VOL. III.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON AND ISAAC KNAPP, PUBLISHERS.

NO. 19

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.1

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

[SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1883.

THE LIBERATOR AT NO. 11, MERCHANTS' HALL.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR. TERMS

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

be year.

The fall letters and communications must be post.

The role is imperative, in order to shield to the forcest impositions of our enemies. Those The rule is imperative, in order to shield us such fergenet impositions of our enemies. Those, desired, was writing the careful to pay their postage. Those, and the careful to pay their postage, are the substitutions for the Abolitonist. For every the sheribers detained by them for either publication for the careful to the ca

A GENTS.

MAINE.

Joseph C. Lovejoy, Bangor.
Nathan Winslow, Portland Nathan Winslow, Portland.

\*\*SEW-HAMPSHIEE.\*

Rafas E. Cutler, Exeter.

David Cambell, Aeworth.

Windham Under Windham, Meriden.

Windham Meriden.

Lancaster

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Andrew Garrison, St. John, N. B.

UPPER CANADA.
Ansia Steward, Wilberforce.
Paola Brown, Colbornesburg.

ENGLAND.
Joseph Phillips, Aldermanbury, London.

HAYTI.

Port-au-Prince.

## THE LIBERATOR.

[For the Liberator.] MR. GURLEY'S LETTER TO MR. IB-BERTSON.

In the New-York Observer of April 20, is a In the New-York Observer of April 20, ja long letter from Mr. Gurley, Secretary of the Company which transports Américan citizens et also desired transports Américan citizens et also desired transports Américan citizens of the Secretary Bota and Secretary Caims notice. It will, no doubt, travel the circuit of the slave-condjutor publications; and as it is full of the habitual deceptions and satisfies, which all the adherents of Slavery set unfold; an exposure of its misrepresentations and permissions are premissors and permissions and permissions are set of the support of the permission of the support of the redume might be written upon this letter; our object is chiefly to display its inveterate conmultition to sound morals and the claims of the defined of the Liberator.

\*This reminent is Dr. Edwards'. It is not held by the editor of the Liberator.

Mr. Gurley virtually distorts the sentiments frenowned authors upon other subjects, and ten claims those writers as partizans. The of renowned authors upon other subjects, and then claims those writers as partizans. The Edinburgh Review, which always has been Edinburgh Review, which always has been the uncompromising advocate of immediate and universal emancipation, is transformed by Mr. Gurley into an upholder of slavery; and Jonathan Edwards, who maintained that 'a slave may justifiably kill his kidnapper and every other oppressor, if he can obtain his freedom by no other means;'\* through Mr. Gurley's jesuitical legerdemain, is metamorphosed into a friend of man stealing. This is a correct specimen of the deceithlness and perversions which the advocates of gradual cessation from felony ever display.

tition from felony evocates of graduat ces-ution from felony ever display.

Mr. Gurley's code of immorality is too scan-alous to be tolerated. He says—'the quesdalois to be tolerated. He says—the question is not in regard to the principle or law of duty binding upon our citizens." Admit this doctrine in reference to crime, and what follows? A horse thief has an equal right to exemption from 'the law of duty,' as a man thief; and thus to justify man stealers, Mr. Gurley's bradlers of fact 'are just as true as his moral system is defensible. Listen!! 'The first fact,' says Mr. Gurley;' some incommentations are not some fact of the control of the circumstances beyond the courte of the circumstances.

ten!! The first fact, says Mr. Gurley; 'some circumstances beyond the control of the christian community, and of the American people, for which they are not responsible, operate,' &c. Ergo—the God of Justice, and Justice and Justice and Justice and Justice and Factor of Philanthropists, are the authors and promoters of American slavery! This is the blasphemy publicly asserted by a Christian Ministent W. W. a tired of these atomican insults to the Godhead. Mr. Gurley means, insults to the Godnead. Ar. Guriey means, that all the descendants of the kidnapped Africans have not yet been whitewashed. A black man is not disliked as an article of gain, black man is not distilled as an arrice of gaun, and a colored girl is not rejected while she can gratify sensual desire, and produce slaves for the market. We contend, that the Christian community and the American people alone, like other sinners, are responsible, and that we must remove those preventing circumstances penceably, or God will soon do it for-

cibly.

Mr. Gurley's second fact. 'Nothing can be safely and peacefully done for the direct and smeediate abolition of slavery, but with the consent of the masters.' 'Mark you!' as Mr. Danforth says. Masters! what a smooth de-Danforth says. Masters! what a smooth de-ceitful name; for the scriptures denominate them oppressors and men stealers. If we wait until the slaveholders voluntarily abandon their iniquity, we shall stor until the day of judgment. Wait till legalized pirates desist from

robbery!

The third fact. 'No general effort can be The third fact. 'No general effort can be made for the benefit of any portion of our colored population, except such as in its direct action shall be confined exclusively to the free.' This is true in reference to the slaveholders only; and therefore we sincerely pray that God will supply their lack of duty!

Mr. Gurley's fourth fact. 'A general effort for the benefit of the free, if connected with their colonization, will exert a far more powerful influence,' &c. This is a folse fact! for the free colored people refuse to be trat!

erun intuence, cc. 1ms is a Jaise fact.
for the free colored people refuse to be transported to Mr. Gurley's Botany Bay in Africa.
Mr. Gurley next repeats this nefarious doctrine. 'The question is not whether slavery

trine. 'The question is not winches savety is a violation of the principles of christian duty, and ought therefore to be immediately abolished.' On the contrary, we affirm that is the whole question. Mr. Gurley 'fearlessly avows, the relation of master to slave is not encessarily, and in thousands of instances is not actually, a violation of chistian duty.' And a fearlessly avow that every slave master in we fearlessly avow, that every slave master in every instance, necessarily and actually is a man stealer, who can make me to all the stealers are to all the stealers. we rearrissly act, make every state master in every instance, necessarily and actually is a min stealer, who can make no more just preteptions to be a Christian, than Satan—and we go farther, and 'fearlessly avow the opinion,' that Mr. Gurley, by his own shame-less confession, is visibly branded in the fore-head with the guilt and deunociation written in Psalm 50: 17, 18. 'When thou sawest a thief, then thou censentedat with him—thou givest thy mouth to evil, and thy tongue frameth deceit.' A slave driver not violating christian duty! what next? Mr. Gurley's notions of christian duty must have been obtained from the code of reciprocity which governs the Arabian freebooters; as no one of his opinions is sanctioned by the sacred oracles. We recommend him to cast off the title of preach—\*This sentiment is Dr. Edwards'. It is not held by

Cossaries.

The statements respecting the Colonization Society are equally incorrect. That Society was established expressly to ship away the free colored people, that the slaves might be fettered in more lasting bondage. The Colonization Society was founded in unipletoconsest; it has been sustained by fictions and deceitfulness; and it is a scheme of oppression, only under the mask of philanthropy, to obtain money for ungodly purposes upon fraudulent pretexts.

Mr. Gurley subjoins the ensuing extraordinary specimens of slaveholding benevolence, morals and christianty. It is an authentic morals and christianty. It is an authentic

pretexts.

Mr. Gurley subjoins the ensuing extraordinary specimens of slaveholding benevolence, morals and christianity. It is an authentic softended exposition of the principles which all men-staders inculcate. No honest man, or no sincere christim can consistently coperate with a society which holds the positions which he avows. He affirms that the principles of the auti-alavery men who 'denand immediate, unconditional, universal emancipation, are false.' Listen to this preacher, who virtually declares that actual kidnapping and continual man-stealing are not a violation of christian duy.

1. Mr. Gurley assetts—'The doctrine that a temporary relation, moving authority on the one side, and dependence and obedience and service on the other, between master and slave, can in no wise be innocent, is fundamentally felses?

The areas decentiate in this paragraph, expressly to blut the "Year or a transversant".

The gross deception in this paragraph, ex-pressly to blind the eyes of air. Investson and the public to the true character of slavery pressly to blind the eyes of an integration and the public to the true character of slavery would disgrace Tertullus himself. Mr. Gur-ley knows the meaning of the word Tertullus He declares in fact that slavery is a \*temporary relation; what then is permanent? Sla-very a temporary relation! The slaveholder kidnapped the mother, claimed the child in her womb, stole it as soon as it entered the her womb, stole it as soon as it embed the world, reared it for gain, worked, tortured, starved and robbed him until he was worn out and died with toil, wounds, and anguish, or until he was trafficked to another man thie? until he was trained to another man their. This Mr. Gurley calls a temporary relation, and affirms that this incessant wickedness is christian innocence. Gulliver and Munchausen are grave truth-tellers contrasted with this feared at mendacity. impudent mendacity.

