control of the world in the control of the proposal to the situation of the proposal to the whole meeting and the proposal to the proposal to the whole meeting and the proposal to the whole meeting and the proposal to the proposal to the proposal

In consequence of the existing disunsa among the Negro Shippers at Washington, the following letter was addressed to Mr. Finley, their Agent.

Mr. Finley:

Sin.—I shall be obliged to you to give me an answer to the following questions:

1. Is it any part of the design of the American Colonization Society to abolish Shrey

the United States ?
2. Can the American Colonization Society as it is at present organized, possibly effect any measure which shall expedite the abox-

as it is at present organized, possibly effect any measure which shall expedite the absition of Slavery?

3. Is it not the avowed object of the Sembern Patrons of the Colonization Schma, if practicable, to ship away the free colored practicable, to ship away the free colored practicable, to ship away the stope play. It is also shown in the cases of slaves being transferred to Africa, has not their transportation been the condition of their freedom from their begange?

5. Will you obline me with the many of the condition of their freedom from their begange?

may measure which shall expedite the shall was been at the door, ordering the people to leave the house. But he found his power was not absolute, "

OAPT.RICHARD FENN IRS

Sasistance and aid notwithstanding. Mr. May was at last enabled to proceed, and spoke with great energy; and, I doubt not, with some effect, to about one third of the number first assembled. He soon gave deeding Miss. Cont. I have been some the condition of their freedom from their bed. The condition of their freedom from their bed. I conclude, of the house, 'fleaded by Care II' member of the Colonization Society. I have the standard the same and the condition of their freedom from their bed. In short, such disgraceful proceeding in ever witnessed before, and little expected to witness in the middle of the nineteenth century. The present generation may hail them as just, but the very next will excerted them. The names of those who have been most active in attempting the suppression of this school, may be honored now, but future ages will consign them to ignominy and sham.

In also ped that, among the enlightoned intensity of the conditions of their freedom from their bed. The names of those who have been most active in attempting the suppression of the sould be intensity of the conditions of their freedom from their bed. The names of those who have been mest active in attempting the suppression of the sould be intensity of the conditions of t

ID We are highly gratified to insert the Continion of the Bath Anti-Slavery Society. We present will become auxiliary to the New-England Script, an Anti-Slavery Society, we learn, was organized in Seading on Wednesday evening, ander very essensing circumstances. The cause of abelians is on

We shall insert, with great pleasure, in our next paper, the communications

SATURDAY, MARCH. 16, 1833.

THE AGENTS OF THE AMERICAN COL-ONIZATION SOCIETY.

AGENTS OF THE METERS OF THE ME

ion on, Mr.

ty, ect oli-th-if er-

of ons ern ni-

vill

est scrutiny either at the ba POLITICUS.

THE PRIENDS OF EMANCIPATION of Managers of the New-England Anti-sty hereby give notice to the public, that sounted WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON as and that he will proceed to ENGLAND at, and that he will proceed to ENGLAND
the necessary arrangements can be made,
pose of procuring funds to aid in the estabof the proposed MANUAL LABOR
FOR COLORED YOUTH, and of disin that country the truth in relation to Aissery, and its ally, the American Colonizaissery, and its ally,

afident that the friends of or and are confident that the friends of emancia-li require no apology for this step, and that the said to secure their efficient aid in the biment of an object so highly important. The senally known that Elliott Cresson is now in as an agent for the Colonization Society, and

an agent for the Colonization Society, and spectral finds to & Considerable amount, an agent for the Colonization Society, is, 4to emmelgation of all the sjdwers now in the many state of the Society is, 4to emmelgation of all the sjdwers now in the XIII important that the Philanthropiats ity should be undeceived, and that the real at designs of the Colonization Society ere made known. When the most entire confidence in the ist Agency. The people of England have the size that the size the ground of IMMINIATE ABOLITION of the STATE OF ADMINISTRATE ABOLITION OF A STATE OF A STATE

to let in the hands of either of the nen, who are respectfully requested to to James C. Oddone, Esq. Treas-England Anti-Slavery Society, No. soston. The surplus, if there should pplied to the general objects of the e direction of its Board of Managers.— Wm. B. Loss.

er me dureenon of its Board of Managers.
, Md.—Wm, R. Jones.
his—James Forten, No. 32, Lombard-st.
sseey, No. 36, S. 4th st.—Evan Lewis.
, Pa.—John B. Vashon.

