VOL. III.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON AND ISAAC KNAPP, PUBLISHERS.

N 19

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.1

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

[SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1838.

PRE LIBBRATOR AT NO. 11, MERCHANTS' HALL

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR. TERMS.

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George Cary,
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THE LIBERATOR.

THE LIBBRA TOR.

The last to have it recorded as my opinion, that some nace here compromise on the subject of shavery, his tribe so absention to the first term of the same here compromised that the subject of shavery, his ribe so absention to the same here compromed to the country, that no Government can rule the country and as a staffection, or to the advantage of the country are now gratified. The absention of the country and now become a reliable to the country and the same here country, and the same here country, and the same here country, and the same here country and the same here country as whatever other claims they are considered to the country on the vital special of the country on the vital special of the same here country is the same country. —Spech of Mr. Sylves in the Brite Street.

had its origin in some changes which vero made at the annual meeting, in its officers.—
The institution never stood safe or firmer than at present. Funds alone are wanting to enable it to advance with vast power and success. Nextly 800 emigrants were sent to Liberia during the last year, and the expense thereby incurred exoceded the means of the Society, so that it migrately not public liberality, to enable it to meet the engagements now made, so that it mays rely on the public liberality, to enable it to meet the engagements now made, you will be pleased to know that during any out will be pleased to know that during any out will be pleased to know that during its present session, make an appropriation of 10 re 20,000 dollars, annually, for several years, to add the colonization of free persons of color that the legislature of Virginia will, during its present session, make an appropriation of 10 re 20,000 dollars, annually, for several years, to add the colonization of free persons of color actions are the series of the series of the series of the series of the series importance of acting in concert with the engagement of the series importance of acting in concert with the engagement of the colorization of the person of the series in the series of the se

Calonization Society—Trouble in the Wiguean.

It would seem that some of the members of this Association have become too liberal, of late, to suit the tastes of our philambropic slavitation. It would be not be not been a suit to the continuous proper speaks truly, an erupture of the continuous proper speaks truly, an erupture of the continuous properties that the seem about of managers was chosen, at the last amount meeting; and it is said that some 'abolitionists' have crept in among them. This has sefended the alayties, sorely. Some of the agents, (particularly Gurley and Finley), are also charged with being too friendly to the cause of emancipation. The new board of managers have been requested to resign, by what has been called a 'forced vote.' But this, it alleged that the 'vote' was not fairly taken. What will be the resalt of these proceedings that the 'vote' was not fairly taken. What will be the resalt of these proceedings that the 'vote' was not fairly taken. What was learning the business of an apositically, and the continuous co Colonization Society-Trouble in the Wigwar

warrant it.—Genius of U. Emancipation.

Wilberforce Stittment.—It is with pain we perceive that discensions here taken place among the members of this settlement.—It appears to any place among the members of this settlement appear to assume a serious cast. We shall not pretend to take sides with either of the contending parties; but having some knowledge of the causes of these dissensions, we shall present the readers of this work with a statement relative thereto, in, perhaps, the next number.

We deem iproper, however, to observe that when the work of the training the terms of the training that the statement relative thereto, in, perhaps, the next number.

We deem iproper, however, to observe that we believe the whole is attributable to the an action of the will be training the training that the statement of the will be training the statement of the will be training the work of the will be training the work of the will be the statement of the will be training the statement of the will be training the statement of the will be trained to the

January to the 31	st Dece	mber, 18	30.
Illeg	itimate.	Legitima	te. Total.
St. Calharine, St. John, St. Dorothy, St. Dorothy, St. Thomas in the Vale, Clarendon, Manchester, St. Mary, St. Amrs, St. Abrica, St. Abrica, St. Abrica, St. Abrica, St. Thomas in the East, St. David, St. Elizabeth, Westmoreland, Trelawny, Trelawny, Haupwer, St. Pames,	27-588-5885-589-55488B	34 5 2 6 9 5 7 11 12 109 24 38 5 9 2 7 7 23 12 12 12 13	112 12 7 14 32 12 60 36 49 223 49 223 49 11 20 14 61 110 20 13 44 61 110 20 13 44 11 20 11 20 11 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40
Total	958	380	1338

£1,154,583 2 1

'To which is to be added the sum of £161,596. 19c, 0d., being the expense incurred in suppressing the late rebellion; and a further expense, not yet ascertained, which has accrued since murtial law ceased, being the pay and rations of a portion of the Marcons, as well as detachments of the island militia employed in the pursuit of such of the rebellious slaves who have not surrondered themselves, but remain out, and are sheltcred amongst the almost inaccessible forests and fastnesses in the interior districts of the island.'

BASSA SLAVE TRADE.

sary is oilsobded. In the feelings of the people of its country, such this question at the feelings of the people of its country, such that questions of the people of the people of the feeling of the country and the people of the feeling of the country and the people of the feeling of the country and as long as slavery and the people of the feeling of the country and as long as slavery has more offered by almost the unaminous voice of the settlers; and the Rev. James that the feeling of the country and as long as slavery has more offered by almost the unaminous voice of the settlers; and the Rev. James the feeling of the country, and as long as slavery has more offered by almost the unaminous voice of the settlers; and the Rev. James the feeling of the country and as long as slavery has claims they may have to support the settlers of the claims they may have to support at the settlers of the claims they may have to support and more feeling of the country on the vision and more feeling of the country on the vision and more feeling of the country on the vision and more feeling of the country on the vision and more feeling of the country on the vision and more feeling of the country on the vision and more feeling of the country of the vision and more feeling of the country of the vision and more feeling of the country of the vision and more feeling of the country of the vision and more feeling of the country of the vision and more feeling of the country of the vision and more feeling of the country of the vision of the vision and more feeling of the country of the vision of

pigitamed commonweaki, and be induced to provide the south washed the so croul and the particle of the provided of the provide

Attention is asked to the following principles:

I. The Moral Governor of the University has made known His will respecting the crimes which are to be found among the family of man.

II. It becomes erring creatures to regulate their conceptions of brings, and their every action, by the decisions of an uncerting will shat the Creator 'bath made of one blood all nations of men, for to dwell on all the face of the carth.' hence,

IV. All men, of every color, and of every clime, are our brethren, accountable to the carth.' hence,

IV. All men, of every color, and of every clime, are to be treated as our equals, as it respects their participation in those inherent stributes which as created them and us.

V. All men, of every color, and of every clime, are to be treated as our equals, as it respects their participation in those inherent stributes which ace can viciliter griee nor fake usery'—to wit: 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, under the broad heavens, has any right whatever to tamper with the undying workmanship of Almighty God, by chaining an unoffending fellow creature to perpetual servitude of body and degration of soul:—lence, that God has commanded—'break every yoke, undo the heavy burdens, and let the oppressed go free.'

VII. Slavers, all over the world, Muss ne overnmenows, or the millenial period promised in the christian seriques, will never take blace.

VIII. Slavers, all over the world, Muss ne overnmenows, or the millenial period promised in the christian seriques, will never take blace.

From Poulson's Enladelphia Advertiser, TO THE PUBLIC.

We, the people of color of this city, being deeply impressed with the meessity of promoting among our rising youth, a proper cultivation for literary pursuits and the improvement of the faculties and powers of their minds, deem it necessary to state for the information of our friends wherever situate, that we have succeeded in organizing at matination under the tutle of 'the Philadelphia Libration and the state of the properties of the pro

of the people of control and the object of this institution.

The following individuals are duly authorised to Sticit and receive such donations on behalf of said Company, as a liberal and entigituened public may feel disposed to bestow. Robert C. Gordon, jr., 212 S. 7th st. Frederick A. Hinton, 82, S. 4th st. Daniel B. Brownhill, 15. Arch st. James Needham, 12 N. 4th st. Thomas Butler, 6 S. 8th Arch st. William S. Gordon, 39 Callow hill st. Robert Puris, 11 Jefferson row, Lombard st. Daniel Colly, Ninth above Coates st. James C. Morel, I, Passyunk Road. Morris Brown, jr., 241 Shippen st.

respects their participation in those inherent attributes which we can visite region rotate account. The work of the primary to the property of the primary to the pr

BOSTON

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1833.