2. Mr. Gurley avows the doctrine, that 'such a relation ought to be instantly dissolved with-out regard to the interests of the parties con-

out regard to the interests of the parties con-cerned, is fundamentally false.\*

So we say in truth, and Mr. Gerley in de-ceitfulness; for his principles comprise neith-er reciprocal equity, nor compassion for the wretched victin of oppression and misery. Do real justice if the slave by emancipating him from his task-master's cruelty; and then we will discuss the pretended rights of the man stealers. Mr. Gurley asserts, that the imme-diate dissolution of slavery is a fundamental error; and we retort, that his endeavors to realone if are the rottenness of moral corrupprolong it are the rottenness of moral corrup

prolong it are the rottenness of moral corruption.

3. Mr. Gurley thus proceeds. The doctrine
that 'slavery ought to be abolished by means
not acting solely through, but against and in
defiance of the will of the south, 'is fundamentally false.

Suppose 5 or 50 thousand of horse stealers
and land stealers were confederated in Carotina or Georgia, and the property and farm of
every citizen was constantly insecure through
their increasing degic dations; would any man
out of the Lunatic Asylum gravely propose,
that their folonious course, should be broken
up by means acting solely through them?
Not at all—their robberies must be abolished
against their will, and in defiance of their opposition. So must slavery be eradicated. If
American citizens will not do justice and shew
mercy, a righteous and compassionate God

we do not comprehend the maning of those terms. It is the duty of all Ministers of the Gospel to proclaim the fights of conscience and freedom to the slave; and late to 'enforce moral obligations' upon the slaveholders, that they give to the colored citizens that which just and equal. The fact however is this just and equal. The fact however is this just and equal. The fact however there is no truth at all proclaimed, for as Mr. Gurley for once correctly remarks, 'they are not prepared development of domestic Slavery, in the houses of ministers of the groupel, which ferst you. at all proclaimed, for as Mr. Gurley for once correctly remarks, 'they are not prepared to receive it.' If a preacher would promulge 'deliverance to the captive' in the Southern States, he would be murdered upon the spot; and if he would 'enforce moral obligations' upon the slave drivers, he would be martyred for his master's cause, 'the truth as it is in Jesus'.

Jesus.'

'The only way to produce the abolition of slavery in this country, is to thunder forth denunciations against it, as a flagrant crime, universally, against God and man, not to be tolerated under any modifications for a moment, but to be destroyed at a blow.' It is sof no importance what 'hostility' men stealers feel at the exposure of their crimes; what 'terrible elements of passion' kidnappers may 'work into fury'—truth is identical, and anti-slaveny men will hold their grand dectrine, that slavery must be abolished in this republic without delay. If the men-stealers will not abandon their piracy, God will force them to be just, or extirpate them, as the ancient Cansanites or extirate them, as the ancient Canaanites disappeared, when the iniquity of the Amorites was full.

France already has liberated every slave in all her West India Islands; in the British Commercial was all the west them in the strength of the strength

impossible to prolong American slavery seven years more, as it is to extinguish sunlight or stop the flowing of the tide.

stop the nowing of the tide.

Mr. Gurley may continue to write deccitful
and ungodly letters; but his calumnies, his
justification of the slave drivers, his apologies
for 'the highest kind of theth,' and his opposition to the progressive influence of truth, all
are in vain. He merely disgraces himself,
renders slavery more odious, and aids the
cause of feedom and insite. renders slavery more odiou cause of freedom and justice Mr. Garrison will be in England nearly a

Mr. Garrison will be in Light and soon as his letter, and in company with ames Montgomery, he will explain to Mr. Bubertson the true character of American kidnapping, and the arch craftiness of the slave drivers and their agents, who so strenuously resist every practicable effort to meliorate the condition of the colored peoply, and who are striving to rivet the fetters and chains of American slavery in adamant, so that it may be perpetuated until the last trump shall sound and awake the dead.

ONESIMUS.

ABSTRACT ENEMIES TO SLAVERY.

ABSTRACT ENEMMES 10 SIAVED.

Among the dellusions which are continually progagated to befood the public, no one is more common and more glibly received than the declaration, that the slaveholders themselves lament the civil of slavery, and are willing to unit in any measures which shall solves lament the ovil of slavery, and are willing to unite in any measures which shall destroy it. How most, who are otherwise ra-tional, and discerning, can be imposed upon by this palpable contradiction, is astonishing. Two notrious facts verify that all this pre-tended attachment to the rights of man, and all this solicitude to abolish slavery, exist only in the abstract. Let us take a familiar illus-tration of the subject.

and laid stealers were confederated in Carolina or Georgia, and the property and farm of every citizen was constably insecure through their increasing depredations; would any man out of the Lunatic Asylume gravely propose, that their felonious course, should be broken up by means acting solely through their Nota tall—their robberies must be abolished against their will, and in defance of their opposition. So must slavery be eradicated. If American citizens will not do justice and shew mercy, a righteous and compassionate God will 'let the oppressed go'free, and break very yoke, in spite of Mr. Gurley's wicked chicatery, and the craft and power and fury of inquitous oppressors.

4. Mr. Gurley subjoins—The colored people can neither be prespectous, useful noth-mercy and the craft and power and fury of inquitous oppressors.

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4. Mr. Gurley subjoins—The colored peopl

of ministers of the gospel, which frets you— and you therefore offer to propound a certain compendious, unexpressive, and efficacious mode to deliver him from the evil and curse which he professes so pathetically to bewall. He appears to grasp the profer with avidity, and tells you that he shall be unspeakebly happy to hear any sure methods suggested by which the christians (!) especially can be ensbappy to hear any sure methods suggested by which the christians () especially can be enabled to give up their lamented connection with slavery. You think from the hypocritical exterior of the gnat-straining and canel-swall-alwing Rabbi, that you there found a great prize; and you there fore inquire. How many slaves have you? He replies—'Three men, two women, three girls and four boys, all belonging to the same family.' Youngain ask-How far is it hence to the Pennsylvania line?' He will answer—'About 30 miles?' Very well'—you rejoin—just write a legal record of their manumission, conduct them to the first village of Pennsylvania, give them a trifle to maintain them urtil they can find employ; and, as for a you are concerned, favery would be at an end.' If the preacher did not order you can of this house, it would be only in the consense of the control of the contr

body's business is nobody's;—and so, because the whole horde of men stealers will not de-sist from their knavery, individuals continue to enlarge their kidnapping. 'The entire company are piratical-robbers, but the indi-vidual man thieves are Christians and honest vidua man theves are Christanas and nonesta men. This is opposing slavery in the ab-stract. Slaveholders are outrageous deceiv-ers. If they wish to abolish slavery, let every man release his own captives. If nominal Christians were not shameless hypocrites, Christians were not snameless rypocruse, they would not wait for the abrogation of inquitous laws by which no man is bound, for they are null and void from the beginning, being contrary to the Declaration of Independence, the Bills of Rights and the gospel of dence, the Bills of Rights and the gospel of Christ. If christian professors were sincere, as one man they would simultaneously agree at once to liberate all their slaves, or what is tantamount, they would render it impossible any more for them to be bartered, gambled, scourged, starved, tortured, sold and retained as property. Until the slaveholders discard their desegrition metaphysical abstracts, and substitute the plain straitforward practical reiproficings of common honesty, they will be considered by all intelligent citizens as not less unprincipled in mind, and impeniture inheart, than they are daring and atrocious as open workers of iniquity.

But there is a second mode by which the

open workers of iniquity.

But there is a second mode by which the kidnappers demonstrate their hatred to slavery 'in the abstract,' which is still more cellying and convincing; and this shall also be delineated from real life.

eated from real life.

A preacher in Richmond, Virginia, buys a girl, probably by the pound seight at the scales, in the human living flesh market. The young woman, under the influence of that desire for freedom, which it would indelibly diagrace the United States for any of its inshabitants not to feel, and diagnated with the prison house in which she is fettered, contrives to except from the trait market.

may be cast again into slavery. Through the manœuvers of those land pirates, the young woman was discovered at West Chester, Pennsylvania. The man stealing preacher, Pennsylvania. The man stealing preacher, who vociferates most magniloquently against slavery in the abstract, as soon as the girl was identified, took a journey from Richmond to that village, nearly 300 miles, leaves his preaching and his other ministerial duties, claims the girl as his property, domands from preaching and his other ministerial duces, claims the girl as his property, demands from the citizens of West Chester a large sum as a bonus for giving up the stolen human being, and because they would not give him the ex-

and because they would not give him the extent of his inquitous claim, earries off the girl
with him to Richmond; and again preaches
to his fellow men stealers, to 'do justly, and
love merey' after his own citifying example!

