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Pins, &c. &c.
April 27, 1833.

READOES

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sale, a variety of AND CLOTHING GOODS, ine Stocks, Linea Also, a few degen —D. Ritter's do—

ught and sold.



VOL. III.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON AND ISAAC KNAPP, PUBLISHERS.

NO. 27

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.1

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

THE LIBERATOR AT NO. 11, MERCHANTS' HALL.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

TERMS.

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A GENTS.

MAINE:
Joseph C. Lovejoy,
Nathan Winslow.

Ban Bangor. Joseph C. Lovejoy,
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MEW-HAN-SHIRE.
Refie E. A. Service State State
David Cambell,
Minghal H. Hadley,
Windhan,
Lancaster,
Harry K. Kalsak-UBSITTS.
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Harry K. Mask-UBSIT Nantucket. Fall River.

John F. McColla Castleton. Henry E. Benso Alfred Niger, _ Eleazer Trevett. Providence. Newport. John Wm. Creed Henry Foster, Frederick Observ New-Haven. Hartford. Norwich. New-London Canterbury.

Frederick William Anderson, William Harris, NEW-YOR New-York City. Brooklyn. Hudson. Hudson,
Poughkeepsie,
Albany,
Elmira,
Rochester,
Buffalo,
Watertown,
Saratoga,
Syracuse,
Geneva,
RE.

John I Boonge, feorge Bowley, Wilmington.

Tomas M'Piernon, Wilmington.

New JERSEY,
Isas Statin, Newark.
Augr II. Francis, Newark.
Joseph Cassey, Philadelphia.

Jon. State of Conference of Co

Nathaniel Field, Jeffersonville.

11.LINOS.
Robertus H. Stephenson, Greenville.

12.TSTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Benjamin Lundy, Washington City.

Machington City.

Andrew Garrison, St. John, N. B.

Joseph Phillips, Aldermanbury, London

Wm. B. Bowler, Port-au-Prince.

THE LIBERATOR.

[For the Liberator.] SLANDER.

Whose privily slandereth his neighbor, off. Psalm, 101, v. 5.

in the above text the Psalmist speaks of a frine, which it seems was very prevalent in the day, the malignity of which he often felt. So far from his exalted virtues protecting him from the envenomed shafts of slander, they call strip to the heighten the malignity of environment of the control of the separation. Mine enemies reproach me all the day; and they that are mad against me are sworm spans the "Hold not thy peace, O God of my priase; for the mouth of the wicked and the mouth of the wicked and the mouth of the wicked and the mouth of the deceived in the second of the deceived are opened against me; they have spoken against, me with a lying tongue. They have compassed me about the with words of hatred; and fought against as without a cause. For my love they are expenses; but I give myself unto prayer, and they have rewarded me evil for good, la the above text the Psalmist speaks of a

MILLIAM LLOYD CARRISON AND ISAAC KNAPP, PUBLISHERS

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1831.

Indicated with the second control of the proper for the interference of the proper for the proper for the proper for the interference of the proper for th acters too fair and bright, for their owlish eyes to look upon without envy. The story flies from who to Another, increasing in malignity as it gains in the respectability of its endorsers, until its first infamous inventors, receive it back on such good authority, that they almost believe it to be true. Then the dévil triumphs, in the establishment of his kingdom, in the the hearts of all those whom he has enlisted to do his dirty work, in destroying by casting their own fifth upon the reputation of those whom he hates because they are opposed fo his dominion. Thus many an injured individual, but for, the sustaining power of conscious rectitude, and the inward assurance of approving heaven, would be driven to despair.

despair.

From time immenorial, those who have opposed the prejudices and the sinful lusts of men, have been the objects of the ridicule and persecution of the wicked. In the present whose is probably no class of persons in men, have been the objects of the THEAMS AMPERED THE PRESENT AND THE WARD THE PRESENT AND THE WARD THE PRESENT AND THE WARD THE W

abundant success, and Emiopia Shaii, screece, a forth her hands to God.

MR. CHILD'S SPEECH

Speech of Dayin L. Chilth, Eag at the Pirit Amiversary Meeting of the New-Togland Anti-Slavery Society, held at Boylson Hall in Boston, on the 15th of January, 1823.

Mr. Charleson, the Web-Togland Anti-Slavery Society, held at Boylson Hall in Boston, on the 15th of January, 1823.

Mr. Charleson, the whole aposite of Anolition, moved all England by notice of the Pirits, he made entageness which be presented to the property of the Pirits in an anti-field and property of the Pirits in anti-field and property of the Pirits in anti-field and Fox, shook the prepared shackles from the fingers of British manchineves. Perlaps he abolitionists of the United States have neglected too much to lay before readily collect. In the state of the property of the Pirits in an anti-field and sharing the property of the Confederation of the Pirits of Shavery. (Would to United States have neglected too much to lay before the obligations of the compact, which for fifty years has stiffed our voice like the rightmare. If the have no ight to touch it.' Such is the service cant of northern' dought-faces, and of white slaver, as they have been ungratefully, though very justly denominated by one of their southern mancer. I am sorry to dought-faces, and of white slaver, as they have been ungratefully, though very justly denominated by one of their southern mancer. I am sorry to dought-faces, and chrons, and the interested motives of those needs to be darkness. This very assession, of no right to touch it.'