Tour readers will need no apology for the sence of editorial matter in this number. The folling communications enable us to offer one of best numbers we have ever presented to them. offer our grateful acknowledgments to their talet

Hupson, Ohio, Feb. 27, 1833. FAIRM GARAISON - Though your arguments against African Colonization seem to me very clear and conclusive, yet, think there may be cases in which Colonization would have its advantages.

There are, you well know, in our country, a large class of men who hold the doctrine that the extract of the control of

the statute laws of the land are of paramount obligation. If any 'evil' (abstract wickedness) is proved to be according to law, and especially, according to constitution, it is to be quietly submitted to—it would be quite unchristian to submitted to—it would be quite unchristian to denounce it and seek the abrogation of the laws, or the alteration of the Constitution.— These men acknowledge the truth of certain famous propositions, such as, that 'all men are created free and equal,' on which this republican government is professedly based, in the 'abstract,' but they hold that government has the right to make exceptions in the application of this principle, according to its own tion of this principle, according to its own views of expediency and the general good-when puzzled to reconcile such partial rights with the abstract rights which they violate, they refer us to other men, such as our excellent legislators—'surely those who make the laws ought to know whether they are right or not—and especially to our reverend clergy—'they hold such doctrine—they are appointed and paid expressly to preach 'doctrine' to us, and what are they good for, if they are not to be believed? Moréover, when there is so much dispute and contention, how can we know where truth lies?' Thus the advocate of any reform is met at the doors of their souls with where truth lies? Thus the advocate of any reform is met at the doors of their souls with a 'Not at home, Sir,' from a set of irresponsi-ble things, who add, shrugging up their shoul-ders—' Don't talk to us about your principles;

go to our masters.'

Now, though Colonization, with reflecting persons, is in rather 'bad odor' at present, I have a scheme of Colonization to propose.

Let a national Society be established to con-Let a national Society or established over the very such men as I have described ("with their own consent") to Europe—to some of those countries, where, by the two-fold agency of king and pope, the people are kindly relieved of all care, not only for the body politic, but for their own souls. I beg the reader not to prejudge the scheme, for he may rely upon it, there are great arguments in its favor.

I. Revold benift our country.
The principles I have spoken of are incompatible with a republican form of government.

The principles I have spoken of are incompatible with a republican form of government Those who hold them will, of course, be the first to bow their necks to a crowned head, and sell our blood-bought liberties for splendid liveries and gilded baubles. The sooner we are

eries and gifded baubles. In a sooner we are rid of them, the better.

They will always form a 'distinct class' in our country, who cannot sympathic with those who befieve that all innocent men 'of right ought to be free.' If a 'physical distinction' may render republican 'equality impossible as we are told on high authority, how muc more, a mental one—and one too, which put one of the parties beyond the reach of argu ment or moral suasion? Yes, on the same unquestionable authority, we are told that a mere difference of complexion and features in a certain class, has put 'causes in operation beyond the control of the friends of humanity or of any human power, which will preve the elevation and improvement of that class Such is 'the ordination of Providence!' Ho much more, then, will this fundamental difference in the structure of the soul, which prevents the subjects of it from comprehending the first principles, of civil liberty, forever unfit them for a participation in our republican institutions? They are out of place here. Even Christianity cannot do for them here, what it will do for them in 'Europe. They need special guardians to take care of their souls!

II. This measure would tend very effectually to overturn the American size system.

These men, if they are not themselves slaveholdens, are, to borrow an expression, the 'chief incitements' to this species of tyramy. Their principles directly uphold the slave-master and alave-t-most. Here my scheme, inasmuch as it diminishes the slave's enemies noted of his friends, has greatly the advantagement. much more, then, will this fundamental diffe

instead of his friends, has greatly the advan-tage of African Colonization.

III. The 'exiles' † themselves would be ben-

Here they must forever remain a distinct and despised class. 'No legislation, no humanity, no benevolence, no argument can unmanity, no benevolence, no argument can unfetter their minds,' and relieve them from the disadvantages of their narrowness of soul.—There they will find every thing oxactly adapted to their necessities, and they may flourish there like viv upon a tottering wall. Here they must always be 'aliens and strangers', there they will be at nonz. wall. Here they must always be 'aliens and strangers;' there they will be at nome.

IV. It would benefit Europe.

Some, thinking people, would smile if

* Fifteenth An. Report of the American Colonization
Society, page 19.

† See Mr. Madison's letter, in the Fifteenth Annu
Report, pages 5 and 19, where the propriety of callin
hose 'exiles' who emigrate, 'with their own consent

should say, these anti-republicans would be come apostles of liberty—would kindle up th come apostles of liberty—would kindle up light of free institutions every where am the sullen gloom of European despotism: I might say so on the mest venerable auth ty, for it has been discoved, that men who oy, for it cas been discoved, that sue who are in this country a moral pest, a 'nuisance,' are by a transatlantic voyage, transformed, every one of them, into good Christian 'Missionaries'! But I am told that the Lord's spiritual and temporal of the old world do, at the present

temporal of the old world do, at the present time, very much need just such subjects. To obtain them, they would doubtless be willing to sucap some of their present subjects who are too democratically inclined, or have too much regard to the word of God, to be obedient when commanded to sin. These might be brought to this country with great benefit to themselves and us. And here too, my scheme would have a manifest advantage over the African, both in regard to the char-acter of the acquired population, and the econover the Amcan, both in regard to the char-acter of the acquired population, and the econ-omy of bringing them home. The same ships which should carry out the emigrants might bring back the people received in exchange; whereas, the return cargoes from Africa, for the sake of appearances, must be brought in ships which are liable to heavy 'pains and penalties,' while the Colonizing ships must ret empty.

V. The plan is PRACTICABLE.

V. The plan is PRACUIUMBLE,
Surely those who give so much to colonize
others, will not refuse to be colonized themselves, when it is shown to be for their own
benefit and the good of their country. Neither
could there be (the importance of the object
being considered,) any want of funds. Appliaction winds four he made to private beneforcation might first be made to private benevo-lence till the plan was tested, and then to the General Government. As soon as the na-tional debt is paid, there will be millions at thotal ucer's plant, acres win to millions at the disposal of the government; and what more truly national object of expenditure can be proposed? But, if there should be any constitutional scruples here, we may turn our eyes, with Mr. Madison, 'to the rich fund sented by the western lands of the nation, ould 'constitutional obstacles' still present mselves, let it be remembered, that should the general will be reconciled to an application of the territorial fund to the removal of anti-republicans, 'a grant to Congress of the necessary authority could be carried, with little delay, through the forms of the Constitution.'

Should these anti-republicans, after all, be loth to move, 'it would be desirable, if such a direction could be given to State legislation as might have some tendency to incline them to migrate. This, however, is a subject of

much DELICACY."

which delicacy."

VI. It may be asked whether my plan will tend to stop the 'horrid,' 'abominable' (i.e. foreign) Slave Trade. I reply, yes; very direct-Slavery itself cannot exist for a after the country shall be freed from those who admit the Bill of Rights in the *letter*, but deny it in the *spirit*. And what more effectu-al way can be found to stop any trade, than to

close the market? Can any system of Colonial or maritime blockade be compared with it?

It may be expected that I shall add another head, on the essential JUSTICE of the scheme; but very fortunately, we are recently taught that justice, 'abstractly' considered, has nothing to do with 'large masses' of men.—[See Danforth's 5th letter; not having the letter at hand, I quote the sense—or rather, the non-

Such is the plan I would propose; the ar-Such is the plan I would propose; the arguments to sustain which, I might very much multiply, quoting the highest authorities. But, not to be tedious, I should be obliged to you, not to be tedious, I should be obliged to you, or your readers, to point out its defects.—Should it be objected that the class I propose to remove are too numerous, and do in fact constitute a majority of the nation, then surely, it must be confessed, that ours is a Republic only in name—a refuglic of anytheruse.

Your friend in the cause of HUMAN BIGG come what may,

ELIZUR WRIGHT, Jr.

* See the letter of CHIEF JUSTICE (?) MARSHALL bound up with ' the same Fifteenth Annual Report.

Western Reserve College, March, 1833.