The circumstance made a little uprost
through the representation of the Village
Record, which paper depicted the atrocity of
the case and the villany of the preaching hypocritical man stealer in its true colors. The pocritical man stealer in its true colors. The ladappers who so detest slavery 'in the abstract,' then came forward and in the Richmond Telegraph canted away in the most ensaning manner, respecting the evil of slavery, the price he had paid for the girl, the kindness to have the color of th the price he had paid for the girl, the kindness he had shown for her, and much more rignarole of the same quality; adding what evidently bore the brand of falsehood upon its face, 'the girls' inther was desirous that the young woman should be kidnapped in West Chester, and be transferred to live and die in Richmond, 'a norn out slave!' The preaching man stealer belted out rather too much Mucchausen, like romance for our credulity. chausen-like romance for our credulity.

Munchausen-like romance for our credulty.
Now is it not a gross deception for men to
affirm that they are opposed to slavery, whose
ideal abstractions, and whose practical exhibitions are so utterly discordant? The men at
Canterbury prate most loudly respecting their
good will to the colored people and their aversion to slavery; but it is all 'in the abstract,'
for they have threatened Misse Crandall to burn
her up in her own house! The Carolinians
and Georgians are prodigious friends of libert, but they offer a large reward to any ruffinn and Georgians are prodigious friends of liber-ty, but they offer a large reward to any ruffian who will murder its only consistent defenders! The shaveholders are fiery enthusiants for free-dom, but it is a freedom for themselves to com-mit all crimes with impunity, and a freedom for the colored people to be slaves! And the Colonizers are filling all-the Union with their deceitfulness, chicanery and cant against slavery' in the abstract, and for Philanthropy in the abstract, but what does it mean? Neither more nor less, than that the free col-Neither more nor less, than that the free colored people shall be treated as brutes here, or be shipped to Africa to starve, or perish in the off slavery.

## [For the Liberator.]

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

A few days since, I heard a gentleman from
Hallowell, Me. relate the following facts, in the course of a conversation which was pass-ing between him and the Rev. Dr. Edwards, of Andover. The gentleman stated, that in the course of a few years past, there was a call from the American Colonization Society upon the sympathies of the public, through one of its approved agents, for funds to trans-port a number of slaves to Liberia, who, it was promised, should be liberated, and transported as soon as a sufficient amount of funds could be raised to pay the expenses of their transbe raised to pay the expenses of their transportation. The gentleman above named wrote, I believe he said, to Mr Gurley, and inquired to know if it was a matter of certainty that the slaves mentioned would be liberated, provided a sufficient amount of money were raised to transport them; and if so, he would pledge himself to give one hundred dollars towards it. Mr Gurley immediately answered his letter, stating that the executive of the Colonization Society had ledged themselves to that officer. Society had pledged themselves to that effect Society had pledged themselves to that effect. This gentleman then sent on the one hundred dollars, as he promised. But the receipt of it was not acknowledged till'one year after it was received, though it was usual for the Society to publish their receipts, gifts, &c. in the African Repository as often as once a month; —that the slaves in question had nover been liberated from that day to this;—that he had made application to the Board of the American Colonization Society to pay the text when the sent colonization Society to pay the text when the sent colonization Society to pay the text when the sent colonization Society to pay the text when the sent colonization Society to pay the text when the sent colonization society to pay the text when the sent colonization society to pay the text when the sent colonization society to pay the text when the sent colonization society to pay the sent colonization to the sent colonization of the sent colonization society to the sent colonization sent can Colonization Society to pay that one hundred dollars over to the Board of a certain Missionary Society, but that they had reflued to do so. The gentleman appeared to be a man of piety and intelligence; and I listened with considerable pleasure, while he stated at some length the reasons why his faith was shaken in the American Colonization Society, and why he should refuse in future to afford it any further support.

## (For the Libers

### THE METHODIST CHURCH.

Ma. Enrow: —I have heretofore read your paper with intense interest, and consequently perused with deep reget in a recent number, a most unmanly and ungenerous attack upon the Methodist denomination. The writer of the methodist denomination. The writer of the articles called 'The Firemann,' has represented the 'Methodist Conferences as profoundly secret conclaves.' He goes on to say that 'neither the conecalment of a mason-ic lodge, nor the impenetrable arcana of the General of the Jesuits at Rome, are one jot more unknown than the hidden mysteries of the Methodist priestcrafts.' Now, sir, who ever be the writer, I take the liberty to assert the above declaration to be false and libellious,

freedom which others may possess, that they | and distinctly call upon him either to sub and distinctly call upon him either to substantiate or retract it. He must be careful how and where he hurls his firebrands, if he would benefit the cause-he is advocating. The Methodist Church will, I believe, be the pioneers in this great work, and will come up to it as fast as light is flashed upon them; but they never will be goaded to it by falsehoods, I wish to suggest one thought to 'An intendiary Fanatic,' viz. that he will do hurch more for the cause, if he advocates the orinciple. that y Falsate, V.Z. date to wat to machine the for the cause, if he advocates the principle, without going so far out of his way to drag in the discipline of the churches of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Boston, May 8, 1833.

[From the Moral Daily Advertiser.] MEETING OF THE PEOPLE OF COLOR IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

METING OF THE PEOPLE OF COLOR IN
THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Agreeably to public notice, a large and respectable number of colored people assembled in the Colored Presbyterian Church, corner of William and Frankfort streets, on Tuesday evening, April 23d, 1833, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments relative to the mission of New LLOTO Grarusox, Esq. to England. Mr. Thomas L. Jennings was calling the color of the C

becomes the bounder duty of us, the free pecple of color of the city of New-York, publicly
to express our sentiments relative theretortherefore,
Resolved—That we highly approve of the
mission of Mr. Garzision to Egyland, who from
his very extensive knowledge of our continuation to the the state of the States, with whose sentiments he is acquaintded, render him eminently qualified truly to
represent them.
Resolved—That we most heartily concur in
the appointment, of-Mr. Garrison, to-counteract the insidious and fiale representations of
Mr. Elliott Crosson; that we solemnly declare
at the insidious and fiale representations of
Mr. Elliott Crosson; that we solemnly declare
so the bear of the colored of many
of the oppressions of the colored of the whole
such a thorough knowledge, and has exhibited such a frightful picture of the whole
such as thorough knowledge, and has exhibited such as frightful picture of the whole
such as frightful picture of the whole
such as the proposed to the colored of the colored of the colored
such as the colored of the colored of the colored
guarantee of the many opposition, as audicinate
guarantee of the many opposition to any thing
acquit himself in that part of his mission.

Resolved—That the establishment of schools
are expectations of the friends of the imguarantee of the many opposition, and will receive
our undvided support. As it is reason that
dist

Inse-Resolved-That a collection be taken up Resource—I hat a confection be taken up this evening in aid thereof, and that a commit-tee consisting of nine persons be appointed to obtain subscriptions from those that may feel disposed to assist in this highly important bu-

siness. Resolved—That the daily papers, friendly to the improvement and cause of the colored people, be fitnished with a copy of those proceedings by the Secretary, with a request that they be published. decreased the meeting, in an animated and spirited mainer.

#### ADDRESS

Mr. Chairman:

The period has very nearly arrived, when for a while a separation is to take place between us and our highly valued and beloved friend, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, than whose there is not perhaps a name more dear to the free colored people of the United States. He has become exceedingly dear to us by the firm and manly stand he has taken in the vindication of the natural rights of the man of color, it, liberty, equality and the pursuit of happiness in the land of his nativity. May the prosperity and the happings he wishes to mankind attend him in his journey to Europe and through life. The struggle of paring and through life. The struggle of paring in a great measure mitigated from the consid-

eration of the importance of his mission to

weither.

Providence seems friggd in her behest of weither.

Providence seems friggd in her behest of the control of the contr

truth of a part of the assortion it is my purpose to shew presently.

How great was our joy when Mr Lundy announced that he had received an able and efficient coadjutor in the person of Mr Garrison; job the women greater ought to have been our joy when they separated, could we heer our joy when they separated, could we had not be contented in the sufficient of the desired from the money of the desired from the money of the desired from the money of all the separate of the desired from the content of the separate of the

i promise extensive benefit to the children of oppression.

Nor is this all, the talented editor may justly preter another claim on the gratitude and respective to the people of color. The positive properties are not provided in the provided and respective to the side of emancipation numbers whom prejudice had induced to act inimical to our interests.