It does seem sometimess if eyes were made to see darkness. This very assession, of no right to touch it, does touch it. For we have a darkness with the state of the compact of the property of the dogma without examination. No dould it has been authoritatively personned and extensively believed; and the interested motives of those of the property of the dogma without examination. No dould it has been authoritatively personned and extensively belie

In a selective Creeks (1 and Aroman (2) did provide for the protection of plares against the ernelty of 1. They were allowed § fty for sanctuary to These with the provided of the provided to the them was an act of sacrification of the provided to the provided them was a provided to the provided to the provided them was a provided to the provided to the provided them was a provided to the provided to the provided them was a provided to the provided to the provided them was a provided to the provided to the provided them was a provided to the provided to the provided them was a provided to the provided them was a provided to the provided to the provided them was a provide

playment. (8)

A clergyman of Kentucky declared that he had seen a master whip repeatedly a female slave who was or, he ordained that if the crucky of the masters appeared to be initiodrable, they should be compiled to the coef: And therein he decided righteonally, he cause it is profitable to the Republic, that every one should not will and join ill that which is his own: which of the coef: And therein he decided righteonally, he cause it is profitable to the Republic, that every one should not be compiled to the coefficient of the slaves, who justly complain. Therefore take to the slaves, who justly complain. Therefore take to the coefficient of the compilarity of the coefficient of the compilarity of the coefficient of the compilarity of the slaves, who justly complain. Therefore the coefficient of the compilarity of the slaves, who justly complain. Therefore take the slaves who have taken refuge at the status; and if you find the coefficient of the compilarity of the slaves, who justly complain. Therefore the coefficient of the compilarity of the slaves, who have taken refuge at the status; and if you find the provent of the slaves who have taken refuge at the status; and if you find the provent of the compilarity of the slaves who have taken to the slaves and the provent of the compilarity of the c

a duel or an assassimation.

7. I an aware that all the slave states do not to death, but I do say thatter, may write a slave states do not death, but I do say thatter, may write a slave state of the kind of ponishment restricted by law. There is no limitation any where except the general laws arguinst morder, and these are since enforced for the state of the state o

the killing of a slave.

Strapers are more likely to take notice of this horid anomaly than we are. Young Murat, a strong advocate of slave and the slave and the slave are the slave and the slave are the slave and the slave are the slave and the slave and the slave are the slave and the slave are the slave ar

9. MS. of Mr. Garrison.

9. MS. of Mr. Garrison.

10. A respeciable gentleman of Beston, whose name is will be the control of the Massaccousts Colonization Society, Jan. 1835.

13. Mr. William Ladd's address at the meeting of the Massaccousts Colonization Society, Jan. 1835.

14. Suclid's ravels in North America, p. 177. Sea Boston Calumet of Peace, vol. 1. No. 12.

15. The narrisor of this fact, is now absent from the tion his name.

16. I have always admired Mr. Mortan's elegy on the African Chief, slain at St. Domingro, in 1791. The following utamas are very noble.

When cert Messenit's son, oppressed, when compensate to the sanguage field were despersate to the sanguage field.

And bade the hangley Sparran yield.

And bade the hangley Sparran yield.

And bede the hangley Sparran yield.

Did not the soul, to Heaven allied Feel the full heart as greatly swell As when the Roman Cato died, Or when the Grecian victim fell?

to gainsay, because they cannot do it without charg-ing falsehood and forgery upon those whom it is their purpose to flatter and to lull into profound indiffer-ence.

to gainsay, because they cannot do it without charging falsehood and forgery upon those whom it is their purpose to faster and to ball into profound indifference.

In the southern judicial reports, there are cases in which owner have prosecuted to receive the pectuality of the property of the control of a case is much to the southern judicial reports, there are case in which owners have prosecuted to receive the pectuality value of always murdose. The southern control of the control of the southern control of the control of the southern developed to death or otherwise killed, slaves must be marked to the control of the control o

shall summon to attend the examination, shall be final and a far to any other of future prosecution; and that no person shall be tried in any other control and that no person shall be tried in any other control that the shall have been examined as aforesaid by a court of five justices.

It seems as if the Virginians intended by this act to make a surrance deathly sure, for with a jump of period street, and the street, and the

dence that they thought him very crimania, and usia they could not acquit their consciences unless they dissonable and the control of the con

ried him to the grave yard, and dug a holy and put jim in."

These are the words that. I heard; except that I omit ames. I asked my informant life called a mod dat 'forty-five or fifty?' 'Oh; said he, 'he was broke down—worded to death.' 'But was so inquiry made as to the cause of his death?' 'No, the master did nothing to overeser; he did not reprove him.' 'Do you think the slaves are treated as bad now as they were when this happened?' 'Worse—been growing worse ever since. They short them like dogs now. If it worse than ever.' 'But what do you mean by grave yard!' Was it the church yard!' 'No, sir. Slaves re buried in a yard-on each plantation.' 'Is there no funeral when a slave dies?' 'Scometimes.' (20)

This case leads me to remark the important fact that coroners' inquests, required by the common law, do mensers the held in the south; if the deceased is a name. The British government in carrying on their make plans, deemed it of the first necessity to provide for a strict execution of this law in case of the death of a slave, (21). The inference which I draw from this omission is, that the authorities think that it would make 'unnecessary trouble to institute proceedings which they are all firmly resolved shall never come to any thing.

any thing.

My next case is from the judicial reports of South Carolina.

A shave named Inex, i-islonging to one Win. Grays as a share named Inex, i-islonging to one Win. Grays was indicated for murder, and also for Killing on sudden heat and passion. On the trial Raines was permitted to introduce evidence of his own declarations as to the homicide and the circumstances. Those declarations were that the nagro was a very bad negro; that he homicide and the circumstances. Those work of the homicide and the circumstances. Those declarations were that the nagro was a very bad negro; that he homicide and the circumstances. Those declarations were that the negro was a very bad negro; that he homicide and would not go, and Raines gave him fee harping would not make him go, he tled his feet and left with the new of the new of the share and the share an

house be came to, he requested two women to go to the slaves and see that nobody cut him loose, use the large was a see that nobody cut him loose, use the large was a see that nobody cut him loose, use the large was a see that no look and go firther as-On the part of the presecution, it was proved that the negro died in about eight minutes, after the two women received him p that he bled at the nose, mouth and ears, that he had been severely whipped below the small of the back; that the blood appeared in several places; that several small switches and two or three large ones lay near, which sippeared to have been much worm; and a first was the seminated of the present places and the seminated of the seminated o

Chief Equity Judge of South Carolina tells us that alves cannot be put to death, they cannot be tortured in that state?