N. J.—Abner H. Francis.
N. J.—Isaac Statia. V.—I-sae Statia.
 Citys—Rev. Peter Williams, No. 68, Iribur Tappan, Esq.—William Goodell.
 Y.—Wm. P. Griffin.
 V. F.—Geo. Hogarth.
 Ct.—Henry Foster.
 R. Cl.—Rev. Simeon S. Jocelyn.
 R. J.—Geo. W. Benson—George C.

adied, Matt.—Nahan Johnson.

Mats.—Charles I., Remond.

Mats.—Charles I., Remond.

Mats.—Charles II., Remond.

Mats.—Charles III., Window.

and rely with confidence upon the willingref freeds to assist: in carrying this objects

state effect. They acquote stood the deepmanagepains will be appropriate from the conmanagepains will be appropriate from the con
Matter II. Say All., Con. Sec. 9.

Match 7, 1833.

March 7, 1833.

REVIEW.

Meranor of the 16th ultimo, we milks some an arvive of our of Thoughts on African ma review of our of Thoughts on African ma, which appeared in the Methodist Magramay. The author of it we pronounced to inductor. He charged ha shith comparist to Wilhelforce, Pitt, Pox, Clarkson, we to Jesse Christ '1—with issuing 'a public and the property of the property of the property of the property of the Merander of the Merander

always irrelatable. It is the organization from which there is an escape.

But we demand, and advocate in the Liberator, and constitution of the American and African races amilgument of the American and organization of the American of the Liberator of the Liber A grave and dreadful accusation !—And the individual alw ho has made it confesses to sin a private letter, that he has seen 'very few numbers of the Liberator'. Duti in those very few, he has discovered what is not to be found in our whole file!—We have never demands to be found in our whole file!—We have never demands to be found in our whole file!—We have never demands on a proper to a smallest dutient to be a considered any savic connection; and that we done so, however viitated might be our taste, we cannot agree with our appeared that the idea is as absurd and visionary, as it is wecked in itself, and the hope-lessness of such a project in as manifest as the laste of nature. —because the south is swarming with living relations of the silly theory. The laws of nature forbid and prevent the intermarriage of white and colored finations. The most name is put forth in a religious magazine, by one who calls himself a christian and a sane man! and it furnishes a part of his refutation of our charges against the American Colonization Society!

All who wish to ascertain our views on this subject are requested to get the #6th number of our second vol-ume. We there meet the marriage question fairly and

But has not Mr Garrison endeavored to get a repeal the Marriage Law of Massachusetts, which prohib-

plainly.

But has not Mr Garrison endeavored to get a repeal of the Marriage Law of Massachusetts, which prohibered to the Marriage Law of Massachusetts, which prohibered the Marriage Law of Massachusetts, which was considered to the Art of Art of Art of the Art of Ar

What then, is the object? A few sentences from the petition which was presented to the legislature, last year, may explain it.

'The law is wrong in principle, because it imposes a server and tremendous penulty upon an act in itself innocent. The right of every individual to counsel his own taste and feelings is matrimony ought to be sacred. 'Y our memorialists would not recommend the whites still less should we recommend persons who are well-informed, polished and virtue, to marry those who are rude, ignorant and degraded, whatever may be their life the property of t

Do not the above extracts commend themselves to the good sense and approval of every upright man Are not the reasons sound? Is not the complain

the route and the control of the property of the control of the co

workly of finals, but userly disgraseful to Suman besings. Suppose we should not with to marry as a colored proton, or have our daughter marry one—what then if is the obligation to cease from robbery and opprassion, and to plead for the poor and needy, no longer is an accordance of the proton of

The reviewer quotes, with a snoet, the following introductory paragraph from our "Torocutrs:"

'In attacking the system of shwery, I clearly foreave all that has happened to me. I flowe at the conseave all that has happened to me. I flowe at the conseave and the same and the prisoner's chains broke upon my for—it entered desponded of the same and the prisoner's chains broke upon my for—it entered desponded of the same and the prisoner's chains broke upon my for—it entered desponded of the same and my resolution was taken.'