His lucid expositions of the real intent of the Colonization Society have caused many of its advocates to renounce it, and to become the partizans of immediate liberation; and in the round of its usefulness has cultiferation; and in the round of its usefulness has cultiferation; and in the round of its usefulness has cultiferation; and in the round of its usefulness has colored to the partizans of immediate liberation; and in the round of its usefulness has the second of the Professors on the second the particular of the Professors on the second of the Professors on the Professors

plainly perceive how impossible it is, at short notice, to award to him the just meed for such exercions.

To you, individually, my hearers, I shall say that from each is expected such an offering at the alter of the champion of universal rights, and the art of the champion of universal rights, I have a supposed that he alone engrosses our enter regard. Far, very far be it from us. Ingratitude or forgetfulness of henefits received, forms no trait in our character as a people. The members of the Manumission Society, whose indefatigable services in our behalf, the names of many of whom are fresh in the minds of many of us, receive our constant and singuistic of the state of

## [From the Genius of Tem]

At A VOICE FROM NEWARK.

At A Public Meeting of the colored citizens of Newark, held in the Colored Methodist Church, on Thursday evening, April 18th, John A. King was called to the chair, and John A. King was called to the chair, and John A. Glosson was appointed secretary. After John A. Glosson was appointed secretary. After John Church and Church VOICE FROM NEWARK

y Father.

That the proceedings of this meeting, tothe resolutions, be published in all the
friendly to the cause of the oppressed,
trge number had subscribed to the Emanci-

## JOHN A. KING, President. JOHN D. CLOSSON, Secretary. (For the Liber

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

MIDDLETOWN, April 16, 1833.
At a meeting of the colored people of the interpretation of the evening of the 14th inst. to take into consideration the cause of temperance, and the propriety of forming themselves into a society on the principal of total and entire abstinence from the use of ardent spirits, the following constitution was adopted
ARTICLE 18t. This Society shall be called the Home Temperance Society of Middletown.

uals and community; the members of this cicty pledge themselves to about the distribution of the second cicty pledge.

employ.

ART. 3d. Any person may be ber of this Society by subscribing

Ant. 3d. Any person may become a unsert of this Society by subschings to the cost of the society by subsching to the cost of the first of the Society and consist of a President, two Vice President of the President, two Vice President of the members present.

Ant. 4th. The Officers of this Society and consist of a President, two Vice President who shall be chosen annually by a majority who shall be chosen annually by a majority of the members present.

Ant. 5th. The Directors shall have president of the constitutions who transgress the ring this constitution with a constitution of the president of th

Yours respectfully, AMOS C. BEMAN, Su

# LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

A SHORT ADDRESS. Read at a 'Mental Feast' by a young lady of color. MY RESPECTED FRIENDS-In attent

MY RESPECTED FRIENDS—In attempts to make a few remarks, I hope you will to cuse my imperfections, and view me as a earnest well wisher of our cause, in the gen-ous struggle for liberty and equality! which ous struggle for liberty and equality which in my opinion, is a sacred cause-involving nothing less than our greatest interest. That we are persecuted, degraded and abased in a most ignominious manner, is beyond all doubt. Those who should be our friest have, in consequence of prejudice, become our inveterate enemies, and carried it so firm to attempt to drive us from this our mine land. And for what? Is it because we are to attempt to drive us from this our mis-land. And for what? Is it because we are not good citizens? not obedient to thelawer our country; and not an industicus people, striving by all means to elevate our conding, and alleviate our brethren in bonders, from the bitter and galling yoke? No. It is, cause the great Jehovah has been pleased in make us of a darker hue, that we are despi-make us of a darker hue, that we are despi-mate out the same minds and faculties us the whites? Certainly, we have; and what is that keeps us from showing our abilitie? I is because we are kept in an ignorant at de-graded state; it is on account of a species proscription which is a disgrace to the same of American history. But let them, if they wish to redeem their character, do by us they would wish to be done by instead they would wish to be done by instead and knowledge. But no; they would rative keep us in total darkness than do this. Hear the crices of the tende mother, who torn assunder from her beloved infinit as lab-band, and sold to a rerule water, and beside

torn asunder from her beloved infant and his band, and sold to a cruel master, and perhass not sold to a cruci master, and prinspen never more to meet them on earth. Hearbet crying in the agonies of despair, 'Am I mada' woman and a sister?' I would ask the cop-tion, is she not? Certainly, she is. Her woman and a sister?' I would ask the tion, is she not? Certainly, she is. then can we be silent in such a cause, where our voice is so much needed? Arise, in friends, and resolve to be silent no longer, and think not that because we are w been done by the aid of women; and sill more may be done, in the glorious straggle for liberty and equality. It may be the mean of subduing that prejudice which now exist against us. Therefore let us strive to mis rapid improvement, so that in a short space of time we may show to a prejudiced communication of the state of the ty, we are capable of doing many things far eyond their conceptions.

## FEMALE INFLHENCE.

MR EDITOR-On the 19th ult., I attended MR EDITOR—On the 19th ult., I intend a Mental Feast, given by a society framed, I daies of this title, recently formed. I best it was the first one they have given, and set highly gratified to witness the universal tase for literature which apparently pervaded be Society, and which, if persevered in, will give them a rank and standing equist to any institution of the kind, and will place them of a criminence worthy of their zeal and the special contribution. As one of the ladies very just observed, it depends greatly on the feather as the contribution of the dobasing libels which are pronounced against us; and, as they actuate of our people generally be estimated. Let them continue their exertions, and are me, that when weighed in the balance, they will not be found wanting. OBSERVER.

wn.
Ann. 2d. Believing that the use of ardent
writs is unnecessary and injurious to health,
ad destructive of moral principles in individhimself will never have any for his wife.

R. GARE

MR. DA

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SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1833.

GARRISON ON THE OCEAN!

Il afford our readers the highest satistio persist the following letter from Mr.
s, written since his departure from the
New York. May the same cheerfulsungs and zeal which he manifests, be to every friend of the cause.

[From the Moral Daily Advertiser.]

[Frest the Moral Daily Advertiser.]

as Sht.—Your city rapidly recedes from

w. We have been wind-bound in the
treaty-four hours, but a favorable
is now springing up, and bearing us
an is etherful pinions. Steady and
our flight until we arrive at Liver. se or fight until we arrive at Liver-adies, my much beloved, yet guilty ?! Adies, the place of my adoption— see of cities—the home most pleasant de world beside! Adieu! friends the heart the warmest, patrons the most su! Adieu, courageous advocates of m, when no opposition can variais, nor times appal! Adieu, poor bleeding, fet-poinding slaves! still do you occupy; substantial and the proper substantial and exite the position of the proper substantial and exite the pro-position of the proper substantial and exite the pro-position of the proper substantial exite the pro-position of the proper substantial and exite the pro-position of the proper substantial and pro-position of the proper substantial and pro-position of the proper substantial and pro-position of the pro-position of the

this, and excite my sympathies, and

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ttempting u will ex-me as an the glori-y! which, involving st. That bused in

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s people, condition, ge, from It is be-leased to e despis-n. Have es as the rhat is it ies? It and de-

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ill give institu-n on an le spirit d itself y justy female are pro-ance or aracter

nd trust e, they vER.

satural is sould feel great anxiety of respecting the future progress of the audition. I pray that there may be mastion of seal or effort on the part of sources, but an increase at least equal growth of oppression. If the single hat two hundred infants are daily born to life of ignominious servitude thall be not sufficiently to melt the hard-art and arouse to befreyolent activity the cheefs with it is because he who possheart and arouse to be nevolent activity the reorgest spirit, it is because he who posses it is beyond repentance—beyond the greet of mercy, and allied to brutality.

The grand point now to be aimed at, is the atom of a National Anti-Slavery Society stion of a National Anti-Slavery Society her which, auxiliary associations may be biglied without difficulty. Let, then, the sind of emancipation be lifted up forth-lifted its broad folds to the breeze, and llying cry go over the land, loud as a d thunders. The dead shall rise—the

ssand thunders. The dead shall rise—the afhear—the blind see. mmediately-else I would fill up my Below are appended a few poetical which have been composed in great

to the winds and waves I now commitMy body, subject to the will of Heaven;
resting place may be the watery pit—
The His alone to take who life has given.
at, O ye elements! the deathless soul, able, outsouring time and space, pages, oursouring time and space, so not to your mightiest control, nearly dwells in any earthly place may bleach, earth crumble, worms and identity, its wond'rous frame; wits not the spiritual flower, are suppresses the ethereal flame: dread sting, O DEATH! I dare to brave I take from thee the victory, O GRAVE to a fata from thee the vectory, O GRAYE:
main, in all great and good enterprises,
faithful friend and unflinching fellow la, WM. LLOYD GARRISON.
bord the ship Hibernia.
}

MR. DANFORTH'S TRIUMPH!

readers have not forgetten the discus-which took place in Salem, a few months between Messrs, Ruffum and Danforth in too place in Salem, a few months, tween Messrs. Buffum and Danforth. In the Boston Recorvarious other papers, that 'the result' scussion was 'a decisive vote of the

the descension was succeptioners, and the rest of the sensing in force of the Colonization system.