And Heaven is weary with seeing.
How constantly profession mocks performance. The law reports of the other slave states disclose similar enormities. From all that I have been considered to the control of the control

the whole country.

To be continued.

ally, to solvemize the fenerals not so much of clizens, whose friends selfom failed of paying the last boundy selfom failed of paying the last boundy solvent of the property of the property of the feneral between the failed of paying the last boundy friends of the property of the

taked my informant if he called a man del (in forty-five or file)? "Oh; said he; he was broke hows—worked to death." But was no inquiry made to the case of his death?" "No, the master did nothing to overseer; he did not reprove him." Do you think the shaves are treated as bad now as they were when thin happened?" "Worss—been growing were wise." They shout them like dogs now. In a worse than ever." But what do you mean by grave great it was it he church yard! "No, sir. Sixes were since. They shout them the dogs now. In all the state of the content when the content were bright, is very much like the method of demonstrating the position that, any case the state of the content when the content were a first present the content was a first of the content when a strength of the content was a first present the content of the content was a first present the content of the content was a first present the content of the content was a first present the content of the content was a first present the content of the content was a first present the content of the content was a first present the content of the content was a first present the content of the content of the content was a first present the content of the conte

TROUBLE AMONG THE BLACKS.

We republish from the Detroit Courier, the following account. To the prefatory remarks of the Editor, we have sothing to add, except our most sincere advice to all our colored friends to render a stict obedience to the laws of the land. Let them be as distinguished for their good conduct as they are for their unjust treatment, and the day of their deliverance will draw mar.

An unusual degree of excument has pre-An unusual degree of excument has been been been degree of the white-population of the whole of the community, our sympathes have been enlisted; and whatever may be the abstract right given community, our sympathes have been enlisted; and whatever may be the abstract right given by the constitution and lives of our country to traffic in human flesh, we have found it a difficult take to divest ourselves wholly of those cult take to divest ourselves wholly of those cult take to divest ourselves wholly of those cult take to divest ourselves to the facts as they have come to our knowledge. The lattorpart of last week a renderman from Kentucl in company, we behave a still the company we behave an attorney, arrived in town, and for the company we behave an attorney, arrived in town, and free the name of Thorntot & Smith and Blackburn, and his wife, who to all appearance a genuine Crook, and warbonn, as he says, in the West Indies. Thorton is a respectable, large and Crook, and warbonn, as he says, in the West Indies. Thorton is a respectable, large and cr

THE LIBERATOR.

The continue proposition in higher the colouration where the colouration of the continue proposition is proposed with the colouration of the colourat

If it is a violation of the law of God to retain a human being as property, how can a Court be justified in giving up a runaway slave?

LADIES DEPARTMENT [From the Weekly Records

E COLORED MOTHER OF NEW. ENGLAND TO HER INFANT. Smile on, my babe, thy infant mirth Beguiles my heart awhile; Thou hast not learned enough of earth To know thou should not smile.

Thy sparkling eye is full of light, Thy heart beats high with joy And we or care, from morn till night, Disturbs not thee, my boy.

Smile note—for, o'er thy coming years, A cloud of misery bends; Disgrace and shame, regret and tears, Till earthly being ends.

Yes, yes—my child—that soul of thine, Pure from its Maker's hand, Destined, they tell us, yet to shine In heaven, its native land; That soul, by God's all-wise decree, Is shrined within a form Of human shape and symmetry, With life-blood red and warm

Whose skin reflects a darker hue
Than that the white man wears,
And for this cause, thy early dew
Of joy must change for tears!

For thee from childhood's gleesome hour Through all thy onward track, Are hard and bitter things in store, Because thy skin is black!

Oh! I have borne this shame about, In bitterness and grief, And, till sweet peace a Saviour brought, I never found relief.

A little girl, to school I went, With heart as light as air, And as my steps I thither bent, I breathed my morning prayer.

Into a corner, all alone,
My place was there assigned,
My lessons, books, were all my own,
A mate I could not find.

At play, upon my lonely state, No ray of kindness came; They spurned me as a thing to hate, And negro was my name.

At night I reached my mother's cot, With heart oppressed with wo, And from my mother's lips I sought The cause of all to know.

She said 't was cruel prejudice,
That dwelt their breasts within,
Which caused the treatment such
Of those of colored skin.

My hopes were crushed, my heart appailed.
With this most foul disgrace;
And then my teacher, stupid called
All creatures of my race!

Whene'er upon the Sabbath morn,
I've sought the house of prayer,
My soul has sunk beneath the score
The white man carries there.

Must thou, my child—my only one-Must thou, too, feel the smart Of this unjust and cruel scorn, That withers all the heart?

For cause beyond thy weak to Has God for thee designed This degradation of the soul, This slavery of the mind?

No: scriptures say, that of one blood Has God created all The nations He has spread abroad, Upon this earthly ball.

"T is man, proud man, makes this deene Of him of colored skin; Who says 'he must a negro be,' And cries, 'unclean, unclean!'

Great Father! who created all,
The colored and the fair;
Oh! listen to a mother's call,
Hear Thou, the negro's prayer.

Yet once again, thy people teach
With lessons from above,
That they may practice what they pract,
And all their neighbors love.

Again, the gospel precepts give, Teach them this rule to know, Such treatment as ye would receive Be willing to bestow.

That this, my child, my only one-May never feel the smart Of this unjust and cruel scorn, That withers all the heart.