'The sentence thus quoted, which introduces the whole, may be translated thus produced the same production of the same and th

Is this st

by had no more to do with our imprisonment than the land and silvery Society !!! 'A Daniel, yea, a Daniel ecome to judgment! 'With regard to par Ballinoper's former properties accreasing, we never for a memeat imagined or intimated that the Society had my more concern with the former of the colored papelation, in the Pope at Rome. Our paragraph has reference was a land firerally flowing to the safferings of the slave population, and to the pope at Rome. Our paragraph has reference or pressly to the safferings of the slave population, and to the matice of their masters; a not yet our special control of the saffering of the slave population, and to the matice of their masters; a not yet our special control of the saffering of the slave population, and to the baseline of their masters; and yet our special or of makind. Morry, in their letter the population of the famous liber cleab between courselves and Mr Francis Tools of the most respectable, men of Newburyport—Agathe we ask, is this subjectly or baseness T.

stöwer translases is into an exposition of the famous its belle cabe between ourselves and Mr Francis Todd of Newburghort:—Agafter we ask, is this stupidity or harceness?

But his iguorance even of this affairs consuments. He does not know whether the 'lifedinas' articles supperson the control of the state and of the country. Our first was a mockery of justice, and although condemned by a jury of slaveholder, we received through the order and friends to the American Stander. To show the origin of our opposition, we make the following extracts from our work:

(Alt is only about two years insect I was induced to examine the claims of the Colonization Society upon the patronage and confidence of the nation. I went to this examination with a mind biassed by preconceived the patronage and confidence of the nation. I went to this examination with a mind biassed by preconceived purpose of DEFERRING IT AGAINST OPPOSITION, than of bringing it into disrepents. Every thing, paper juryone of DEFERRING IT AGAINST OPPOSITION, than of bringing it into disrepents. Every thing, paper juryone of DEFERRING IT AGAINST OPPOSITION, than of bringing it into disrepents. Every thing, paper juryone of DEFERRING IT AGAINST OPPOSITION, than of bringing it into disrepents. Every thing, paper juryone of DEFERRING IT AGAINST OPPOSITION, than of bringing it into disrepents. Every thing, paper juryone of DEFERRING IT AGAINST OPPOSITION, than of bringing it into disrepents. Every thing, paper juryone of DEFERRING IT AGAINST OPPOSITION, than of bringing it into disrepents. Every thing, paper juryone of DEFERRING IT AGAINST OPPOSITION, than of bringing it into disrepents. Every thing, paper juryone of DEFERRING IT AGAINST OPPOSITION, than of bringing it into disrepents of the second of the second of the pa

pp. 4,5.

All this the reviewer, if he read the book, must have seen. Has he no conscience? Are the thousands who once were friendly to the Society, but who now actively oppose it, instignated by 's upposed persecutions' of their persons which they attribute to its prominent pa-

trons?

The reviewer closes his paper with the following

True—God is putting his seal upon the Society—the seal of reprobation; and all the slaves shall be 'free and independent' in their own land—the United States—through the influence of anti-slavery principles. We have done with the slanderer.

EFFRONTERY. Mr Danforth seems det deal in misrepresentation. In the last Re

deal in misrepresentation. In the last Reconder, he says:

"Mr Buffum, a Quaker, the chief agent by the N. E. Anti-Slavery Society, declared at Salem in our public debates, which terminated in his overflavor and the tribute of the control of Glotter Simpsons and Arely Monoe, the colored men from Natches, who visited the Colony and returning the string of Glotter Simpsons and Arely Monoe, the colored men from Natches, who visited the Colony and returning the string of Glotter Simpsons and Arely Monoe, the colored men from Natches, who visited the Colony and returning the string of Glotter Simpsons and Arely Monoe, the colored men from Natches, who visited the Colory and returning the string of the colored people of such fanaticism."