Mr. Garrison:—Who the editor of the oston Telegraph is, it is no disgrace to him, r me to be ignorant. Before this, he may disposed of an article in the Recorder Feb. 13, in which the editor, with a gr Feb. 13, in which the editor, with a great deal of self-complacency, triumple over him, as convicted of slander.) The slanderous statements, further than the Recorder presents them, I have not seen. If he fails, with regard to the principles, which his statements involve, to wipe off the aspersions, which his neighbor has, after 'long forbearance', thrown upon him, I hope he will not rest till he better understands the dectrines of investible.

Inope he will not rest till he better understands the doctrines of immediate emancipation. So far as the points in discussion between abolitionists and anti-abolitionists are concern-ed, the question—whether or not, 'wom out slaves, in distinction from others, have been sent to Liberia,' is not worth a moment's at-tention. Whatever facts the editor of the Telegraph might have had on this question, I perceive no good reason for giving it any pro-minency in that discussion. Whether his minency in that discussi

control them. Whoever he may be so far or principle is concerned, his hold upon them is the hold of the assassin upon the throat of his heipless victim. In point of principle, what difference can it make in judging of the assassin's conduct, whether, after rifling the traveller of his gold, he spills his blood, or permits him to go an his way? What! has not the editor of the Recorder yet gone forward to the conclusion, that guilless men cannot be converted into mere property? He writes as if this point had not been fixed among the established convictions of his mind. Otherwise, how could he frame an apology for those, who claim the praise of magnanimity and benevolence for kindly disposing of that which is Normania was a "Expra act, by which the master controls the movements of his slaves, is an act of tyramy. Till he strikes the fetters from their heels he is adding crime to crime. His very careses are no better than the deceitful amiles of a releatless despot. God forbid, that in expatriating his bondmen, he should gain the reputation of benevolence or generosity. He stands, in regard to principle, on the very same ground with the kidnapper in an African willage. Both he and they are guilty alike of imposing restraints upon—of controlling the movements of, their innocent brothern, merely we withe of Maureira pointer. Here lies the very ntrol them. Whoever he may be, so far as

village. Both he and they are guilty alike of imposing restraints upon—of controlling the movements of, their innocent brothren, merely by wirtue of huperier power. Here lies the very essence of Uyranny.

What evidence would the editor of the Recorder have that any class of slaveholders retain their bondmen, so long as they refuse to set them free, 'fur the sake of gain? None, I should think, but an apologist for sin, could require more decisive proof of this charge than is involved in the crime tixely of slaveholding. A man lays hold of his fellow, no matter where, whether on the coast of Africa or near the grave of his father; who, by vireged in Hell, prean instrument as was ever forged in Hell, pre-tends to 'will' to his children the bodies and souls of his unoffending brethren. This his fellow, our hero subjects to his own will—reduces to involuntary, abject subserviency to his own designs. He regards him as his PROP-ERTY;—as such, he asserts his right to fling him, if he chooses, across the ocean. What can a man reduce his brother into a PIECE OF PROPERTY under any higher motive than the love of gain? With every new pulsation of his heart—at every returning moment of his life, he is guilty of a new act of robbery—an act of robbery, which swallows up all his broact of robbery. ther hath. And must we be accused of slan der, if, with no other proof, we charge him wit enslaving his brother 'for the sake of gain And shall such an accusation, framed unde ensitying his oromer for the sake of gain! And chall such an accusation, framed under the caves of Faneuil Hall, find currency in Massachusetts? The wretch, who, by virtue Massachusetts? The wretch, who, by virtue of his naked dagger, ravigles away my purze, is convicted by that very act of being borne headlong in his downward course by the lust of lucre. But he who robs me of myself—who steals my body and my soul—who thrusts me down to a level with his swine, must do something more than this, to be convicted of cupiding. Do it is allowed. ity. But it is alleged that my master treats me kindly—feeds me, clothes me, teaches me the elements of true religion. Repeat this apology a thousand times, under a thousand ity. the ele forms; it is as empty as it is wicked. Here the PRINCIPLE is every thing; the circumstan-ces, nothing. A tyrant is-a tyrant when he smiles, as truly as when he frowns. The midnight robber may plunder, to 'distribute to the n? He is a robber still Slaveholding is itself decisive proof of gross cu-pidity—a statement to which, I doubt not, pidity—a statement to which, I doubt not, Samuel Hopkins would now promptly set his

name. But the laws! the laws! the laws! Wha But the laws! the laws! the laws! What shall a man do with laws, which require him to commit iniquity? Can a christian editor find any difficulty in deciding such a question?—the very editor, who has justly employed the strongest language, to expose the abominations of cogria legislation? Does hen to know, that laws, which require men to live in sin, are to be nockes;—broken too, at the hazard of the gribbe; or the other laws. TO BE BROKEN;—broken too, at the hazard of the gibbet or the stake? Why then does he not say, in tones of thunder, be the Staveholder, who complains that he cannot do right without exposing himself to the penalty of wicked laws; better die a thousand deaths; than keep your hand upon your brother's throat! Look into the faces of the legislators, who have dared, in the presence of Jehovah, to vindicate crime by law, and urge upon their abussed consciences an appeal already propared for you by the hand of Inspiration; whether it be right in the sight of God to obey man rather than God, judge ye. God, judge ye.'

But descending from this elevated ground. which the christian may not abandon without forfeiting the smiles of Heaven, I may de-mand—What are the laws so loudly complainmand—What are the laws so loudly complained of by the apologists for slavery? What? Why, nothing but the expression of general sentiment—nothing but an image of the public mind. They derive all their influence from the respect which is column's panil to them.—Unsustained by public sentiment, any law or any statute book in the nation is a 'dead letter'—as void of force as the babbling of an idiot. The abomisable laws referred to, owe. THERE REPLACY CHEFACT WHE importance with which apologists for slavery invest them. But the high soulded slaveholder, whose benevolent tendencies they so sadly counteract; what has minency in that discussion. Whether his cleaves are old or young, fresh or worn out, if the high-sould shaveholder, whose benevolent to the ancet of high-handed hyrams, for any master to impose upon them the necessity of going to the Liberia or continuing in servitude. He can be not property in them. He has no right to have no property in them. He has no right to have a property in them. He has no right to have a what when their influence? What sacrifices has be we have no property in them.

ed? In many cases has he not 'done what' | fahness, the will and opinions of me he could' to conjure up the devil, he pretends to fear? And how capitally after all, he welcomes, and how affectionately he embraces his ally, from the nether world, is but too evident from his firry opposition to the design and movements of those, who would drive the fiend, under his own name, to his own place. They obtained he against Daniel. They obtained he against Daniel. They obtained he against Daniel. They obtained he against Daniel are writing they had no of the king to a writing they had no of the king to a writing they had no

Hupson, Feb. 23, 1833.

MR. GARRISON:—This communication has been a printing office near two weeks. It was written correct a slanderous impression made on communit against abolitionists, by a writer in the Hudson Obser and Telegraph. But as the Editor of that paper less scruptuous about admitting diseases than remedited to the control of the c ss scrupul to his colu olumns, I must send my reme ered. You can do as you pl Vour affe

IS A MAN'S DUTY EVER MODIFIED BY CIRCUMSTANCES?

BY CIRCUMSTANCES?'
Mr. Isnak—A writer in your paper of the
14th inst. remarking upon the above question,
says—'There are difficulties' attending his
supposed negative, which he presumes 'the
authors can solve.' I think I perceive his
main difficulty, and would beg the privilege of
attempting its solution; for I believe with your correspondent, that it is very important that the eyes of the christian world should be opened, and that they should not lend their influence to the Devil.

Your correspondent takes the affirmative of this question, as though it had two sides, and opposes those whom he regards as holding that a man's conduct should not be modified

that a man's conduct should not be modified by the circumstances in which he is placed. I am confident no individual within my knowledge holds to the unqualified negative of this question. I shall therefore remark on the affirmative. The manifies object of the writer was to show that the 'would-be-reforms' the affirmative. The manifest object of the writer was to show that the 'would-be-riform' ers' hold to a doctrine of nonsense. He states the doctrine unqualified thus—'If I under-stand language, the doctrine is recently pro-claimed amongst us, that to consult expedien-cy is to consult the Devil, to learn the path of duty.' He commenced well with an 'if'showing his doubt whether he understood lan guage, and might have added, with an empha sis—if I understand the subject I am dwelling upon—for it is evident to the most superficial observer that the writer is in the fog of his own intellect, as to the doctrine under consideration.