[From the Religious Intelligencer.]
FROM THE CANTERBURY SCHOO

From the Religious Intelligence, FROM THE CANTERBURY SHOW, Mr. VULTING—The following skines the composition of a young femile of six distribution of a young femile of six countries, and the condition here head and heart, and early experience of the country of the six distribution of the countries of the countri

set igorance,) our lawyers plead it, our men, of best men are frequently drawn with what is haide. But Duty with her men at speals, approaches them, and in low speak peals, and consider the control of the control of

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OF NEW FANT.

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RY SCHOOL

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COMMUNICATIONS.

[For the Liberator.] INCLE SIMON'S EASY CHAIR. No. III.

But O! mankind are very weak, And little to be trusted, Itelf the wavering balance shake, 'I's rarely right adjusted.' Mr. Euror,—
The sentiment contained in the above lines

be person, who has had any knowledge of makind, or is at all acquainted with his own but, will call in question. In all judicial pacedings, the law very wisely recognizes inciple that no person ought to judge in a cause, or decide that of others, where is himself personally interested, because his himself personally interested, because is war feelings will necessarily bias his pigment. When, however, a case occurs, in which a man, who has every imaginable moneter midicate the cause in which he is beyon interested, and repel overy accusation may make the control of tree. So in a case of life and death, when creased pleads guilty, every doubt is rered and the community satisfied. In connity with this principle, the proof of the
measures against the Colony at Liberia with
part to the traffic in ardent spirits, has
established by the testimony of those,
where every conceivable motive to repel
so targes and vindicate the character of
Colony. Could this have been done conent with truth, it would long since have
above to the entire satisfaction of the

one to the entire satisfaction of the

temanity. In relation to this subject, how-

'Si Pergama
Defendi possent, etiam hac defensa fuissent tialss! he was too well acquainted with the the was too well acquainted with the mines of the citadel to expect any defence wild be available and he must soon say, the thought a culmine Troja, 'Liberia totters is fall,' unless essential changes are, made anay important particulars. Those friends if the Sairie the Society, who have attempted to defend principles, its proceedings, and to palliate, are they cannot deny or defend, the traffic are the traffic ar swient spirits in Liberia, will be unable to unable to make the unish of those, who are determined a low the truth with respect to the whole of the truth with respect to the whole englet of Colonization. So prone, however, per learn nature under a strong Bins, to probleman nature under a strong between the strong the s

sal ressels, spent rer pays at Monrovia, a "months since, who says, 'he did (what?) of see a Liberian intoxicated, while he re-seld there. Ardent spirits, so far as he seld learn, were to be obtained at only one as in the settlement"—(i. e. Monrovia.)

What would be thought of a captain of a size, who in a letter to his employer would has write, 'We completed taking h our carpe of salt this day. We shall sail in about to hours, and as there is only one large hole

through the bottom of the ship, we have no doubt of making a safe and successful voyage." Capt. Abels, it is stated, 'spent thirteen days in the Colony and saw no intemperance.' Evidence of this kind might be multiplied to almost any extent, and after all what does it prove? What is it worth?

The following anecdate may give some illustration of its value. A poor man was accurated and convicted on the testimony of four reputable witnesses, of stealing a quantity of hose. When sentence was passed, he complained very bitterly of the injustice of condemning thin on such evidence. 'Please your honor,' said he, 'I can bring four and thenty witnesses, who did soyr see me touch 'tem'.' One more illustration and I have done. When the Rev. Claudius Buchanan spread before the people of England, the abominations of idolatry as connected with the temple of Jug-gernaut, of which he was an eye-witness, his statements by a certain class of interested in dividuals, were flatly and veheneuntly denied, especially by one honorable gentleman, who declared that during the, whole time he had resided in India, he had never seen any thing of the kind. Some people will not believe the sun shines when It puts their eyes out.

[For the Liberator.] MISS CRANDALL'S SCHOOL

MISS CRANDALL'S SCHOOL.

Ma. EDITOR—I presume that any information concerning the school kept for colored females, in the village of Canterbury, Conn.

by Miss Prudence Crandall, will be read with interest by your patrons. This school has afteracted great attention, owing to the interference of one Andrew T. Judson, a member of the Colonization Society.

ence of one Andrew T. Judson, a member of the Colonization Society.

Having visited this school within a few days past, and feeling a peculiar interest in the welfare of the people of color, and particularly in this school, I cannot refrain from making one or two statements concerning it.

The school, when I left it, was composed of 17 girls, as well behaved as any 17 of any color you can find, at any school in the country. The school is located in a very pleasant little village, about six miles from the country seat, Brooklyn. The air is salubrious, and the surrounding country pleasant. There is not a more interesting group of youth in all Connecticut, than Miss Crandall's scholars; and, were it not for the circumstance, that God

not a more interesting group of youth in all Connecticut, than Miss Candall's scholars; and, were it not for the circumstance; that God has seen fit to cover them with a dark skin, I have no doubt that the people of Canterbury would be proud to avow them as daughters. But they are colored, and this, in the eye of Judson & Co. is a great sin.

I spent a Sabbath in company with a godly minister, with this little band of persecuted fernales; and never did I spend a more profitable Sabbath. Saveral of their minds are deeply exercised on the subject of religion; and I doubt not God is there by his spirit. The clergyman preached to the school twice, and labored much in conversation and prayer. We left them on the following morning with no ordinary feelings of regret, blessing God that he had ever put it into the heart of Miss Crandall, and her amiable and accomplished

that he had ever put it into the heart of Miss Crandall, and her amiable and accomplished sister, to open this school, and bear the contumely of the Cauterbury persecutors.

I hope the friends of colored people in every place will urge them to send their daughters to this school. Miss Crandall can accommodate at least 40 girls, and this school ought and must be filled, even to overflowing. There is no danger. The colored people need not fear. The new ediet of Connectue, brought about through the wickedness of A. T. Judson & Co. is looked upon with contempt by every good man, and the evil which they thought to do the people of color, will fall on themselves.

thought to do the people of color, will fall on themselves.