Mart. the nuncer-says the fufficient of Colonization principles—it a wood, reading the string of the colored people went to the bottom of the coem. This is a gross carciature, it is wood for a string of the colored people went to the bottom of the ocean. This is a gross carciature, When Bufful, in stastisming, his resolution, that the avowed and only object of the Society is, to colonize in some foreign country the free people of color, read the second article of its Constitution, which explicitly asyay—Tho objects to which its attention shall be XXLCLUXYXXIV directed, is to promote and execute a plan for colonizing (with their consent) the free people of color, read the second article of its Constitution, which explicitly asyay—Tho objects to which its attention shall be XXLCLUXYXXIV directed, is to promote and execute and plan for colonizing (with their consent) the fore people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or such objects the string of the colonization of the ocean is the colony of the colonization of the ocean is the colony of t

amm:—

(Since our return, we have freely in the house some of the most respectable, men of color in Nork Nork and Philadelphia, but have seen most, on whole, so well furnished as many of the floores of Mroin. The floors are, in many cases, well expera and all things about these dwellings appear near, evenient and comortable.

and all things about these dwellings appear ment coverient and confortable.

A highly respectable colored friend in New-York, who is familiar with the condition of the colonists, in afternece to the above representation, writes —

'These Spire visited none of our respectable citizens while here. They boarded at a plain Methodist lady's house, (Mrs. Simmon's year better furnished than that of the Colonial Agent hinself. They were stilled to any one word about their 10 or 20 days' stay refuted by a colored merchant from the colony.'

So muck for the State.

In Liberta. Once they attempted to do that we were refuted by a colored merchant from the colony.'

So much for the Spira!

The most givenus circumstance respecting Mr Danforth's course of doplicity is, the facility which is granted to him through the medium of the Blotton Recorder, to circulate his misrepresentations with impair, the ciditor of that time-serving print most equitably refusing to admit into its columns any corrections prepared by the friends of the Anti-Slavery Society.

We are perfectly satisfied with the result of the dependence of the color of the time-serving the color of the time-serving the color of the color of

THE EMANGIPATOR

THE EMANGIPATOR.

This is the title of a weekly paper, for insted by our warm-hearted, slactued friend Crieffles W. Drawisos, in the city of New-York; and in size, zeal and boldenes, in a second Liberator. Its vignets "represents an African just broken from his chains, standing upon a hemisphere, with outstreched arms, gained put into heaven, from which blazes a flood of glory, and trampling beneth his feet fettere and securery, while a thanderboth falls upon these emblems of slavery and cansames them.

THE EMANCIFATOR "will advocate THE ENTERE AND IMMEDIATE EMANCIFATION OF ALL SLAVES, because it is frite OMIX JUST, WISS, ANYE, AND ANYANGAGUS COURSE which can be pursued." We should be glad to bestow upon it and the citior a column for paneryier—but we are driven into a corner, and can only say, we commond it to the pursued. We should be glad to bestow upon it and the citior a column for paneryier—but we are driven into a corner, and can only say, we commond it to the pursued. We should be glad to bestow upon it and the citior a column for paneryier—but we are driven into a corner, and can only say, we commond it to the pursued. A content of the proposeties pear the content of the content of the proposeties pear the content of the content of the proposeties pear the content of the proposeties pear the content of the content of the proposeties pear the content of th

receipt of the first, number.

List of Letters received at the office of the Liberator, since our least paper was issued.