The question he asks is this: 'What is expediency? His definitions I admit—fitness, propriety, suitableness, to an end.' I will now state what I think to be his main difficulty, viz. he does not apply his definitions in every case, in their full extent and most manifest bearings. I will admit that a man must as-certain his duty from the circumstances in which he is placed; and I think all of those

which he is placed; and I think all of those whom he wishes to oppose will admit it. Now comes the question at issue, viz.—What are the circumstances in which we are placed in this Land of Gospel Light, by which we must ascertain our duty to God and man? Manifestly the most prominent and influential are these—We are rational, moral free agents, created and upheld in this state of Probation by the power of God; and as subjects of His moral government, are held accountable to God for every thought, word and deed of our lives. Nor has He, as a ruler, left his subjects in the dark, as to their duty; but has made a full and explicit manifestation of his will, writin the dark, as to their duty; but has made a full and explicit manifestation of his will, written in the inspired volume, and on the works of his hands—one that is applicable to our most minute actions, and takes cognizance of the unexpressed thoughts of the heat;—'so plain, that a wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein.' And this expression of God's will is the foundation of all law—all right—the extent and clima of all law—all right—the extent all law—all right all right all right all law—all right all law—all right all and obedience to it is the utmost extent of moral obligation—and when men obey this expression of God's will, to the best of their knowledge, there will be no need of other laws. Such are manifestly the circumstance in which we are placed,—and such the circumstances that should not only 'modify' but ever

in which we are placed,—and such the circumstances that should not only 'modify' but even govern our conduct in every particular.

But an objector may ask, Where we are under laws contrary to the Bible,—and those too with savere penalties annoxed,—shall we, in view of circumstances, disregard them? Laws contrary to the laws of God! I ask, what right you have to regard them? I have contrary to the laws of God! I ask, what right you have to regard them? I which has the best claims to your obedience, God or man? Look at the circumstances you are in, ask yourself if it is expedient to contend with the Almighty or with man, to break the law of God or of man, to seek peace with God or with man? And look at the consequences of the two courses; whether is it better to incur the well known, unavoidable and eternal consequences in Hall, of rebellion against the will of God; or the unknown, probable, and temporal consequences of disregarding the assumed authority of man? I beg to know in what consists the moral obligation of obeying a law of God? Is is not plain to every candid mind, that every law that man malges which in so overtions impaceds millifes. law of God? Is is not plain to mind, that every law that man makes which mind, that every law that man makes which is not plain to every candid mind, that every law that man names its operations impedes, nullifies, or even modifies the law of God, is open rebellion against the government of God? I am willing to allow of expediency founded on circumstances and consequences which is a doctrine of God. I will also admit that there is a doctrine of God. I will also admit that there is a doctrine of carbinating for the consequences which is a doctrine of carbinating for the consequence of the con

quences, teams as companions of a morning the Denil. I will give an illustrative of ea doctrine. 1st. The doctrine which is of the doctrine. 1st. The doctrine which is of the times, with all their lothy prince conserts gainst Daniel. They obtained the sizuation of the king to a writing they had made, that 'whosover should ask a petition of the God or man for thirty days, save of key God or man for thirty days, save of key God or man for thirty days, save of key God or man for thirty days, save of key and the second of the Medical Companion of the Medical Companion

Now what and Daniel do in these by circumstances? Did he, regarding produ-consequences, think it expedient just for the days, to act in accordance to the days, to set in accordance to the empire, the whole empire, and obey a well ten law of the kingdom, which could stake the whole state that the face, and the most exquisite the face, and the most exquisite waited him if he disobeyed this less that most think it expedient to submit to su pering his prayers for a few days to Goin secret? No. Daniel better understood secret? No. Daniel better mississish defortine of expediency and consequence in the wise men of this day. He dated so the want of God by adopting the expediency of Status; but he thought it expedient the formation of Status; but he thought it expedient the formation of the formation of the state of the state of the greatest king on earth, sat to show the greatest law of man; he dated for the greatest law of man; he dated for the state of the s delivered Daniel from harm, and destroyed in

enemies.

This is but one illustration from a thor that might be given of the doctrine of Gar expediency.

Take one to illustrate 'that doctrine of the

Devil.

Devil.'
God commanded Pharaoh to cease eyesing his fellow men, to abolish immediate that system of slavery which had for central held the nation of Israel in cruel books.
What did he do? He reasoned thus: If obey God, and immediately many slaves, giving them all those rights which, long to them, they will rise to an equality with their masters; besides, my guitt consesses makes me afraid that if I give them their laerty, they will revenge the cruel wang which I have heaped upon them. How ald such great sacrifice of property be make! How shall the drudgery of the nation be petrow snaft the drudgery of the nation be performed? My claim to them is good, Gericlaim notwithstanding, for they were bequeathed to me, by slaveholders that is ed before me;—and it is four hardy years since our ancestors first kidauged. years since our ancestors first sadmine them. Having held them so long, what righ has God to demand their liberation? They ignorant, not fit for liberty: who would the care of them if they were set free? Is it not evident that they will be better offin sheep! They are clothed, and well fed with garlies nions; besides, if their masters are to give them up, they will rise against he government, and we should have civil we Therefore under present circumstance, I is not think it expedient to obey the commit

not think it expedient to obey the commit of God, 'to let the oppressed go fee,' 'so's unto others as I would have obers' one me.' I will not let them go! But how did God approve of Phazad'so-trine of expediency? His frown withered in and his people, under ten successive crea-till they became almost a nation of deal me, and were glad to abolish slavery. This last illustration I consider as showing, in its proper light, the Devil's doctrine &c.

pediency.

Now, candid reader, I would ask if his anot the doctrine which governs every she holder, and every enemy of immediate the tion?

The following communication wo for the Observer and Telegraph, but re

THE WOULD-BE-REFORMERS'

DOCTRING OF THE DEVIL.

MR ISHAN-IF I understand the subject the 'would-be-reformers' say, that to come expediency, instead of the word of God, at a nULE of duty, its to consult the devil. Eye-diency, as the rule of duty, has always sered to prop up the devil's influence in the swill hence it may properly be called, 'the deals doctrine.' DOCTRINE OF THE D

A rising Saviour commanded, 'Go ye is all the world and preach the gospel to ere

creature.'
The doctrine of the devil is, that if a mark circumstances render it inconvenient for list to go, he is under no obligation.
The doctrine of the 'would-be-reformen' is, that the obligation rests as much upon ose man as another, and cannot be thrown der any circumstances; and that every use is to learn how he is to obey, by consuling the whole word of God, especially such passage as Rom. 12 and Eph. 4.

whole word of God, especially as Rom. 12 and Eph. 4.

The 'would-be-reformers' do not precisely the same as those of a hod-carrier, but they do claim, that in both cases they are to be settled.

the perso And one unto the w surely die; wicked fro die in his i at thy ham Yes, wich be called b ty, and sha reformers.

Take condoctrine,' revealed so human app and suitab with him t controvers REV. M

To the Edi

Sin:—It the free pe able tenaci land; and it but perso out a paral is known the strated aga anti-republ the Americ are indigna most sinces principles, trines. Be be deeply a of the gosp sible statio deliberativ ciety; and an irrepara wont to lo guides. / to our gried tlemen kno unmindful of The exci-address on

address on mett (a met Christian A distinguish nary observ monotonou evil which has alread becoming n This hacknessed in the nizationist, of Maryland says he, 'wl nothing to f Mr. H. pr that 'that cl [the Col. S nominally fr this country have us im

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prediction i proposition of mit us to be The gentler all short-sig a day may 1 permitted to permitted to must be crue this invaluab tof all our sor darkest hour tleman deni would not h scriptural do tentment is go our eyes th learned in w our eyes the learned in we to be content that our concerned that our c

trate.' Now of 'glad tidir the creature he so forcible to our vision

yes, wicked man, (to men and uning must be called by their right names,) thou art guil-ty, and shalt surely die, say these 'would-be-reformers.'