I all the public may fully comprehend the body and truth of his statement, we shall use the resolution which was rejected that meeting, side by side with another, the was passed at the last annual meeting (the American Colonization Society.

AND ON THE!

A

s rejected at Salein, e ed at Salem, and which of them and the same of them as a sum of the same that do not both declare the same That in the left-hand column is the high Mr. Danforth strenucusly opposed; a rejection of it he declared was  $^{+}a$  degote in favor of the Colonization sys-That in the other column was moved Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, at the annal meeting of the American Coloni-Society, and 'decided in the affirmative tousty'!!! [See 16th Rep. p. 22.]
3. If the resolution passed by the at Washington contains the truth, was nigotable.

ssertion in the Recorder true. apudent falsehood? Let the public

This paper will be published regularly, ter. Friend Denison is expecting to from his western tour in a few weeks, will be under his management. The rill prove a valuable acquisition to the larey cause, and we hope it will be dy ample patronare.

LETTER FROM MR. BUFFUM.

New-York, 5th mo. 6, 1833. My Dear Friends: —I have been spend-ing two weeks in this city, during which time I have seen some things that have made my heart rejoice, and others which have made me deeply mourn.

deeply mourn.

There is a strange, a death-like, a heaven-daring letharthy, generally pervading the public mind, on the subject of slavery and all its retinue of miscries and crimes. Yet there is encourgement to hope, that a better feeling, a more active principle, is springing up on this deeply interesting subject. The colored people have here a few firm and devoted friends, where we making forms it where the property of the

ple have here a few firm and devoted friends, who are marching forward in the cause of christian philanthropy, in spite of the opposition and reviling and buffetting, which they have to encounter; having on their side the prayers of those who are are ready to perish, with the approbation of their own consciences and the smiles of approving Heaven. May their number be speedily and greatly increased. The colored people themselves, seem to ewaking up as from a sleep, finding that they have among the whites a few friends who are extending to them the hand of encouragement, in order to raise them to the rank which belongs to rational and accountable beings, and to put them in the possession and enjoyment of those privileges and rights which heaven in mercy designed for the children of heaven in mercy designed for the children of

On the evening of the 29th ult. I addressed On the evening of the Zern ut. a noureseed, the colored people, and on the following evening, our friend Garrison delivered to them his farewell address. Yesterday I addressed another congregation of them, besides which I have had opportunities of offering some encouraging remarks at several of their meet couraging remarks at several of their meet-ings, and have addressed the congregation at Brooklyn. There are many philanthropists in our, country, who, did they know with what feelings of gratitude these deeply injured and persecuted people receive these tokens of re-gard and efforts to improve their condition, would embark with zeal in this glorious cause. A Society has just been organized hese, consisting of large numbers of the most re-spectable and influential colored people, and

consisting of large numbers of the most re-spectable and influential colored people, and a few of their most prominent and active friends, called the 'Phenix Society,' for the purpose of more effectually uniting the peo-ple of color and their friends in the promo-tion of efficient measures for improving their intellectual, moral and religious condition. It have attended one of their meetings, and I have attended one of their meetings, and I look forward with the most pleasing anticipations to great and happy results therefrom. The unholy prejudices of a proud and haughty people can never be removed but by the intellectual and moral elevation of the colored population. Such an elevation will be easily accomplished, when the efforts of benevolent minds are directed to that object; for I am persuaded that there is not another people on the face of the earth whose situation is so peculiarly adapted to the sweet influences of chris-tian philanthropy, or who are equally suscep-tible of encouragement and improvement. They are here in a land of light, of resources, They are here in a land of light, of resources, and of teachers; where all the means are at hand for their instruction and improvement. How cruel, how wicked it would be, to send them away to a harbarous, heathen land, because of our unrighteous prejudices! May we not hope, that the people of the non-slaved likes Extract the people of the non-slaved likes. Extract the people of the non-slaved likes Extract the people of the non-slaved likes.

cause of our unrighteous prejudices! May we not hope, that the people of the non-slave-holding States, at least, will remove from their own bosoms those wicked prejudices, and unite in effectual measures to give to the colored population an education, which will qualify them to fill the rank and station of freemen with propriety and dignity?

About two and a half hours after friend Garrison went on board the ship, inquiry was made for-him by a lad from a lawyer's office, from which we conclude that the distinguished gentlemen of Canterbury avere in pursuit of him; but they happened to be a little too late. It seems the girl from Providence at the Canterbury School is summoned, by those distinguished Colonization philanthropists, to appear at court, to receive ten lashes upon the nakêd body; in the hope, perhaps, that she may thereby be induced to go out as a Missisionary to instruct the Africans, and not spend

church, but to segure, as far as possible, the co-operation of every christian denomination in the great cause in which we are angaged. We understand also, that some of our Methodist friends were not pleased with the allusion in our last to the Quarterly Review. We can only say, that our remarks were meant to apply solely to the toriter who attacked Mr. Garrison, and to the editors of the Review. They alone are responsible for their conduct.

Conduct.

FOUNTH OF JULY.

The Managers of the New-Sagland Asti-Slavery Society, thinkers of the New-Sagland Asti-Slavery Society, thinkers of the Sagland Asti-Slavery Society, thinkers of the Sagland Sagland Sagland Sagland Public meetings should be held on that day, addresses delivered, and collections taken to aid the Society. The following circular will be sent to clergymen in various parts of our constry. We advise layaum, especially, wherever the sagland sagla

CIRCULAR,

SIB—We address you in pursuance of a vote of the Managers of the New-England Anti-Slavery Society, that clergymen through-count New-England should be requested to take collections in their respective parishes on the fourth day of July heax, in behalf of our Society and the properties of the fourth day of July heax, in behalf of our Society and the properties of the fourth day of July heax, in behalf of our Society The objects of our association, as stated in our constitution, are, 'to endeavor, by all means sanctioned by law, humanity and religion, to effect the abolition of Slavery in the United States, to improve the character and condition of the free people of color, to inform and correct public opinion in relation to their situation of the free people of color, to inform and correct public opinion in which the control of the control

Boston.

JAMES D. YATES, Pres. pro. tem.
SAMUEL E. SEWALL, Cor. Sec.
OLIVER JOHNSON, Rec. Sec.

[From the Portland Courier.]
ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING.

Garrison went on board the ship, inquiry was made for him by a lad from a lawyer's office, from which we conclude that the distinguished gentlemen of Canterbury were in pursuit of him; but they happened to be a little too late. It seems the gril from Providence at the Canterbury School is summoned, by those distinguished Colonization philanthropists, to disperar at court, to receive the lashes upon the maked body; in the hope, perhaps, that she may thereby be induced to go out as a Missisonary to instruct the Africans, and not spend her time in vainly seeking instruction in the dark and benighted land of blue laws.

I fully aggoe with friend Garrison, that a National Anti-Slavery Society should be immediately formed. Such a measure would draw to the subject and the cause, the eyes, the inquiries, the zeal and the labors of the benevolent; and might powerfully aid the cause, by enlisting the ladies of our country, in this great work. Ladies' societies must be formed, to cellect funds, and publish and distribute tryits and periodicals, to electrify the country, fo enlighten the world, to melt the manacles and chains, and to cause Ethipolato to stetch forth her hand to God.

Alternative of the Methodist Conferences. We hope the matter may be settled between them without further dispute. For ourselves, we are sorry that we admitted the statement of 'Onesimus'. The MEDHODIST CHURCH.

It will be seen that 'B. K. Jr.' denies the statement of the Methodist Conferences. We hope the matter may be settled between them without further dispute. For ourselves, we are sorry that we admitted the statement of 'Onesimus'. The MEDHODIST CHURCH.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

It will be seen that 'B. K. Jr.' denies the statement of 'Onesimus'. The output of the control of the decidence of the statement of 'Onesimus'. The well-backs place is the statement of 'Onesimus'. The well-backs place is the statement of 'Onesimus'. The well-backs place is the statement of 'Onesimus'. The MEDHODIST CHURCH.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

It will be seen tha

CIRCULAR

CONVENTIONAL BOARD, ?
Philadelphia, April, 1833.