Elisha Bridgman, Northampton, Mass; Thomas K. Tuker, North Adams, Mass; J. M. Wilder, Hanover, Mass; Josiah Caldwell, Ipswich, Mass; Jaron Haskell, Jr. West Gindlien, Mo.; Joseph Southwick, Mass; Jaron Haskell, Jr. West Gindlien, Mo.; Joseph Southwick, North Mass, Jaron Washing, Mass; Joseph Southwick, Mass, Joseph Southwick, Joseph Southwick, Mass, Joseph Southwick, Joseph Southwick, Mass, Joseph Southwick, Mass, Joseph Southwick, Mass, Joseph Southwick, Joseph Southwick,

PROPESSOR BERIAN GREEN. The reply of this sterling philanthropies to Mesera, Hudson, Pikkin and Coe, which is inserted in our first page, will excite as much admiration, as the extraordinary and aggravated attack of these individuals will the surprise of all who towe the truth and hate oppression. His generous vindication of ourselves, is received with gratitude and humility.

Jamility.

General Meeting of the Colored Civizens of Boston and Vicinity.

The undersigned wish to repeat their approach of the time of Mr. Garrison's departure for Europe; and believing that propriety warrants the public expression of the sentiments therished by the people of color, in regard to the course pursued by Mr. Garrison and the Anti-Slavery Society, they have, after-consultation, deemed it expedient, and do therefore give a goacral invitation to their brediren of this and the surrounding Towns, to a public meeting, for the above purpose, to be held at the African meeting-house, Belkmap-street, on TUSBIAY EVENING, the 19th inst. at 7 o'clock, precisely. A general and punctual satendance is particularly solicited.

JAMES G. BARBADOES, THOMAS COLE.

JOHN T. HILTON.

Boston, March 16, 1833.

REMOVAL.

JAMES G. BARBADOES

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed from No. 56 to

ed from No. 56 to
NO. 26, BRATTLE STREET,
NO. 26, BRATTLE STREET,

NO. 26, BRATTLE STREET, where he still solicits their patronage, and is grateful for past favors.

He has now on hand, for sale, a variety of NEW AND SECOND-HAND CLOTHING AND FANCY GOODS, vix.—Velvet and Bombasine Stocks, Linen Dickeys, Suspenders, &c. Also, four dozen of Emerson's Basor Stops—D. Ritter's do.—Fancy Soap and Cologne, &c. &c. All kinds of clothing bought and sold.

Likewise, Clothing cleansed and repaired in the neatest manner, cheap for cash or barter.

Boston, March 16, 1833.

LITERARY.

THE LOST SHIP. BY MISS LAND in the silent waters, thousand fathoms low allant ship lies perishin

She foundered long ago.
There are pale sea-flowers wr
Around her port-blobe now,
And spars and shining coral
Enemast her gallant prow.
Upon the old deck bleaching,
White bones unburied shine,
While in the deep hold hidden
Are casks of ruby wine.

There are pistol, sword, and carbine, Hung on the cabin-wall, And many a curious dagger; But rust has spoiled them all.

And can this be the vessel
That went so boldly forth,
With the red flag of Old Englar
To brave the stormy North?

There were blessings poured upo When from her port sailed she, And prayers and anxious weepin Went with her o'er the sea. And once she sent home letter
And joyous ones were they,
Dashed but with fond rememb
Of friends so far away.

Ah! many a heart was happy That evening when they ca And many a lip pressed kisses On a beloved name!

How little those who read them Deemed far below the wave, That child, and sire, and lover, Had found a seaman's grave!

But how that brave ship perished None knew, save Him on high; No island heard her cannon, No other bark was nigh.

We only know from England
She sailed far o'er the mair
We only know to England never came ag

And eyes grew dim with watching, That yet refused to weep; And years were spent in hoping For tidings from the deep.

It grew an old man's story
Upon their native shore—
God rest those souls in heaven,
Who meet on earth no more!

TO THE RHINE. TO THE RHINE.

BY LOAD BYNON.

When last I saw thy gushing flood

Roll on its course in conscious prind;—

My friend—the first and dearest—stood

In health and gladness by my side.

Who, then, that watched his souldst eye,

His buoyant step, his joyses toke,

Would dream that Oread mortality.

