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THE LIBERATOR.

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W. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

SUNDAY, MAY 4, 1839.

To William L. Breese, Esq.,
Chairman of the Executive Committee of the New-York City Colonization Society.

The present period of our country's history is evidently one of great agitation. The gen- eral ferment is, indeed, so lively, that it is impossible to keep the public mind from being strongly excited, and the conclusion of his plans.

There was a Methodist preacher living in a certain state of New York, who was one of the sons of the Wesleyan school, and was a tailor by trade. He had been brought up in the Methodist denomination, and was a member of a church in a particular town. He was a man of moderate intellect, who had been accustomed to such manner of living as to make him a very good subject for the preaching of the gospel. He was a man of principle, and had been brought up in the Methodist denomination, and was a member of a church in a particular town. He was a man of moderate intellect, who had been accustomed to such manner of living as to make him a very good subject for the preaching of the gospel. He was a man of principle, and had been brought up in the Methodist denomination, and was a member of a church in a particular town. He was a man of moderate intellect, who had been accustomed to such manner of living as to make him a very good subject for the preaching of the gospel. He was a man of principle, and had been brought up in the Methodist denomination, and was a member of a church in a particular town. He was a man of moderate intellect, who had been accustomed to such manner of living as to make him a very good subject for the preaching of the gospel. He was a man of principle, and had been brought up in the Methodist denomination, and was a member of a church in a particular town. He was a man of moderate intellect, who had been accustomed to such manner of living as to make him a very good subject for the preaching of the gospel. He was a man of principle, and had been brought up in the Methodist denomination, and was a member of a church in a particular town. He was a man of moderate intellect, who had been accustomed to such manner of living as to make him a very good subject for the preaching of the gospel. He was a man of principle, and had been brought up in the Methodist denomination, and was a member of a church in a particular town. He was a man of moderate intellect, who had been accustomed to such manner of living as to make him a very good subject for the preaching of the gospel. He was a man of principle, and had been brought up in the Methodist denomination, and was a member of a church in a particular town. He was a man of moderate intellect, who had been accustomed to such manner of living as to make him a very good subject for the preaching of the gospel. He was a man of principle, and had been brought up in the Methodist denomination, and was a member of a church in a particular town.
be publicly deprecated, and even given up to justice; who is at this moment in danger of being the subject of a prosecution or an ecclesiastical censure. You may observe that this, and some of our other resolutions have been the consequence of a few misrepresents, and the speeches of a few of the most approved members of our body. We are, therefore, determined to follow up these resolutions with a like firmness, and perseverance, and confidence, as they are a means of our salvation, and the interests of an important cause. We shall be glad to have any of our friends who have been consulted, and who are in possession of any information, to communicate it to us. We shall also be pleased to have any information which may be obtained by the public, to enable us to proceed more effectually in this matter. We have nothing more to say, except that we shall continue to do what we can to promote the interests of our cause, and to secure the rights of our people.
LITERARY, MISCELLANEOUS AND MORAL.

Delivered in the African Meeting House, Boston, Feb. 17, 1830.

(Letter.)

I would improve the wants, and especially our rising youth, to few from the gambling board, or the pool table, or the horse race. We consider placing them in such institutions, into which they [are] driven by destitution, as the main source of our public calamities. We must bring them to a knowledge of the life and character of the working classes, and show them in all things that they need to do for their own support. What gives rise to this sentiment? It is founded upon the belief that the working classes are the source of all public comfort and happiness. They are the ones who labor and toil, and they are the ones who bring us all the comforts and conveniences of life. Hence, we must do everything in our power to improve them, and to bring them to a knowledge of their own importance. What must be done? That is the question. I am afraid that we must do this by educating them, by showing them the value of education, and by giving them the opportunity to receive an education. What is the best way to do this? I think that we must do this by establishing schools, and by providing for the education of the working classes. This is the only way to improve them, and to bring them to a knowledge of their own importance.