CONVENIONAL BOARD, 
CONVENIONAL BOARD, 
PELLOW CIVIZERS —

In conformity with a resolution of the Conventional Board to me directed, I hereby give for the convenional Board to me directed, I hereby give for the convenional Board to me directed, I hereby give for the convenional mean of the convenional property of the convenion of all concerned, the following extract from the Regulations of the Convention is published, viz:—

'That each Society in the United States, organized by the recommendation of the Convention, be, and are hereby authorized, to send delegates, not exceeding five in number, to represent them in the Convention, to the convention, be and are hereby authorized, to send delegates, not exceeding five in number, to represent them in the Convention, to be held as aforesaid. And that, in places where it is not practicable to form Societies at present, the people shall have the to the furthering of the objects of the Convention.

And the Board would earnestly, but respectfully, request of their brethren throughout the Union, to form Societies in every city, town or village, wherever it may be practicable, and send their full complement of delegates to the ensuing Convention, in June.

The attention or attendance of the philanthropists of any nation, will be highly acceptable, and duly appreciated.

Respectfully,

JUNIUS, MOREL,

Corresponding Sceredary,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC ITEMS.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC ITEMS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC ITEMS.

CAYE DO VENDE. A letter from Win. 6. Merzil,
Esq. Consul at the Cape de Verd Islands, to Win. Requolds, Esq. Chairman of the Committee appointed in this city, for the relief of the sufficers, under date of 4m of March, gives an account of the distribution of the provisions. Mr. Merzill observes that before the committee appointed in the committee and the committee and the committee of the committee

nearly two-fifths of the population.

WEST INDIA SLAVERY. Nothing decisive done in the British Parliament relative olition of slavery in the West Indies.

RHODE Levels of the Parliament of the West Indies.

one of the British Parliament Fediaire to the cholision of slavery in the West Indices.

RIODE ISLAND. The civil povernment of Rhode Island was organized on Welmesky Isla. Wan, Representatives. Eight of the ten Senators only proved to be elected. It appeared that John B. Frincis and to be elected. It appeared that John B. Frincis and to be checked. It appeared that John B. Frincis and to be elected. It appeared that John B. Frincis and The Canter were naminatory for-elected. Sannate Eddy was re-elected Chief Justice, and Chas. Bray-barry and the Cant without opposition, and Job Duffee was re-elected an associate Justice in opposition to Sannate Randall.

Randall. We have heard that Gov. Floyd has prescribe Codget to Mr Calhous, inseribed 'J. Floyd, Gover of Va. to J. G.C. Calhous, 'with the following article injunction written on the side—"Mulfineding is rightful remedy."—The is 'the kneet' em down's rightful remedy. —The is 'the kneet' em down's rightful remedy. —The is the kneet' em down is called the control of the Southern Confederacy '14-Wash. Globe. "Wash. Clobe."

lowing inscription—John C. Calhoon, furt President the Souther Confederacy 11:— Wark. Globe.

AMERICAN LYGEUN. The third annual meeting of this institution commenced in New-York, on Friday, Wm. A. Doer, L. L. D. President of Columbia God. Thirty or forty de-gates were reported by the committee appointed to receive credential; letters were read from the IR. Rev. Bishop McIvaine, Hon. Wm. of the University of Georgia, Professor Baccon of August College, Rev. T. H. Gallandet, and other geotlemen who were unable to accept invitations to further the control of the Columbia Colu

Light, B. B. Thacher.

REPRISESTATIVE ELECTION. The second trial for Representative to Congress from this district resulted, Monday, as before, in no ebotice. Gray bad 7733 rotes; Lyman 1130; Greene 775; Walker 277. The entire vote was given-bounewin larger than on first trial, but a greater number is wanting to effect a first trial, but a greater number is wanting to effect a

choire.

THILLOYTHE REV. E. K. AVERY. The Supre-Court of the Sinte of Rhode Island, useembled Newport-of Monday for the trial of the Rev. E. Avery. The whola Ceart was present. The Jhad not been enpanneded. It was probable the would be some difficulty in precuring one. The to was expected to last eight of tend agy. An injunctive was laid on the Repériers, not to publish manutes the trial, until the Jury shall render a verdige.

the trial, until the Jury shall render a verduct.

FOURTH OF JULY. The Hon. Edward

REXT has accepted an invitation to deliver an Ca

at the Municipal Celebration of the approaching
versary of Independence in the town of Worces

versary of Independence in the town of secreess-THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT. It is stated in the Jou-nal of Commerce that the President will leave Wast ington on the 1st of June, will go as far as Portlann and will return to celebrate the 4th of July at Wast ington; wishing to avoit the bustle and parade with his presence, on that occasion, would occasion in or

of the large cities.

Roberts. A drawer containing \$150 in monteing a portion of the proceeds of the late fair, togo re with many valuable papers, was trimer the above of the family, on the evening or during the night of the family, on the evening or during the night ctudit, was found the next day in an unoccupied: edit to this, was found the next day in an unoccupied to Police Court, and, discharged for want of saidon.

riminal.

THE TRAINING A Washington correspondent for Monary Committee of the Money Telegraph states, that since the report of the Examining Committee, circumstances have once to light, showing that the burning of the Treasmont of the Treasmont

night.'
The amount taken at the door for adm Fairy spectacle at Faneuil Hall, from Saturday exceeded \$4000. The first day sion was 50 cents, when 1040 dollars were ter that 25 cents, so that at least fourte and cighty persons who paid at the doo visited the Hall. There were others who and were concerned in the Fair, sufficient ceast fifteen thousand visiters in the three

List of Letters received at the effice of the Lab-erator, since our last paper was usued. Joseph Cassey, Philadelphia, Pa.; Evan Lewis, do.; William H. Burleigh, Plainfield, Ct.; John Farrar, South Brookfield, N. V.; Rev. George Bourne, Now York city. Thos. Hambleton, Jennerville, Pa.; M. M. Chase, Providence, R. I.; M. Hadloy, Bangor, Ma.; George Bowley, Geneva, N. Y.; F. A. Hin-ton, Philadelphia, Pa.

An ADDRESS will be delivered at the Rev. Mr. Reid's meeting house, in Reading, on SUNDAY EVENING, the 12th of May next, at 7 c/clock, by Mr. AMASA WALKER, of Beston, at the request of the Anti-Slavery Society of the former place.

() A CONCERT of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be given at the Massine Hall, in Cambridge Street, on Thursday evening, May 16th. Tickets 25 cents. To be had at Mr. Peter Howard's, Cambridge Street, and Mr. Putunan's, Broonfield Street.

THE ABOLITIONIST.

THE ABOLITIONIST.

No. V. Vol. I.—For Mar.

THIS DAY published, The Abolitoniat, or Record of the New Englend Anti-Starry Society. Entern Nr. A COMMITTE.

CONTENTS.—Quarterly Meeting of the N. England Anti-Slavery Society, Mission to England; Anti-Slavery Publications, Slavery to the Cape of Good Hope; Extracts from Mr. Snelling's Address; The South Sea Islander; Letter from Arthu Tappan, Exp. Traffic in Human Flesh; Safety of Enancipation; Canterbury Again; the Logic of Arithmetic; Affecting Occurrence; Death of John Kornick, Esq.; A New Ballad.

May 1, 1833.

JOHN B. PERO,

(Rear of Dock Square, near the City Tavern)

As on hand the following articles, which
he offers o sell (teholecate or retait) as
cheap as can be bought elsewhere, viz:
-bonble distilled Lavender, Edit's Sliver Steel da,
do, Extra Cologne,
Honey Watter,
Bear's Oil,
Raiiyue do,
Cocca, Nut detable do,
Milk of Roses,
Otto of Rose.
Otto of Rose.
Powder Puffs,
Stocks, Cravats & StiffWallets,
Stocks, Cravats & StiffWallets,
Stocks, Cravats & Stiff-

Superior Powder. Hair Brushes, Shaving do., Clothes do., Shoc do., Toothe do., Shaving Boxes, Snuff do., Wa'e and Buicher's Ra-

Wallets, Stocks, Cravats & Stiff-ners, Gloves and Suspenders, Linen Collars & Bosoms,

Lares Collar & Boom
Slaving do,
Slaving do,
Slaving do,
Toothe do,
Sslaving Boxes,
Ssaff do,
Yasie and Buicher's RaToothe Few & Curis,
Hair Pins,
April 27, 1633.