Already marked him for her own I

Close to thy verdant side we sat, Where Eglisau in beauty shines Upon a grassy mound like that Which now his mouldering fram Upon a grassy mound like that
Which now his mouldering frame enshrine
We spoke of love, and flowers, and spring,
And hopes to brighten future years,
Nor thought a few short months would bring
Him to the tomb and me to tears.

Him to ine tomo and me to tears.

I see unchanged thy cliffs, thy bowers,
Those clustering vines, that white walled town
And, high above, those foudal towers
In ruined majesty look down;
I see thy waters foam and flow,
And feel my youthful hopes must prove
Fast fleeting, like the floods below,
Worn like the battlements above.

w orn are the battlements above.

Dear river, I have loved thee well,
But now, as o'er thy banks I bend,
Thy eddying waters seem to tell
The death-dirge of my earliest friend:
To me no more thy sound stall be
A sound of joy, thou lovely Rhine!
But in my darkening memory
My I.—y—n's name shall blend with thine!

MAN AND WOMAN. MAN is the proud and lofty pine,
That frowns on many a wave beat sho
Woxax, the young and tender vine,
Whose curling tendris round it twine,
And deck its rough bark sweetly o'er.

Man is the fock whose towering crest
Nods o'er the mountain's barren side;
Woman, the soft and mossy vest
That loves to clasp its storile breast,
And wreath its brow with verdant pri

Dark as the raven's murky plume, we where the sunbeam, light and war woman's soul—of woman's form, Gleams brightly through the gather

Yes, 't is to lovely woman given,
'To soothe our griefs, our woes allay;
To heal the heart by misery riven—
Change earth into an embryo heaven,
And drive life's fiercest cares away.

IN PERILS AMONG FALSE BRETHREN It is no adversary bold,
No open hearted foe,
That wrest the standard from thy hold,
(And lays its honors low;)
But trencherous hands were near to deal
The unexpected blow,
And lift against a friend the heel,
Whose power to him they ows.

Whose power to him they owe.
Brother! if parting words are dear,
Still, with a spirit true,
Thy steady course 'right onward' steer,
Thy heavenward path pursue.
The troubled night, how dark coe'er,
Shall end in easona due,
And Gon shall bless thy bold career,
And guide thee safely through,
CHURCHMAN,

CONTENT.

My crown is in my beart, not on my head;
Not decked with diamond and Indian stones;
Not to be seen; my crown it called content.
A crown it is that seldom kings enjoy.

SHAKSPEARK.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

The will of the American people, expressed through their unsolicited suffrages, calls me before you to pass through the solemnites of president of the United States another term. For this approbation of my public conduct, through a period which, has not been without its difficulties.

of President of the United States another term. For this approbation of my public conduct, through a period which, has not been without its difficulties, and for this renewed expression of confidence in my capable of the control of the property and promote their happiness.

So many events have occurred within the last four years, which have necessarily called forth, sometimes under circumstances the most delicate and parable hought to be pursued by the General Government, that I need on this coasion only allude to a few leading considerations connected with some of them. The foreign policy adopted by our Government soon after the formation of our present Constitution, and very generally pursued by successive administrations, has been crowned with almost complete success, and has elevated with a complete success, and has elevated with almost complete success, and has elevated to the complete success, and has elevated with almost complete success, and has elevated with almost complete success, and has elevated with almost complete success and has elevated to the success and has elevated to the success of controvers, and these of minor importance, remaining unadjusted.

In the domestic policy of this government, there are two dividences and the policy of the success and the integrity of the Union.

These great objects are necessarily concessing on the success and the integrity of the Union.

These great objects are necess

The surround it, and learn wisdom from the lessons they inculcate.