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the author of the other feetings, and author of the other feetings, you will 'exasperate' him.

Finally, if any man is resolved to obey the recold will of Goo, without regard to any hama apprehensions of the 'fitness, propriety, and suitableness to an end' of his actions, with him the 'would-be-reformers' have no controversy.

C. S. W. E.

REV. MR. HAMMETT'S ADDRESS. BALTIMORE, March 7, 1833.

To the Editor of the Liberator.

Sin:-It is known throughout the land that the free people of color cling with unconquer-able tenacity to this, their own, their native land; and that nothing can drive them from and; and nat mounting can cirve them from the persecution, injustice and cruelty with-out a parallel in the history of the world. It is known that we have most carnestly remon-strated against the principles and designs, the anti-republican and anti-christian doctrines of sade-publicat and authorities an observing the american Colonization Society; that we are indignant at those designs,—that we do most sincerely deprecate the spread of those principles, and the propagation of those doctrines. Being thus influenced, we cannot but be deeply aggrieved when we see ministers of the gospel, occupying dignified and responsale seasons in the church, in their solomn, delbentive assemblies putting the broad seal of their approximation upon the principles and detrines of the American Colonization Society; and thereby inflicting a deep, perhaps in ireparable injury upon thousands who are west to look up to them as their spiritual guides. And what gives additional pungency to our grief is the reflection, that these genthemes have our sentiments, but are totally unsimidal of them.

The exciting cause of these remarks is the address on Colonization of the Rev. Mr. Hammett (a methodist minister) published in the Christian Advocate of the 1st of March. This destinguished personage, after a few preliminary observations, commences with the usual, associous cant of colonizationists:—"The end which this Society proposes to remedy, and when the Society proposes to remedy, and which this Society proposes to remedy, and when the Society proposes to remedy and the society proposes the society proposes the society and the society proposes the society and the society and the sible stations in the church, in their solemn.

mondonus cant of colonizationists:—'The cill which this Society proposes to remedy, has already spread to a fearful extent, and is becoming more and more alarming every day.' This hackneyed proposition may be briefly dis-missed in the language of an influential colo-nizationist, recently used in the Legislature of Maryland, on a different subject: 'Do,' the what is just, and then you will have bothing to fear.'

say ib. "what is just, and then you will have bading to fear."

Mr.H. proceeds to reiterate the prediction, that that class of the community to whom it file Col. Society affords succourt, though assimilarly free, can, in fact, never be so in the control of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection is predicted. If this reasonable presents are due to the will promit to be increditions as to his infallibility. The gendeman ought to reflect that as we are all short-sighted mortals, and "Amon mor has been lindeed, who would rob us of the most be credit in the case of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection is predicted. If this reasonable presents of the collection is predicted. If this reasonable prosition, the supernatural data upon which his prediction is predicted. If this reasonable prosition, the supernatural data we are all short-sighted mortals, and "Amon mor what is a day may bring the collection is predicted. If this reasonable promiting the proposition cannot be neceded to, he will promit to be increditions as to his infallibility. The gendeman ought to reflect that as we are all short-sighted mortals, and "Amon more was a day may bring the collection is predicted, who would red to be promited to hope to see better days; and he mast be created who would red to the colored division of the strength of the colored division of the colored di othing to fear.'
Mr. H. proceeds to reiterate the prediction,

all long-suffering (makrs/humie) and doctrine.

The fact time will come when they will note only the standing of the free and the form of the brave' has been converted into time are from the truth. True, as the 'would-be-reformers.' The fact, that gen will not ender a sound doctrine, but will gen will not ender a sound doctrine, but will gen will not ender a sound doctrine, but will gen will not ender a sound doctrine, but will gen will not ender a sound doctrine, but will gen will not ender a sound doctrine, but will gen will not ender a sound doctrine, but will gen will not ender a sound doctrine, but will gen will not ender a sound doctrine, but will gen will not ender a sound doctrine, but will gen will not ender a sound doctrine, but will gen will not ender a sound doctrine, but will gen will not ensure the gen will be practiced to them.

'The doctrine of the devil' says, sit your probable to them.

'The doctrine of the devil' says, sit your probable to the sound the gen will be sound the gen will be a will be sound to the seal. Right, say the 'would-be-reformers' in ocircumstances whatever can justify the fig.

But the sound the gen will be sound to the sound the gen will be sound to the seal of the sound the gen will be sound to the seal of the sound the gen will be sound to the seal of the sound the gen will be sound to the seal of the sound the gen will be sound to the seal of the sound the gen will be sound to the seal of the sound the sound the seal of the se Than ty to these we have not of 1"
M.Hammett continues. "They groan under a seeight of prejudics, from which they can never expect to rise. The consequence is that intellectual effort is paralyzed, and morals among them are prostrated." Here then he concedes that the prostration of our morals is an inertfalled consequence of the unholy prejudices of his brethren. And this he perceives and a cknowledges, without the moral courage to denounce those prejudices, or the benevalue of the control of the citizens of the United States he indirectly declares they are under no obligation to regard the injunction of Paul: Honor all mon;—that they may give to the winds the doctrine of the bible: If yo have respect to persons, ye commit sin;—that they may violate with impunity the golden rule of our Lord: 'All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.' He would paralyze the hand of private benevolence,—he would have us, if we remain in this country, to be 'wretched, and miserable, and poor, and blind, and naked,' without help and without hope. Do you accuse mo of misropresentation? Well, then, he shall speak for himself: 'Find them where you may, whether in Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Richmond, or Charleston—in a free or in a slaveholding State, you find them, with very few exceptions, the Lord pardon him, for he must be ignorant of us) the same degraded, definoralized race. No individual effort, no system of legislation, can, (moral impossibility) in this country, redeem them from this condition, nor raise them to the level of the white man, nor secure to them the sprivileges of freemen. It is utterly wain to expect it.' Sir, does not the heart of the pariot sink within him at this description of his country's morals? Does not the church of Christ bleed at every pore at the promulgation of such odious doctrines by one of her most gifted but deluded sons? 'I ask you,' with all the earnestness of which I am capable, 'is it not amazing that such' doctrines' should meet with 'approbation' from any lover of his country's morals? Does not the church of Christ bleed at every pore at the promulgation of such odious doctrines by one of her most gifted but deluded sons? 'I ask you,' with all the earnestness of which I am capable, 'is it not amazing that such' doctrines' should meet with 'approbation' from any lover of his country' from any lover of freedom? 'What, then, are we to think of the editors of the Christian Advocate, who not only publish Mr. Hammets address approxingly, but with the

ject which is fraught with unbounded good to our race.

Resolved, That we pronounce our parting blessing upon our tried; and while we carnestly commend him to the condial reception and kind treatment of our English friends, we will solicit kind Heaven to crown his efforts with success, and return him to us in safety.

Resolved, That we regard the Colonization Society in the same light in which lambs regard wolves.

gard wolves.

Mr. Hilton made a very able speech in support of the foregoing resolutions. He said he would sustain them with his heart, hand and purse. He considered the establishment of a High School for the education of colored youth, under the direction of the New-England Anti-Slavery Society, would be a pillar of light and knowledge to the people of color universally. He spoke of the efforts of Mr. Garrison in terms of panegyric, and declared that he was worthy of their best affections and united support.

port.
The resolutions were seconded by Mr James
G. Barbadoes, and unanimously adopted. The following resolutions were then offered by Mr Cole:

by Mr Cole:

Recolect, That we selemally protest against the proceedings of the Colonization Society as a gross violation of the law of God, and in dimetrical opposition to the best code of man, written by the illustrious effersion, and sanctioned by the illustrious effersion of the Colonization Society in this city, as a measure which must operate oppressively upon the entire colored population, and which is designed to draw money from a generous people, withchem the colorization of the colorization of the colorization of the law of God, and which is designed to draw money from a generous people, withchem the colorization of the law of God, and the colorization Society in man; and then expected that the law of God, and designed of the American Colorization Society. That Society, had employed their time disgently for finders years, in transporting a few worn out blacks (bond and free) to Liberia, and in pouring out their slander and abuse upon the free people of color. Mr. C. then recorred to the statements of Messrs Clay, Mercer, Hayne, and others,—that the aforesaid middle States. He said slavery was acknowledged by the viscet statement to Messrs Clay, Mercer, Hayne, and others,—that the aforesaid middle States. He said slavery was acknowledged by the viscet statement to the a great evil, and yet it was yiewed as a subject too delicate cither for discussion or legislation. He then cited several recent cases, in which can be a subject to the colorization of the colorization of the free people of color—among them, the disgraceful excitement in the Theological Seminary at Middletown, Connection, respecting Mr Ray, a colored delicate cither for discussion or legislation. He then cited several recent cases, in which a determ

only those who were free, and thus they often sundered the holiest ties of life.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. A contribution was then taken up, in aid of Mr. Garrison's mission, to the amount of Theenty Fire Dollars.