Not content with the new instrument of oppression put into their hands in the form of a law, about 30 individuals have combined to-gettier, and recolved, I presume under an oath, as did the Jewa of old, not to sell either Miss as did the Jews of old, not to sell either Miss Crandall or her scholars the least article of food or clothing. Judson, with some others, have recently called at the house of the pa-rents of Miss Crandall, and threatened them and their children, with fine and imprisonment for the erroneous crime of visiting their chil-dren and sisters. Many of these men are professors of the religion of Christ; and pro-fessing women conduct much in the same fessing women conduct much in the same ressing women conduct much in the same manner. Time would fail me to relate half the oppression of which Judson has been, and still is the procuring cause.

still is the procuring cause.

I have just been informed by a letter from a friend, that since I left Canterbury, Judson has caused the arrest of Miss Prudenoe Crandall, and that she has actually been imprisoned in the very cell that Watkins, the murderer occupied. This was threatened while I was at Canterbury, but I did not think they would proceed to such lengths. It must not be forgotten that Annex W. Tunson is a tife number of the American Colonization Society, which Mr. Finley represents, as doing much to increase the condition of the people of color.

A PASSER-BY.

TO REV. L. R. SUNDERLAND.

Onesimus requests me to inform Mr. San-derland, that he cannot engage in superflows explanations. The Firebrands are intended for all whom they scorch; and we are glad, that some persons are roused from their stupor respecting the inconsistency between their

discipline and their practice. Let all the Southern Professors 'quit stealing'—till then we will 'stir up their minds by way of remembrance.' GAIUS.

BOBRON

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1833.

MR. GARRISON IN ENGLAND .- No. I.

MR. GARRISON IN ENGLAND.—No. I.

Luversoot, May 23, 1833.

You may advertise my arrival at this port, in tolerable health and spirits, after a passage of twenty-one days—a passage which though extremely favorable in point of time, has been inexpressibly wearisome both to my flesh and spirit. Commend me for tone and integrity of stomach, against the all-disturbing influences of wind and water? Before I left New-York, I generously conceded to myself two days for sea sickness—deeming it probable, however, that I should wholly escape this most annoying of all illnesses. Shame on me I—yet some credit for the confession—I was assailed and vanquished even within sight of the Hook, although the sun exhibited a fine countenance, and there prevailed but a petty tunnit among the wavers!
Nay, what was worse—I was the first victim on board, by many hours. There is some dignity in falling after a bost of stout bodies; but to be cast down when delicate females; but to be cast down when delicate females and bird-like children bear up bravely against the enemy, is weak indeed! In vain did the inward argue with the outward mar: all its remonstrances and entreaties, strong and pathetic as they were, wrought nothing but consummate disobedience. My system refused nourishment of almost every kind for the first week; nor kas it yet recovered its wonted vigor.

Although in a strange land, and for the

nourishment of almost every kind for the first week; nor has it yet recovered its wonted vigor.

Although in a strange land, and for the first time a foreigner, I cannot but feel myself at home among a people whose cry is for universal freedom, who never speak in the cause of suffering humanity but with authorizing the control of the colored youth of our country. This is a humiliating yet necessary task; humiliating, because there is no lack of opulence in the United States—necessary, inameth as the charities of the rich among us are frequently showered upon every enterprise except that which aims to exalt and improve the colored race. In England there is much wealth, but also much suffering and poverty. Undoubtedly the calls upon the rescription of her pilathoppies are loud and frequent. Could I believe that the amount I may accumulate the control of the colories, I would not solicit a farthing, although the cause is a common one all over the globe. As Burns says—

'A man's a man, for a' that.'

Sys— 'A man's a man, for a' that.'

But I have no such apprehension. The seeds of charity, wherever sown, bring forth a harvest which & common stock. A fine post has wisely told us that '_seathed truth is never, never wasted '—

visar which a columnia scots. A line poet has wisely told us that 'sweet was the of universal benevolence. Causes may operate, however, at the present time, to prevent successful appeals for pecuniary aid; and should this be the case, my tarry in England will not be long. It is true, now that I am on this side of the Atlantic, I should be pleased to see though not to be seen) as much as possible—all that is beautiful, vast or sublime—all that is ancient or curious—had I a less important cause to manage; but neither time, nor inclination, nor duty, will allow me to act the mere tourist. I cannot travel/for amusement, nor even for relaxation; of course, you, may expect little from my pen that is foreign to the subject of emancipation.

emancipation.

Having as yet seen no English newspaper,
I cannot send you a syllable of intelligence,
respecting the progress of the Emancipation
Bill through Parliament I am as anxious as
you can be, to learn its fate. There is a report,
that it has passed to a third reading, one feature of which is the unconditional emancipation of all children who may hereafter be born
of aliave parents, and also of those who are of slave parents, and also of those who are

tion of all children who may hereafter be born of alive parents, and also of those who are now under six years of age. This is an approximation to justice, but it will not suffice. My next letter will be more intelligent and authoritative on this point.

Be sure to apprise me early, and minutely, of all the anti-slavery and pro-slavery movements in the United States. Still make the Liberator a forty-tice pounder for the discharge of solid arguments, accompanied by some flashes of declamation. Starre not your cepithets against slavery, through fear or parsimony: let them be heavy, robust and powerful. It is a waste of politiceness to be courteous to the devil and to think of beating down is strongholds with straw is sheer insanity. The language of reform is always severeunavoidably severe; and simply because crime has grown monstrous, and endurance has passed its bounds. But after the reform has been effected, then all agree that no terms can be too strong against the corruption or oppression which has been put down.