Rodgers and Son do., April 27, 1833.

HOUSE LOTS FOR SALE.

TOUR House Lots, pleasantly situated in the City of Providence, R. I.; fronting mortherly on Jail lane or Meeting-street—between Prospect and Hope streets. Two of them measuring sixty ete on said Meeting-street—cone fifty-eight feet, and one fifty feet—Also a House Lot on Martin-street, in said Providence—fifty feet front by one hundred and thirty back—with a two story dwelling house thereon standing. Any or the whole of the above described property will be sold on flavorable terms. GEORGE McCARTY.

Providence, April 20, 1833.

REMOVAL.

JAMES G. BARBADOES JAMES G. BARBADOES

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

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

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

NEW AND SECOND-HAND CLOTHING
AND FANCY GOODS,
viz.—Velvet and Bombazine Stocks, Linea
Dickeys, Suspenders, &c. Also, a few dozen
of Emerson's Razor Strops—D. Ritter's do.—
Fancy Soap and Cologne &c. &c.
Clothing cleansed and repaired in the neateat manner, cheap for cash or batter.
(GP All kinds of clothing bought and sold.
March 16.

tf

REMOVAL.

OBERT WOOD gives notice to his friends and the public, that he has removed from his former residence, to

moved from his former residence, to
NO. 2, BELKNAP STREET,
where he will be happy to accommodate genteel persons of color, with board by the day,
week, or month. Every effort will be made
by Mr. Wood to suit the taste and convenience

Patronage is respectfully solicited. Boston, May 11.

MIRS. B. JOHNSON

HAS opened the large and commodious
phic, where she will be happy to accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen of color with
and pleasant part of the city, between Tenth
and Eleventh Streets.
Philadelphis, May 3.

WILBERFORCE HOUSE.

FRANCIS WILES respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that his House, No.152, Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of color with the commodation of genteel persons of color with the commodation.

BOARDING AND LODGING. BOARDING AND LODGING.

Grateful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of the same. His House is in a pleasant and healthy part of the city, and no pains or expense will be spared on his part to render the situation of those who may honor fim with their patronage, as comfortable as possible.

NEW-YORE, Feb. 21, 1833,

#### LITERARY.

The following lines are from the pen of an eseemed friend, who has suffered much persecution.

[For the Liberator.] NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

THE COUNTRY THAT WAS BY COUNTRY.

Are there not hearts rememb ring him,
Who once was one of them,
And joyed to think that he still dwelt
Upon his parent stem?
I hope there are—though, in my soul,
A withered, fallen leaf,—
Blown for a saw, by time and chance,
To perish on the deep?

A deep more strange, and fraught with wreek,
Than watery waves can show :—
A depth of thought and sense of wrong
Which never cease to flow,—

Nor here—nor there:
For other worlds will show the self same wreck
A generous spirit, wronged and torn,
Will ne'er return to rest.

The 'peace, be still!' may still the sea, And calm the guilty breast, But artless souls, when once betrayed, Will ever seek unrest:—

They seek it, as all nature seeks
Its own peculiar kind;
The rolling sea, the driving winds,
Fit emblems of the mind.
WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 26, 1833.

ODE TO MAY. ODE TO MAY.

Hatt.! lovelies of thy sister viain
Of months that dinne around our sphere;
Ity sweet return I greet tagain,
And welcome thee with heart sincere:
With jecund voice thy praise I sing,
Fairest of months, and Queen of Spring;
Fairest of months, and Queen of Spring;
I he fields beasenth the sky serone,
New coasts of loveliest vordure wear;
Late russet hills are clad in green,
The groves with foliage thick appear,
And flowers of various laues adam
The valles, and blossoms deck the thorn.

The vales, and blossoms deck the thorn. The gardens, like a blooming bride Just ready for the bridegroom's arms, Stand decked in all their flowery pride, In all the lovely Flora's charms, And to the enraptured eye convey The captivating power of May.

The captivating power of May.

The feathered songsters of the grove,
In notes melodious loudly sing,
And fill with harmony and love
The blooming boson of the Spring i
While buzzing insects join the lay,
And welcome the return of May.

And welcome the return of May.
The num'rous herds in merry mood.
Now gambol o'er the flow'ry plain,
Now elip with joy the balmy food,
And triumph in thy pleasing reign:
Reptiles, too, feel themselves grow strong,
And gamesome creep the earth along.

Nor idle are the finny broad;
They skim with joy the liquid way,
And as they glide along the flood,
Grow vig rous from the beams of May! They sport upon the cascade's side, Then dance adown its foaming tide.

Inch cance adown its loaning tuc.
Lo! all creation smiles around,
Enamored of thy gentle sway;
Hills, valleys, flocks and birds resound
Thy charms—O ever blooming May
And the high praise of God benign,
Who gave thy sun serene to shine. Who gave thy sun screen to shine. This, while the various creatures pay. The grateful tribute of their love, Let martle join the heavenly day; The whole angelic host above Will listen to the song divine, And, pleased; in the grand chorus join O Power Divine! new string my lyre, Inface into my soul thy grace. Fill me with that scrapine free Which burns in them who see thy fa

Fill me with that scraphic fre
Which burns in them who see thy face;
The fire of love, which shall survive
The wreck of worlds, and ever live.
Then of Jehovah's power I light speed,
Who spreads abroad the wintry skies,
Causes the blooming sweets of Spring
And Summer's rip' mig grain to rise,
And gives to Autumn all his store,
And life to me, who now adore.

And the to me, who how score,

THE EAGLE.

Beneath the cliff our vessel lay,
And when the merning gun
Erst echeed round the little hay,
It started from its eyry grey
An eagle of the sun.

One moment on the group below,
The monarch of the sky
Looked fiercely down, as threatening wo;
Thom beart on pindiss broad and slow,
- His stately course on high.

Right beaveward; in direct advance.

His stately course on high.

Right heaveward, in direct advance,
His noble form he rened;
Sill leasuing on our upward ghare,
Till, lost amid the wide expanse,
At length he disappeared.
It is thus, when waked is mate surprise
From life's dehauter treasm.
The ransomed soul is prince plica.
The back amidst is native skies,
In truly's medicaled becomes.

In truth's unclouded beams.
One downward glance is all it deigns
Then heavenward wings its way;
Leaves far behind the toils and pains
Of earth, and, lost in transport, gains
The realms of endless day.

Oh, what is a Blush? I is the flush of the check
Whitch arrays it in crimeno all ofer?
Does the flow of the blood or of pagion before
Why the check is less pale than before?
T it the soul's periese wirett that gleams on the
Of a maiden's fair beamful face—
T is purity's color—'t is chastify's dye—
T is woman's veil—ornament—grace.

## WEEPING.

WEEPING.
Oh! if yout tears are given to care,
If real we disturbs your peace,
Come to my bosom, weeping fair!
And I will jied yout weeping cease,
But if with Farely's visioned fears,
With dreams of we your bosom thrill
You look so lovely in your tears,
That I must bid you drop them still!

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

HUNTING EXPLOITS.

Pottams well known adventure in the wolf a den, has suggested a record of the following which appeared in the last number of Western Monthly Magnaine.—N. Y. paper. Many years ago, a Freuchau, with his son, was hunting in upart of Missouri and the son, was hunting in upart of Missouri and the son, was hunting in upart of Missouri and the son, was hunting in upart of Missouri and the large hear, the animal book refuge in a cave, the aperture leading into which was so small as hardy to admit its passage. The, hunter leaving his son without, instandy prepared to follow, and with some difficulty draw his body through the narrow entrance. Having reached the interior of the cave, he discharged his piece with so true an aim as to inflict aniorial wound on the bear. The latter also appears the son the cave hut on reaching the narrowest passage through which it had entered with some difficulty, the strength of the animal failed, and it expired. The entrance to the cave was now completely closed by the carcase of the animal. The boy on the outside heard his father scream for assistance, and attempted to drag out the bear, but found his strength insufficient. After the son the son of the son and the superior of the cave was now completely closed by the carcase of the animal. The boy on the outside heard his father scream for assistance, and attempted to drag out the bear, but found his strength insufficient. After the son the son of the son of

shot, and her offspring destroyed.

INTERIOR OF AFRICA.