The meeting was closed by an appropriate and ferrent prayer by the Rev. Mr. Gooch.

The assembly was large and respectable, and manifested the most perfect harponly of sentiment and decision of purpose.

GEORGE PUTMAN, Chairman.

James G. Barradors, Secretary.

NEW-ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

NEW-ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.
The Quarterly meeting of the New-England Anti-Slavery Society will be holden at the Hall of the House of Representatives on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7 c'clock.
Addresses are expected from several gentlemen. Members of the Legislature, and gentlemen and ladies generally, are invited to attend.

OLIVER JOHNSON,

Recording Secretary.

THE FOLKELSTON, New-York, published and colited by Canter W. Denison. The general character of the paper, we judge to the published of the content of the paper, we judge to the benefit of the content of the paper, Mr. Denison makes the following zery true with the paper, Mr. Denison makes the following zery true with the paper of the paper o

ood-very good, brother Tracy. We owe

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC ITEMS.
The French Government have gordered the Polish
Committee to leave Paris. It is said that very extencommittee to leave Paris. It is said that very extencent of the property of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC ITEMS.

a million. The insurance on it does not excee 2440,000.

Junaicz.—A new and general ferment has been of casioned irribe Island of Jamaics by the publication of a royal Proclamation issued by the king of Fargian grave, the Governor, probiblings have been for the inon of any societies for the forcible removal from the Island of the Dissenting Teachers and Ministers. Religion. His Majesty declares his intention to main tain and defend the principles of Feiginos toleration to transgress the injunctions of his Proclamation as to transgress the injunctions of his Proclamation as

that he preventions are summed in our main, to prevent to withdraw all temptations to engage in the business. — Transcript.

The Checoless—A letter from Washington, published in the New-York Coarier and Enquirer, states that the New-York Coarier and Enquirer, states that revenue collection act, gave notice to the Secretary of War, that they should proceed no further in their travenue collection act, gave notice to the Secretary of War, that they should proceed no further in their travenue collection act, gave notice to the Secretary of War, that they should proceed no further in their travenue collection act, gave note that they will be to the gold mines directly before the Supreme Court of the United States.

Sundry petitions, for the abolition of Slavery in this supreme Court of the United States.

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Sundry petitions, for the abolition of Slavery in this supreme Court of the United States.

Sundry petitions, for the abolition of Slavery in the Sundry petition of Slavery in the Slavery of Slaver

guardianship.

The Grand Jury at Newport, R. I. have found a bill against E. K. Avery for the murder of Sarah Maria Cornell. To this indictment, Mr. A. has pleaded not guilty. The trial is to take place on the first Monday of May next.

of May next.

James Madison was 83 years of age on the 5th inst.

He was born on the fifth of March, 1750.

He was born on the fifth of March, 1750.

New-Hampshire—Gov. Dinsmoor is re-elected in New-Hampshire without much opposition. All the connsellors elect are of the Jackson party, and the New Hampshire Patriot claims all the Senators but one—The candidates for Congress of the same party are elected.

List of Letters received at the office of the Lisb-erator, since our last jusper uses issued.

Nathan Johnson (www. Declinor) Mass.; P. A. Hell,
New Mann, December of the Mass.; P. A. Hell,
New Mann, Pittsburgh, Pa.; John Hennoud, Saleun,
Mass.; Robert B. Hall, New-Haven, C.; William
H. Burlighe, Planisheld, C.; Elizur Wright, Jr. HudMass.; Robert B. Hall, New-Haven, C.; William
Mass.; Most Marker, Mass.; O. S. Marray,
Samuel Berry, Jannical, Vt.; J. Smirh, Albury, N.
Y.; S. P. Dole, Wilbraham, Mass.; O. S. Marray,
Shorbam, Vt.; E. F. Pompey, Nativekel, Mass. (2);
Portland, Me.; A. Kingral, C. J. Janner F. Orridad, Me.; A. Kingral, M. S. Werrich, Ct.; Jüorge
W. Benson, Providence, R. J.

MARRIED—In New-York city, by H Williams, Mr. Peter H. Stevens, of New Miss Maria Ann Howard, of Albany, N. Y.

The communication of 'A Friend of the Blacks' is in type, but unavoidably excluded to-day.

CHEERING NEWS

erament to other any compensation proprietors.

In consequence of these rumons, a deputation of gen-tlement connected with the West-Indies waited upon Lord Grey, and had un anothence of the noble Earl at Lord Grey, and had un anothence of the noble Earl at Gentral whether it was true. They requested to be in-formed whether it was true. They requested to be in-the government to emancipite the later population—

Value of Labor.—We have heard it stated that the value of the ice cut from Fresh Pond, and shipped from this port the present season for Southern markets, is estimated at \$150,000.

THE ABOLITIONIST.

THE ABOLITIONIST.

No. III. Vol. I.—For Maken.

I. HIS DAY published, The Abolitionist, or Record of the New England Anti-Stagery Society. Entre Day A COMMITTE.

CONTENTS.—Extracts from the Annual Report; Address of Wm. J. Snelling, Esq.; Humediate Emancipation—No. III.; Letter from James Cropper; Swarge and Burbarons Customs of Different Nations; Free People of Color; American Colonization Society; Macdicts of the Slave Systom; Cont. of the Color; American Colonization Society; Macdicts of the Slave Systom; Cont. of the Color; American Colorization Society; Macdicts of the Slave Systom; Cont. of the Rebellion in Jamaica; The Dying Slave; Depreciation of Property in Jamaica.

PENTRY—The White Inflar's Reply to the Little Slave; Lament; Christian Love.

PRINDENCE CRANDALL

Powers.—The White Infant's Reply to the Little Slave; Lament; Christian Love.

PRUDENCE CRANDALL, Principal of the Canterbury, (Conn.) Female Boarding School,

RETURNS her most sincere, thanks to the those who have patronized her School, and would give information that on the first Monday of April next, her School will be opened for the reception of young Ladies and title Misses of color. The branches taught are as follows:—Rerding, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Georgraphy, History, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Chemistry, Natural and Life of History, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Chemistry, Natural and Life on the French Indiana, the Moral Control of the Proceedings of the Philosophy, Carbon, Car

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL

"JAMES G. BARBADOES

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

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

He has now on hand, for sale, a variety of NEW AND SECOND-HAND CLOTHING

NEW AND SECOND-HAND CLOTHING VICE—Valvet and Bombazine Stocks, Linem of Emy Supenders, &c. Also, a few dozen of Emy Supenders, &c. Also, a few dozen of Emy Soap and Colours page 4cc.

All kinds of clothing began colour repaired in the neatest manner, cheap for each of barter, the colour page 10 of the colour page 10 of

ter.
To Let—A good cellar under said shop, itable for storage. Boston, March 16, 1833.

MOORE & BROTHER

PETURN their thanks to their friends and the public for their patronage.—
They still continue to keep on hand an assortment of

sortment of
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS
AND SHOES,
At THEIR STAND—No. 163, Pine-street, above
Sixth-street. PRILADELPRIA, Dec. 1832.

o following Lines, written by W. G. BROWN rung at the Afinual Exhibition of the students of agton Seminary, Oct. 10, 1232.