Deeply impressed with the truth of these observations, and the obligation of that selemn cath which I am about to take, I shall continue to the control of the constitution, and to the property of the constitution of the control of the

A PROCLAMATION,
FOR ADM OF PUBLIC PASTING, HUMBLIATION
AND OF PUBLIC PASTING, HUMBLIATION
The superintending Providence of God, which, in the Revolution of the Seasons, causes the Spring lime to know its place, teaches Man, through the universe of Nature, its dependence upon the provisions of Divine Beneficiance. From the alternated means for the provision of the provision of Divine Beneficiance. From the alternated means for their unblain gupyly, he is led to the sublime contemplation of the moral Government of the beneficiance. From the alternated means for their unblain gupyly, he is led to the sublime contemplation of the moral Government of the manifold displays of Infinite power and grace. After the manner, which venerated custom and Christian sentiment alike approve, the People of this Commonwealth will look for opportunity to offer their unition, and the proposed of the Secutive Council, I, therefore, appoint the Executive Council, I, therefore, appoint the Consecrated by a fervent sprint of Piety, to offices of Humiliations, Penteren and obligations of their probationary existence, may they become more deeply impressed with their selema accountability for the manner of its fulliment. Sensible of the innosances of Sin, may they individually contained the contained of the servent of the community, the indulgence of those evil habits and passions which violate social order, may they seek from the Source of all Mercy, the indusers of a leasing of countrition, may they seek from the Source of all Mercy, the Indiana passions which violate and content, and the Sanctian, of the Council and the Sanctian, of the People, and content ment and property pervased all their habitations. And may we specially c States, formed in a common interest may be made inviolate in a common affection; and through the influence of patient and public virtue, the blessings of Civil Liberty now enjoyed by us, as one Nation, may become the inheritance of the latest generation of a free and undivided People.

And Ldo earnestly recommend to the People of the Commonwealth to abstain on this occasion, from whatever is inconsistent with its appropriate religious observables, in Booten, his fifth day of Marte, in the year of and Lord one thousand eight hun-fred, and thirty-three, and the fifty-seventh year of the Independence of the United States of America.

LEVI LIMCON.

America.

LEVI_LINCOLN.

By His Excellency the Governor, with the advind consent of the Council.

EDWARD D. BANGS, Secretary.

God save the Commo

SLAVE REPRESENTATION. SLAVE REPRESENTATION.

The maily avoral of Mr. Arams, in his able Speech, that, if the bargain were to be made over again, he in the property of the property of the property of the property of the present constitutional compact, they will compute the staveholding States adapted. Because the present constitutional compact, they will be undisturbed this advantage, which it guarantees to them; but if their sham propositions for a convention to amend, shall ever be seriously acted upon, justice to themselves will compel the Free States to remove a provision which operates with such inequality and hard-ship.

Constantly bearing in mind that, in entering into society, "individuals must give pashare of liberty to preserve the rest, it will be
my design to be the server of the sound of the server of the sound of the
my design to be the server of the sound of the server of

Salem Gazette.

MR. CLAY.

If it be admitted that Mr. Clay's bill is not calculated to affect injuriously those interests, whose prosperity depends upon their being protected against the crowded population and unpaid labor of foreign national produced against the crowded population and unpaid labor of foreign national control of the c

ry ccho of her unspeakable magnatimity, and cirvairie generosity. But the North has done it, and it is simply an act of justice, of "equi-it, and it is simply an act of justice, of "equi-civality generated by the menaces of South Carolina. The whole histry of this plan of compromise tells nothing else from first to last. No other motive has been presented in Congress or out of it, but this. Every argument, which has not been based upon this, has only endeavored to palliate the evils of the measure, to show that it was not so bad as it appeared, that it consequences would not be so disastrous as it threatmed. Its first moclamation was a measure of peace. But when was peace endangered, but by the monstrous assumptions of South Carolina? How when was peace endangered, but by the monstrous assumptions of South Carolina? How when was peace endangered, but by the monstrous assumptions of South Carolina? How when was peace endangered, but by the monstrous assumptions of South Carolina? How when was peace endangered, but by the monstrous assumptions of South Carolina? How when was peace endangered, but by the monstrous assumptions of South Carolina? How when was peace endangered, but by the monstrous assumptions of South Carolina? How when was peace endangered and the fearful argument to Congress, whether South Carolina ground to Congress, whether South Carolina end the fearful argument to Congress, whether South Carolina end the fearful argument to Congress whether South Carolina end to the substance of the Constitutional sovereignty of the Union, to the Constitutional sovereignty of the Union, to the constitutional sovereignty of the Union, the constitutional sovereignty of the Union, the constitutional supernacy of the Federal Government. If a patriot can find any matter of rejoicing in such a measure, which procures a temporay and a supernacy of the Federal Government. If a patriot can fi