The children of the more respectable inhabitants of Egga are placed at a very early age under the tuition of our friendly host, the schoolmaster, who teaches them a few Mahamaray and the schoolmaster, who teaches them a few Mahamaray and the school of t INTERIOR OF AFRICA.

give him the paper he craved so piteously. We have likewise been perplexed with other demands of a similar nature, and the tearful importunities of the poor applicants has troubed us exceedingly. In all obstinate cases of this nature, we have found it expedient to give the superstitutus people a copy of the Lord's prayer, which, at least, can produce nu mischievous effects.—Lönder's Travels.

Sagacity of a Here—An incident occurred, this forencon, well calculated to excite admiration for that next experience of the control of the c

MATERNAL TENDERNESS. The superiority to all selfish considerations which distinguishes and ennobles the affections of a mother for her child, has perhaps never been more affectingly illustrated, in humble life, than in a case which occurred in this country during the campaign of 1777, and of which the editor of the London La Belle Assembles several years

the London La Belle Astembles several years since gave an account.

'The female in question was the wife of a soldier belonging to the Sith British regiment. She was sitting in a tent with her husband at breakfast during a period of frequent skirmishing between the detachments of two arnies, when a bomb entered and fell between the parents and a bed on which an infant, their only child, lay saleep. The mother having the presence of mind to reflect that her husbands dress would enable him to pass the bomb safely, entreated him to go round it, and take away the child. He refused, and left the tent, calling to his wife to hasten after him.—In less than a minute the blazing fuze would communicate with the great mass of combustibles; but the poor woman, mindless of every thing else but her anxiety to save the child, rushed to the bed side, snatched the unconscious innocent from its perilous slumber, and was hardly out of reach when all the murder conduct did not pass unbonored. Major C. of the same regiment, honored her with the most liberal testimonials of the sense generally entertained of her heroism.

A SINGULAR TEA-POT.

A SINGULAR TEA-POT.

A SINGULAR TEA-POT.

There is an individual not fifty miles from New Haven, who is very singular in his habits, and which goes to show how far imenination will carry a person. This individual has shark himself up in the house about one and a half or two years. He appears to be in perding to business, if he only thought so. He has for more than year funciod himself a teapot, and believes his nose is the spout, and is afraid to have any one come near him for fear they will break it off. It is imposible for any of his friends to convince him to the contrary. He never appears in the street, except early in the morning, or late in the evening, and then takes care never to meet any one. He has been known to go a mile out of his way to avoid a person, for fear of coming in contact and breaking the teapoit into a thousand pieces, as he expresses it—Vee Haven Herald.

CANAL TRANSPORATION. Important reductions

as he expresses it—vive fuer fuere fueres.

CANAL TRANSPERATION. Impatible tecturing have been made in the rates of tell, both on the Eric Canal of New-York, and on the Otho Canal, which the Canal Commissioner states will materially reduce the Canal Commissioner states will be a commissioner states with the Canal Commissioner commissioner states with the Canal Commissioner commissioner commissioner for the Commiss

from 5 to 3 mills per 100 lbs. per mile.

La Grange.—The sanctity of La Grange, the residence of Lafayetts—the asylum of the persecuted dence of Lafayetts—the asylum of the persecuted al, of the 12 of March, Jealese, lbst on that day feet al, of the 12 of March, Jealese, lbst on that day feet al, of the 12 of March, Jealese, lbst on that day feet al, of the 12 of March, Jealese, lbst on that day feet al, of the 12 of March, Jealese, lbst of the 12 of March, Jealese, lbst of the 12 of Grange, land lisen lafen from it by Gravillan at La Grange, land lisen lafen from it by Gravillan which was the latent latent from the 12 of Grange, land lisen lafen from it by Gravillan which was the latent laten

Deputies

Extracted by the Corry. In the Common Council that evening an order was passed, making appropriations for the second services and the control of t

WORTHY OF IMITATION. We learn that the mer-hants of Cornwall, Brisport, Whiting, Shoreham, Or-rell, Benson, Hubbardton and Sudbury, Vt. have re-olved to discontinue the sale of ardent spirits, and to efrain from its use, except as a medicine.

faithful to the cause of his country.

A Typsy Conc.—A curious circumstance occurred in Harwood (Eng.) lately. The keeper of an 'October Shop,' as the houses which are opened under the new beer bill are termed, had brewed a quantity of ale, which was placed at the door to cool. In the meantime an Irish jeweler entered the house and attracted the attention of, the mistress by displaying his wares; and whilst she was cheapening a comb, a cow incontinently strayed to the liquor, and took a long draught of about forty quarts. Great was the surprise of the family to see her staggiringunder the influence of most grace-off and the surprise of the family to see her staggiringunder the influence of most grace-off and the possible. With difficulty she was got into the skippen, where she slept away the fumes, of her fuddle, like any other drunkard.

The New State House, now erecting at Montpelier.

The New State House, now creeting at Montpelier, Vr. will stand about ten roles north west from the seite of the old one, on an eminence about 30. Feet above State-street, and about 30 reds north offi, from which planes or terraces, similar to the approaches to the Boston State House. The situation is a very fine one, engal if not superior in most points to that of most good advantage from all parts of the willage, and from all the principal approaches to it. The exterior is intended to exhibit one of the most cluster specimens of contract Architecture. The Order is the Greenan Denterman Architecture.

## MORAL.

EXTRACTS FROM A TEMPERANCE DISCOURSE,

wered in the Baptist Meeting House in Belknap-street, Boston, April, 1833. BY THE REV. JAMES D. YATES.

TEXT.—They shall not drink wine with a song strong drink shall be bitter to them that drink it.— Isaiah xxiv, 9.

THE NATURE OF STRONG DRINK; I. THE NATURE II. ITS EFFECTS.

I. The nature of strong drink. What constitutes a grain of liquor, of intal? We answer, every kind of liquor, of the liquor of liquor, in which process and underpixed component parts, sugar, is decompted to the liquor of liquors. It no longer then remains the pure juice of the grape, simply expressed. The carbonic acid or fixed air, which escapes, is also derived from the sugar; hence, strong drink is a compound liquid, whose principal ingredients are water, alcohol, or pure spirit, and sugar; to these may be added extractive, coloring matter, which gives to each kind stringency—Tater, which is a chemical said and an aromate, which is a chemical said and an aromate, which is a chemical stand and aromate of the liquor of liq

AND MORAL.

All Islaman named Livingston, a soldier of Warren's briggle, was suddenly stopped by a party during a dark night, a horseman pistol presented to his breast, and asked to which side he belonged? The supposition that it might be a British party, rendered his situation extremely critical. He replied, I think it would be more in the way of civility just to drop a hint which side you are pleased to invort. No, said the first speaker, declare your sentments or die. Then I will or the replied, we will not may mouth A len I will offer replied, we refriends, and I rejoice to meet with a man sefficient, and I rejoice to meet with a man sefficient, and I rejoice to meet with a man sefficient, and I rejoice to meet with a man sefficient, and I rejoice to meet with a man sefficient, and I rejoice to meet with a man sefficient, and I rejoice to meet with a man sefficient, and I rejoice to meet with a man sefficient of the second wine, and to beer and poses, to improve the tast at renders them more poisons sured, ye who even drink wise that although not sufficient out ded to prove fatal immediately ly used, it may induce disease mately prove fatal, as certain taken in larger quantities.

Again. We remark, that years the sure was the sure of th

VOI

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WM.

Two 2,25 at 1 of the year of the year of All and Trom the herefore, Post Offic [] Ag or receive we subscion, (pay pwed / t one tim Nome b bolition]

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John

Henry Alfred Eleaz

John Henry Fredo Willia Willia

Philip Georg Charle Natha Willia James Josiah Eli Hi Erwin Isaac John T Georg

Joseph Joseph Robert J. B. V George Thoma John P Thoma James Edwar John V Willian

George James James William Elizur Orsimu Robert Benjan

Jonatha Nathan Andrey Austin Paola I Joseph Wm. I

TH:

We are ruption lonizati cc, they been at the a sconn states. 'we cce.' I

Again. We der the denomination of you ought to know the country, is a very differe which we generally read and that used in Judea, where the grape is e twentieths of our wines der brandy, juice of berr spices, aromatics, sulphalime, magnesia, tannin, oil and even without the country of the country of

only, magnesia, tanain, sar oil; and even quicksiver; to give burgundy and clareta is productive of those comp the gouty and dispeptic.

That you may not be deer what constitutes strong dil lished throughout our land, gin, wine, whiskey, punch, te flips, egg-ngs, bitters, cider, strong beers, come under ut which will be proved in a dispersion of the constitution of the control o

Tax — They shall be buter, to them that drain in the formal that the street in the street in the formal that is the formal that to derangements of the lence not emaciation and t becomes overloaded with plectic. If he be not lia