In conducting this controversy, we certainly need great grudence, great courage, great

persoverance, great integrity. If we are ac-tracted by mere animal enthusiasm, it will soon burs out; if by a reliance for victory upon our own strength, we shall utterly fail; if by personal or sectional animosities, we deserve more than our enemies have yet heaped upon our leads.

It is with reluctance I bid you adieu, but with much affection I subscribe myself, in with much ance, s weal and in wo, s Your faithful friend, WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The day was appropriately noticed by the Abolitonists of this city. An audience assembled in Boylston Hall, at 9 o'clock, A. M. where the following exercises were per-

1. Voluntary; 2. Ode, by Wm. Lloyd Garrison—'Ye who in bondage pine'; 3. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Pratzes; 4. Hymn from the Emancipator—'The voice of Jebovah resounds through the world,—music written for the occasion by Mr. Hill.; 5. Discourse by Rev. Amos A. Platzes; 6. Collection; 7. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Sanson; 8. Benediction.

The music was performed principally by a colored choir, under the direction of Mr. Hill, and added much to the interest of the occasion. 1. Voluntary; 2. Ode, by Wm. Lloyd Gar

when have neither time nor room this week to give a sketch of Mr. Phelps' discourse. It was an able and eloquent defence of the dectrines of the Abditionists, and was heard with close attention and deep interest. We shall give a sketch of it in our next.

MR. CUSHING'S ADDRESS. MR. CUSHING'S ADDRESS.

(I) The Hon. Caleb Cushing, of Newburyport, delivered an address before the Massachusetts Colonization Society, at the Federal-street Baptist Church, on Thursday last. We have no room Gromments this week, but shall notice it in our next.

MR, TAPPAN'S REPLY TO THE AF-

MR, TAPPAN'S REPLY TO THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.
We republish to day, from the New-York
Evangelist, the following letter, which we
recommend to the notice of our readers, and
to 'Philo Africaner' in particular, and to which
we take the liberty of appending a few notes.
Ma. Leavitt:

Dear Sir.—The Colonization Society has
given a wide circulation to the remarks referred to in the enclosed communication, and I
ask as a favor that you will admit to your
columns my unidication.

I am truly yours,

A. T...

To Rev. R. R. Guirle, Secretary of the Ac-

I am truly yours, Screthury of the American Colomization Society.

To Ree. Re. R. Gurley, Screthury of the American Colomization Society.

In the African Repeatory for May I observe some remarks accompanying the letter recently addressed by me to the Anti-Slavery Society in the Theological Seminary at Andover. The writer of the remarks makes me to say, that because ardent spirits are sold at Liberia, I was led to the belief that the colony was founded in the single motive to perpetuate the state of the surface of the surface

(1) The pittful quibbling of Mr. Gurley in his disingenious comments on the whole letter, and on this statement in particular, where he affects to doubt its truth, are unworthy of the man, but exactly suited to the cause in which he is engaged. Had he not been conscious that the charge could be abundantly sustained, he would at once have denied it and called upon the author either to prove; or create it. This however he had, and have, too much esgacity to do. Should he however do much esgacity to do. Should he however do in, we are authorised by a grentleman in this city to add his testimony to the truth of Mr. T's assertion, 'that half the truth has not been told.'

To assertion, that half the truth has not been told:

(2) There seems to be as much dispute in different parts of the country relative to the origin of the Colonization Society, as there was concerning the birth-place of Homer, after his death, but not precisely from the same motives. In the northern States, Samuel J. Mills is the putative father of the Society, in New-Jersey, the Rev. Dr. Finley; and in Virginia, no doubt exists that it originated in their Legislature. But whatever may be its origin, the character of the parent canneither alter the motives, or justify the conduct of a wicked child. Those, however, who are really desirous to know the origin of the Society, are requested to examine carefully the June number of the African Repository, 1832. In a letter from James Monroe te Thomas Jefferson, is the following.

Richmond, 18th June, 1801.

In a setter from James Monroe to Thomas Jefferson, is the following.

Richmond, 15th June, 1601:

Six :—I enclose you a Resolution of the General Assembly to Commonwealth, of the Ganeral Assembly with Commonwealth, of the last session, by which foommonwealth, of the last session, by which without the limits of this State, to which persons chokrious to the laws, or dangerous to the peace of society, may be removed: This resolution was produced by the conspiracy of the slaves which took place in this city and neighborhood, last year, and is applicable to that description only. The idea of such an acquisition was removed. When the such that description only. The idea of such an acquisition was removed to the such that the s

tate.' In Mr. Jefferson's answer, dated Nov. 24,

state.

In Mr. Jefferson's answer, dated Nov. 24, 1801, among other things is the following.

'You will percieve, that some circumsteress connected with the subject, and necessarily presenting themselves to view, would be improper but for your's and the legislative ear. Their publication might have an ill effect in more than one quarter; in confidence of attention to this, i.shall induleg greater freedom in writing.

The whole content is the statement of the percentage of the percentage of the percentage of the statement of the percentage of the statement of th

The whole correspondence is worthy of anattantive persual. For nearly sixteen years
the Legislature in scoret session had the subject in agitation without success, and the result was the formation of the Colonization
Society, in Washington, December, 1816. If
Samuel J. Mills and Dr. Finley assisted at the
birth of the child, they have had nothing to dowith his education, which as it respects things'
lovely and of good report has been shamefully
neglected.

SAVAGE BARBARITY

MISS CRANDALL IMPRISONED!!!

MISS CRANDALL IMPRISONED!!!

The persecutors of Miss Creadal liave placed an indellible seal upon their infamy!

The parse cut of the company of the company

MARRIED—In New-York, Mr. Solomon Walker to Miss Susan A. Leonard, both of New-York.