MILLENNIAL HYMI
Isles of the South—awake!
The Song of Zion sing;
Let mount and hill and vale,
With Hallelujahs ring:
Shout! for the idol's overthrown
And Israel's God is God alone. MILLENNIAL HYMN.

And israer's Good as God alone.
Wild waste of Afric—shout!
Your shackled sons are free;
No mother wails heachild
'Neath the Banana tree:
No slave-ship dashes on your shor
The clank of chains is heard no m

Shout! vales of India—shout!
No funeral fires blaze high;
No idol song rings loud,
As rolls the death-car by:
The banners of the Cross new wave
Above the sainted Boardman's grav Above the sainted Boardman's grav
Shout! rocky cliffs of Greece—
The crested head lies low;
No Moslem flings his chain
Around the Christian now;
But Greek and Moslem join as one,
To praise the Saviour, God the Son

Shout! hills of Palestine,—

Have ye forgot the groan—
The spear—the thorns—the Cross The spear—the thorns—the Cross— The wine-press trod alone! The dying prayer that rose from Thee, The garden of Gethsemane!

The garden of Gethsenane!

* Hail, glad Millennial day!
O shout! ye Heavens above,—
To-day, the Earth shall sing
The song—Redeeming Love:
Redeeming Love the song shall be,—
Hail, blessed year of Jubilee!

TO THE EVENING STAR. Thou shinest on, unchanging
In beauty of light or form,
And harmless beneath thee passes
The rush of the whirlwind storm
A type of all that is lovely
Thou seemest to mortal sight—
The joy and hope of our visions
Thou art on the face of night.

Thou art on the tace of lagat.

Pure are the thoughts thou stirrest—
And a dream of peaceful rest,
Like the quiet of thy slumber,
Is moved within the breast.
The hours we loved are before us,
The calanness of boyhood's day—
And thou scement a pledge to the future
Of moments more blest than they.

And who, in his wisdom formed thee,
Fair queen of the Eventide,
And gave thee a place in heaven,
With myriads by thy side?
Who gave thee a light more holy Who gave thee a light more holy
And calm than the light of day,
That speaks to the soul of beauty
Which never can pass away?

T is He who alone is mighty, "I is He who alone is mighty, Unchanging for evermore, From whom their reflectiest the glory Which, as type of Him, we adore. "I is He, who in heaven hath placed thee, Fair queen of the Eventide, With many a star beyond thee, And myriads by thy side.

And myraus by uny suc.

His voice, when the tempest rages
All over the swelling deep,
Can make, with a breath, its water.
As calm as an infant's sleep.
His hand hath with joy illamined
The face of the sky above—
His eye, upon all beneath Him,
Looks down with a Father's love

I have gazed, bright star, on thy splet And a hope and joy thou hast been As emblow of purer regions. Which shan's eye hath never seen. Shine on, shine on in beauty, Unchanging in light or form, While harmless beneath thee passes. The rush of the whirlwind storm. o w w

THE BRIDE.

10h! take her, but he faithful still,
And may the bridal vow
Be sacred held in after years,
And warmly breathed as now.
Remember !! is no common tie
That binds her youthful here!
Tis one that only truth should we
And only death can part.

The joys of childhood's happy hour,
The home of riper years The joys of childhood's happy hour,
The home of riper years,
The treasured scenes of early youth,
In sunshine and in tears;
The purest hopes her bosom knew,
When her young heart was free,
All these and more slie now resigns,
To brave the world with thee.

To brave the world with thee.

It good and ill to share,
And well I know 't will be her pride,
And well I know 't will be her pride,
To sooffic each sorrow there;
Then take her, and may feeting time
Mark only Joy's increase,
And may your days glide sweetly on
In happiness and peace.
C.

THE MARINER'S WIFE.
We bade adieu; when the fair wind blew,
And tears were falling free;
For tranguli seas, and a homeward breeze,
How bright our eyes will be!

find gales prevail, and spread the sail, Swift o'er the nzure main; With a swifter wing, may ye-safely brin Her homeward back again.

The honest tar, who sails afar, Will think when on the sea, That winds ahead, which others dread, Will waft his zighs to me.

But a heart more true, he never knew,
Which feels those signs alone—
When the fair wind blows, and the proud ship goes
I'll send him back my own.

From his see-girt skies his fancy flies, His thoughts at home incline; May the bosom be, of the heaving sea, As safe and true as mine!

CURIOUS EXPERIMENT ON A RAT-

The following curious facts respecting the rattlesanke, are from a letter of Juge Samuel Woodruff, i.e. Professor Silliman, in a late number of the 'American Journal of Science.' During the sammer months of 1601, I reticated in the north-eastern part of the professor of the control of respectability assured me that the rattle-sanke was never found on land where the white-sah grows, that it was the uniform practice among hunters, as well as others, whose business led them to traverse the woods and books, and frequently their pockets also, with white-sah gives, as a control of the contr

ROBERT DOUGLASS, JR.

ROBERT DOUGLASS, Ja.

This young man, the son of a very respectable colored gentleman, in Philadelphia, has, for several years, carried on the business of sign and ornamental painting. His establishment is located at the corner of Arch and Front streets. Few persons in our country, if any, have made greater proficiency in this line, than he has stone for the time he has sone for the time he has sone the second of the s From streets. Few persons in our country, in the content of the time has been engaged in the business. If some of the time has been engaged in the business. If some offer our southern sham philanthropists, who insist on a transportation to Africa, to develope the factorial time of a change of persons in a colored man, will visit the city of brotherly lore 'where true merit is recognised, whatever may be the gard it wears—and examine his performances, they may profit by the information they can hus obtain. If they are unwilling to go in his 'shop,' they have been end and the city of brotherly lore 'where true merit is recognised, whatever may be the gard it wears—and examine his performances, they may profit by the information they can hus obtain. If they are unwilling to go in his 'shop,' they are see a specimen of his workmanship on a sist thereto; and in many other parts of the city they may, upon inquiry, see the evidence of his skill.

He has latterly turned his attention to portrait painting, in addition to his other employment. In this, too, he has been eminently successful. We have seen several of his painting, that would scarcely suffer in comparison with those of many who are exercised of the comparison with those of many who are exercised to have the driver of which had stopped his worthy and skill young artist.—Genus of Universal Emancipation.

SALE OF ARDENT SPIRITS.

We are not willing to believe, that so many respectable men are engaged in the universal conduct—stammered an apology, and removed the highly should be a successful with and better the conduct of the work of the history of

LITERARY, MISCELLANEOUS

MISCHILLANEOUS.

CURIOUS EXPERIMENT ON A RATITLESNAKE.

The fellowing curious facts respecting the rattlesnake, are from a letter of Judge Samel Woodruff, to Professor Sillinan, in a last number of the 'American Journal of Science.

During the sammer months of 1601, I resided in the north-eastern part of the State of Ohio. Rattlesnakes were then very numerical that region. I found the opinion unversally prevalent among the inhabitants there, that the leaves of the witch a several person of respectability assured me that the rattlesnake was never found on land where the witch the same of the several person of respectability assured me that the rattlesnake was never found on land where the witch the same of the several person of respectability assured me that the rattlesnake was never found on land where the winters of the same of the several person of respectability assured me that the rattlesnake was never found on land where the winters of the same of the several person of respectability assured me that the rattlesnake was never found on land where the subject of the same of the several person of respectability assured me length of the same of the sa

the rum-bogsheau.—tarsumer.

RESULTS OF ACCIDENT.

Manylof the most important discoveries in the field of science have been the result of accident. The fittle boys of a spectual-man-result of the fittle boys of a spectual-man-result of the fittle science of the fi RESULTS OF ACCIDENT.

inst presented itself to the mind of Senfelder.—American Baptist Magazine.

'Lesson to the Intemperate.'—In publishing an account of a person who was recently drowned, in attempting to jump from one boat to another, when introceated, a Philadelphia paper says—this is 'One more lesson to the Intemperate.' A 'lesson to the intemperate.' A 'lesson to the intemperate, we should never have occasion to the intemperate, we should never have occasion to the intemperate. The second is the intemperate is a second in the intemperate. The second is the intemperate is a second in the intemperate. The second is the intemperate is a second in the intemperate. How superatively ridiculous. It is high time people knew better than to respera test. How superatively ridiculous. It is high time people knew better than to repeat such useless swings—especially when it is acknowledged, that nine-tenths of the crimes, are directly and indirectly the fruit of intemperate; or, as zee would speak, of genteel and moderate tippling. If any body is removed in the second in the seco

may be thought & small intude, in the transfer as useful lesson.—Curstian Messenger.