lates representation, deserves our senset. Site long as the six-hodding States adhere to the present constitutional compact, they will enjoy undisturbed this advantage, which it guarantees to them; but if their sham propositions for a convention to amend, shall ever be seriously acted upon, justice to themselves will compel the Free States to remove a provision which operates with such inequality and hards. That principle of the constitution which admits three-fifths of the slave population to be represented, has deprived, and if retuined, must forever deprive the States in which slaves do not exist, of their daw evigit in the political scale; and transfers, in effect, all power into the hards of the slave States. The measure of representation must have relation the hards of the slave States. The measure of representation must have relation to the state its relation to persons only, in all the States it should have relation to property only. If in one State it has relation to persons only, in all the States it should have relation to property only or to both particular to the property of the property of the control of shavery in the country. We offer the property of the property

REPLY TO A CORRESPONDENT

this Magazine, publis Committee of the Ne ety. Price S2 per ye articles on the follow respondence bet and the Executi-perance Society Drunkenness—Universitity of the Temperano form; being a Review of the Second Annal of the Scottish Temperance Society-Consider respectfully addressed to the Manufacturers at ers of Ardent Spirits.

The subjects are well treated, and the pail the addressed style. We see not why there

ance Societies show. Such be expected to put in requi-the form of publication adm articles. Every great subj-the region of its facts and p-ture peculiar to itself. The this field and begun to culti-to see the cultivation pursue

Hats were an invention of the fifteens of Previously thereto, the head was covered in and bonnets made of stuff, and sometimes with far. The hat which Charles the VIIIa with public entry into Rouse, in 1449, is ord disposited in history. In the times of Francis I;

of arms emporement upon them.

Any body that has a shady shrubbery, may ha
ice house, without expense, by heaping a large
well-pounded ice or snow, in the winter, and a
it to be thatched with barley straw about no
thickness laid upon a stack of oats. In this w
may be preserved for three years.

Rejection of Guenn.—On Wednesday last, sewynn, whose re-nomination by Gen. Jacks ear, after two rejections by the Senate, products surprise in the country, was again revenue.

Mr John Randolph, says the Alexaphia Gazte, was brought into the Senate Chamber of Tushi, and listened very attentively to Mr Calbon's spet He constantly nodded assent. He appears w k very weak and infirm.

very weak and inspected in Walacjan and Managan and Ma

der our notice within two weeks.

The publication of a new paper, easiled in Tepranes Journal, has been canned by four paper, and the paper of the paper

the use of it by others.

It is a fact worthy of notice, that of whether used for dwelling houses or late Stephen Girard, of Philadelphia, unoccupied, and that perhaps one whole. This is well, considering that about \$70,000.

about \$70,000.

Anagram.—We have bardly seen one than that which may be obtained from the a distinguished statesman, Daniel Websterer in W. (Washington)—which statement be credited without a recurrence to the supporter times.—Am. Traveller.

er in 19-11-formet times — Am. Pravillerolification — C. B. Bailer of Varieties of the travel himself by swallowing and outer the pravillerolification of himself by swallowing an outer the pravillerolification of the pistol in his mouth, and blowing his produced in his mouth, and blowing his of Hon. Stephen Van Renselser, of for 5000 copies of the Temperate distributed in that eity and county.

Mr. William B. Williams has pothic and the county of the pravillerolification of the pravillerolification

to 33.

Some benevolent citizens of Philadelphia are establishing a School for the education of the fints et ity. Subscriptions to the fund had committed in the state of the

VOL. I ROSTO

TIO III AT N WM. LL

Henry E Alfred N Eleazer

George B Thomas M Isaac Stat Abner H.

Austin St Paola Br Joseph P

THE IJ'I wish there can be n