DIED-In this city, on the 29 inst. Miss

List of Letters received at the office of the Liberator, since our last paper was issued.
G. C. Legur, Hampton, Ct.;
E. J. Pompey, Nantucket, Mass.,
George Walter, New Haven, Ck.,
C. L. Remond, Salem, Mass.;
R. H. Patterson, Greenville, Ill.

17-81,25 CENTS ONLY PER BOX. 20 Jat received, and foreal by J. T. Hurzos,
J. Howard Street, A prime lot of 12 years
old Soap at the above price. The lather produced from this soap, he warrants to be in
point of beauty and softness, equal to any in
use. Being purified by age, it emmos that to
said Hair Dressers, who are invited to examine that Dressers, and Dre

LITERARY.

THE PHILOSOPHER'S SCALES.

What were they? "—you sak; you shall presently see, The scales were not made to weigh sugar and tea; Ono; for such properties wound from the scale were not made to weigh sugar and tea; Ono; for such properties would rous had they. That qualities, feelings and thoughts they could weigh! Together with articles small or immense, From mountains or planets, to atoms of sease; Nought was there so bulky, but there it would savy; And mought so reductant but in it must so; All which, some examples more clearly will show. "The first thing he tried was the head of Voltare, Which retained all the wit that had ever been there; As a weight he there win the torn scrap of a leaf. Containing the prayer of a penitrent thief, and the state of the sease of the scale. Next time he put. Decreas had made—for a weight, Next time he put, and the garment went down. "A long row of alms-houses, amply endowed, By a well estemed Phairise, buy and the garment went down." A long row of alms-houses, amply endowed, New loaded one scale, while the other was prest by those mites the poor widow had dropped in the Cheet; Up flow the endowment not weighting an ounce, THE PHILOSOPHER'S SCALES

By those mites the poor widow had dropped Chest; Up flew the endowment not weighing an ounce, And down the furthing's worth came with a bot Again he performed an experiment rare; A mule, with austerities bleeding and bare, Climbed into his scale; in the other was plid The heart of our Honerd, now partly decayed When he found with surprise that the whole brother
Weighed less by some pounds than this bit of the

other.

By further experiments, (no matter how.)

He found that ten chariots weighed less

He found that ten chariots weighed less than a plough;
A sword with gill trappings rose up in the scalle,
Though balanced by only a ten-penny nail;
A shield and a heater, a bugkler and spear,
Weighed less than a wirdow's unchrystalized tear;
A lord and a lady went up at full sail,
When a bee chanced to light in the opposite scale.

when a one changed to lags in the opposite Sear-Ten doctors, ten lawyers, two contriets, one earl. The counsellors' wigs, full of powder and cutl, All heaped in one balance and swinging from them Weighted less than some atoms of candor and sense; A first-water dimand, with/Fulliants begirt, Than one good potatoe juti, Yashed from the diff; Yet, not mountain of silve-field gold would suffice. One pead to outweigh—'t was the 'pearl of gre-nice.'

price."
At last the whole world was bouled in at the grate;
With the soul of a biggest to serve for a weight;
When the former sprung up with so strong a rebulk;
When the former sprung up with so strong a rebulk;
When balanced in air, it seemed on high,
And saited up aloft—a balaon in the sky;
While the scale with the soul in, so mightly fell,
That it jerked the Philosopher out of his cell.

PEACE

PEACE.
BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.
History halt set her crown
Upon the Conqueror's head—
And bade the awe-struck world bow
Before his bauner'd tread:
So, down the world halt bow'd
Upon her letter'd page,
And the blind homage of the crowd
Swell'd on from age to age.

well'd on Iron age to age.
What miseries mark'd his way,
How oft the orphan wept,
How deep the earth in sackcloth lay,
No trace her annal kept;
Though like a torrent's flow
The widow's tear gush'd out,
The current of that serer two,
Quell'd not the victor's shout.

Quell'd not the victor's shout.

The Gospel's sacred scroll
A different standard shows,
Its plaudits on the homble soul,
The contrict it bestows,—
To men of holy life
Its glorious crown is given,
Who nurse amid this vale of strife
The germs of peace and heaven.

LIFE

LIFE.

'Year after year is gone,
As follows wave on wave;
And swiftly we are hastening on
Towards the silent grave—
The darkness of that narrow rest
Where sleeps the loveliest and the best.

Another year has fled,
And many a cheek is pale,
And low lies many a youthful head,
And loud is many a wail—
For those on whom it dawn'd so bright Whose day of life is set in nigh Whose day of life is, set in night.
Why mourn the flight of time,
Or grieve thy youth is past;
Look forward with the hope sublir
Of reaching heaven at last;
And let thine earthly comfort be
The hope of immortality.

And when thine eye shall close To earthly hope and fear, And mostal sorrows, mortal woes Forever disappear—
To realms of endless joy afar,
That hope shall be thy guiding star

TO THE RAINBOW

TO THE RAINBOW.

Thou lovely roseate arch of heaven, Iris of the summer skins of recent with the state of the

Before my breath, like blazing flax,
Man and his marvels pass away;
And changing empires wane and wax,
Are foundered, flourish, and decay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Aboltionist.]

SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES.

In our last number we gave some extracts from Mr. Stuart's Tirree Years in American from the States with the States with the States with the same work. Mr. Stuart's of the States. What it same work. Mr. Stuart's of the States. What it same work and of great fairness and candor of the United States. What it says upon this subject, therefore, must be regarded as the reproof of a friend, not as the attack of an enemy.

"A pamphlet was lately published by a free man of color, at Boston, named Walker expetiating on the creation to which the says upon this subject, therefore, must be regarded as the reproof of a friend, not as the attack of an enemy.