Congress have now pacified the nulliflers; and here?—Why, by granting them all they saked! This is concession indeed. They have succeeded in their attempts. Henceforth any State in the Union, by demanding with sword in hand of the General Government whatever it may be inclined to have, it must be greated. This is to be the future mode of conciliation. But the Union, it is said, was in danger of being dissolved. If the general government is not able to enforce its laws and protect its rights, what is it worth? It would need a southern economist to 'calcut. The orators of South Carolina have boasted much of the chivalry of their people. But we always exclude from that character all thoughts of mean selfishmess, and, on the contrary, attach to the idea something magnanimous and generous, a noble sacrifice of personal interest to protect the rights and redress the wrongs of others. How have the people of South Carolina displayed this? Why they have threatened to dissolve the Union and plunge the coalina displayed this? Why they have threatened to dissolve the Union and plunge the coalina displayed this? Why they can be a sufficient of the contraction of the contraction of the country of the proposition of the cents cheaper! This is modern chivalry!

Delham.Patriot.**

A Good **Plan.—A Society is about to be

cents cheaper? This is modern charary?

Bedham Patriot.

A Good Plan.—A Society is about to be formed in this city, under the auspices of those who will be likely to ensure its success, on a plan new as it is useful. It is proposed to form a capital of \$50,000, by selling 10,000 shares of stock at \$\$50,000 shores proper location is to be obtained, workshops are to be fitted up and supplied with tools, wherein articles of all descriptions are to be manufactured by persons who can procure employment nowhere else. The articles manufactured are to be west case prince, thus presenting superior inducements to purchasers. The profits to be wrest case prince, thus presenting superior inducements to purchasers. The profits to be provided among the stockholders semi-annually, in the form of dividends, and the capital to be increased as the means of the Society secumilate.

Individual profit is not the object of the association. To give employment to the destitute mechanic, to thus save him from the horrors of want, and to enable him to keep his little mechanic, to thus save him from the horrors of want, and to enable him to keep his little mechanic, to thus save him from the horrors of want, and to enable him to keep his little mechanic, to thus save him from the horrors of want, and to enable him to keep his little mechanic, to thus save him from the horrors of want, and to enable him to keep his little mechanic, to thus save him from the horrors of want, and to enable him to keep his little mechanic, the mechanic him to keep his little mechanic, the mechanic him to keep his little mechanic him to keep his little mechanic, the mechanic him to keep his little him to keep his little mechanic him to keep his little him to kee

fully in operation—Pini. U. S. Gazelle.

Aonchalance under, a Serere decident—On Wednebeday, an accident of a serious nature occurred on board one of the steamboats, while under way, about seven miles from the city. One of the hands, a mulatto fireman, after fixing some part of the machinery, in going back, stepped on the plate, when his foot slipped off the deck plate and his leg caught between the wheel and the plate. His body fell carethe can be a serious decided the serious control of the serious decided to the control of the serious decided to the control of the serious decided to the

—Georgian.

Extraordinary Circumstance.—The cholera in Cacorespondent writes) has raged very alarmingly at Marlow, so much so that from twelve to fifteen burists have taken place of a day. Among others, a poor man, who left his wife carlysin the morning well, was much surprised, on his return home, on being informed that during his absence she had died of the cholera and was buried. Feeling disconsolate and dissatisfied, he bettook himself to the grave and due up the corpse. On litting off the hid of the coffin, he was struck with the appearance of his life, and thought he perceived symptoms and the complex of the complex of the continuation of the complex of the complex of the complex of the continuation of the complex of the comp

Hayti.—A proposition has been made to the Haytien government to establish a regular intercourse between all the ports of this Island by the introduction of steam navigation. (The presumed to be an English as the prosumed to be an English estam necessary to the condition of an exclusive grant for ten will be afforded to it by the government is yet uncertain, the principal difficulties alleged because of the control of the property of the success of the coating barges which such a vessel would occasion.

Nearly two weeks since, a gentleman found on the steps of his door, a black girl, weeping; on inquiring the cause, she informed him that a few days previous she had come from the country, to live in a family in this city—that she had goog out on an errand, and had forgotten the same of her employers, and could not find their residence. Since which time the girl has been in the house of the gentleman, who has left his direction at this office.

—U. S. (Phil.) Gazette.

Among the prizes awarded by the Paris Academy of Sciences, at their last sitting, was Academy of Sciences, at their last sitting, was the following: "To Israel Robinet, workman, the following: "To Israel Robinet, workman, the following of the Science of the Sci

[From the Genius of Temperance.]

CHLDRAN'S MORAL SOCIETIES.

CHLDRAN'S MORAL SOCIETIES.

In our last number, we told our reader mething about the Society of Public Merch Such a Society has been formed in New Yor, and several meetings held, and addresses de

Such a Society has been formed in New York, and several meetings held, and addresses to livered.

Well, some little children, in a Methods Sunday School, in New York, thought has hould like to have such a superior to the house held to have been a such as a constitution just like the new paper damage. A constitution just like the peptie had, only made plainer, for children were children were still, and heard it read. The such as wished, came forward, and had the read, I went to hear him. And all the children were still, and heard it read. The such as wished, came forward, and had the manes put down to the Constitution. Stitus boys and fifteen girls came forward, and had the manes put down to the Constitution. Stitus boys and fifteen girls came forward, all we had been such as the such as wished, came forward, and had then amen put down to the Constitution. Stitus boys and fifteen girls came forward, and all the himst bey known to the constitution. Stitus boys and fifteen girls came forward, and had then amen put down to the Constitution. Stitus boys and fifteen girls came forward, and all the himst bey known to the constitution of the himst boy known to the himst boy and the himst boy known to the himst boy known t

bowers, or sattle, vy or sell, then he same a bought and sold. When over hing hat shought and sold. When over hing hat sell sought and sold. When we will not do such things—and will ny deep rice, and flour, and molasses, and every hing of those who do not get them of slavshides that raise and make them by the hard wor'd the poor slave. We think it wrong for men to go into armies to kill see another, through revenge, or for plusder. We try to be such as the poor slave of the same the sum of the sum of

bath day. We will so, to do so.

8. We will not swear nor curse, not se any had language. We will try to keep any from the company of children who do so, seless they will leave it off.

THE HOARY DRUNKARD.

THE HOARY DRUNKARD

We yesterday witnessed in the spor set of the city, a harentable instance of the marry and stog medical states of the city. A harentable instance of the marry and stog medical states of the marry and stog medical states of the states

HOW THE MIGHTY HAVE FALLEN! HOW THE MIGHTY HAVE FALLEN!
Go then to the grave of Marino IMpriland, who, thirty years ago, stood at the best of the American of the Direct State, and witness that vacant ohin out of which 28 each to tumbled into a drunkard's grave. Weness the end of Mirabeau, of Sawage, 65 section, of Burns, of Byron—and of more then one Doctor of Divinity. One minister I keep who, if human eloquence could avail, have scattered salvation as from agent wings—had he not found a drunkard's rich bemore mind, the more danger. Exchange have scattered salvation as from wings—had he not found a drunkards are. The more mind, the more danger. Excite was the food of the mind—and when this cies of excitement was sufficed to says energies of a gigantic intellect, there we predicting the result.—Weld's Lectures.

Does any person feel his Prids raised y mixing with the Rich and Grad!—sake age therms in Sunderland, England, in a need letter to a friend and then add—white write this, there is a female now employed a florouring coul into my cellone, who is the wind of a naval officer deceased, and has actually danced with Grospet the Pourth. So false the altery of this word.

We say not that coul, heaving is not ready as hourself as of more than the commonly meted only by a giddy world—what a fall is there!

OL.

BOS' TU

Austin S Paola B

THE T' Had ould have e ey now war renging with REV. JAM