"A pamphlet was lately published by a free man of color, at Boston, named Walker, expetiating on the creation to which the strain of the designation in the southern slevertes—and its meritage of the sitting of the legislature at Richmond, a letter from the mayor of Boston, in answer to a communication from the slaver-holding states, declaring his disapprobation of the pamphlet, but at the same time expressing his opinion, that the writer did not seem to have violated the law, was laid before at the house. Nr. Oils, the mayor of Boston, in that letter from the mayor of Boston, in the pamphlet does not communication from the significant of the sitting of the legislature at Richmond, a letter from the major of Boston, in the pamphlet does not communication from the significant of the sitting of the legislature at Richmond, a letter from the major of Boston, in the pamphlet does not communication from the significant of the sitting of the legislature at Richmond, a letter from the major of Boston, in the pamphlet does not communication from the significant of the pamphlet does not communication from the significant of the legislature at Richmond, a letter from the courte of the pamphlet does not communication from the significant of the legislature at Richmond, a letter from the courte of the pamphlet do

which from its tile, 'To prevent the circular which was making so much noise, and went it to a bookselfer's store of the same of Scaraway, or some such name, as I think, but I found its prejudices were as atrong at those of any of his imprejudices were cas atrong at those of any of his imprejudices were nowhere more visible than in Virginia; the population not having increased like that of the fire states of the north. In 1790, Virginia contained in her boundaries one-fifth part of the evidence of the power of arge as New-York, and one-third larger than Pennsylvania,—but times are changed. Her political weight will be just one-half of that of New-York in the Congress under the new census, and out-there is than that Olfe,—a state that 'was not in existence when she was in the zenith of her prosperity.—Vol. ii. pp. 54, 55.

"We were ferried over the Roanoke river in a flat, drawing not six inches of water, by slaves, without the horses being taken out of the stage, and afterward stopped at Halikax ochange horses. When they was very hot, I awas accosted by a gentleman who requested me to let him know what was the number of slaves for sale at the court-house to-day. Fexplained his mistake to him, and I then asked him because of the power share which was a strong the stock. He never, he said, separated has accousted by a gentleman who requested me to let him know what was the number of slaves for sale at the court-house to day. Fexplained his mistake to him, and I then asked him because of the power share which was all the publication of the state, or shall use any language with the intent within the state, or shall use any language with the intent with the state, or shall use any language with the intent within the state, or shall use any language with the intent within the state, or shall use any language with the intent within the state, or shall use any language in the passage

and feet bound to posts. In passing the prison in the morning the cries of the poor creatures are dreadful. I was anxious to get into the inside of this place, but though a friend applied for me, I did not succeed. Mr. Smith told me that he was very desirous to leave his situation, merely because he felt if so very disercent to leave the situation, merely because he felt if so very disercent to leave the situation, merely because he felt if so very disercent to a day to be obliged to whip the server about 1000 slaves for sale at New-Orleans,—free men of color,—who were a New-Orleans while I was there. Although I did not myself witness, as I had done at Charleston, the master or the mistress of the house treating the slaves with barbarity, yet I beard enough to convince me that at New-Orlean there are many Mrs. Streets. The Duke of Saxe Weimar, who was at New-Orlean the contents against the only liberal losser of the well-known Mg and in the boarding houses of the well-known Mg and in the boarding houses of the well-known Mg and in the boarding houses at New-Orlean than the despote states of the batch shading houses, has given a detailed account of the savage conduct of this lady to one of her always, which I transcribe in his own words: One particular seen, which roused my indignation in the lighest manner, on the 22d March, I cannot suffer to pass in silence. There was a young the save and the save

newspapers were published in Georgia in 1810, and only the same number now. Ten newspapers were published in Louistana in 1810, and only the same number now. Ten newspapers were published in Louistana in 1810 and the newspapers has decreased during the last twenty years, and yet during that period the population has increased from 20,245 to 215,-272, so that while the population is mine (ten) times as great as in 1810, the effect of arbitrary laws has been to render the number of newspapers less for 215,000 and 1811, 133, 134, 135.

Except hing I same permanbulations and rides in the neighborhood of New-Orleans confirmed to founded the founded of the three stays, escription of the founded of the founde newspapers were published in Georgia in 1810, and only the same number now. Ten

Fault.—Vol. ii. p. 1989.

ELOQUENCE. The Ohio Republican gives the following extract from a speech delivered by a njember of the Indiana, Legislature, on a bill o encourage the killing of woives, which in sublimity has seldom been surpassed: "Mr Speaker: The wolf is the most ferocious ariman that prowls in our western praries, or runs at large in the forest of Indiana. He creeps from his lurking place at the hour of indinght, when all Nature is locked in the silent embrace of Morpheus, and crethe portals of the East are unbarred, or bright Pheebur rises in all his golden majesty, whole litters of pigs are destroyed."

TIT FOR TAT. A gentleman riding through the town of ———, met an awkward fellow leading a hog, whom he accested in the following manner:—"How odd it looks to see one hog lead another?" 'Yes,' replied the chap, 'but not so odd as it does to see a hog ride on horseback.'

MORAL.

TRUST IN GOD.

'The spirit of a man will sustain his infirmity, wounded spirit who can bear.' Psalms xvii. 4

The spirit of a saw will austian his infemity, the a womade spirate and heart. Pealan xvi. 41.

And the same and the same and the same as a saw of an inferior to hear up with more than cheerfulness, under the pressure of bodily infirmities. It is eens impossible, by outward ills, long and entirely to repress the natural guiety of an innocent heart. It will break forth like the brilliant sun, gilding the dark clouds that surround it, and the smiling the part of the same given and the sunding his part of the same and the sunding his tract, that the spirit of a man well satisfied the same and the sa

le may contain the petty missiles intendeu to all romobatruct him. Thus does he travel on the greatness of his strength '—thus does his spirit strain him his conflicts with malicious loes.'

If mere animal spirits or an independent mind will afford such support in bearing 'the varied list but flesh is her to,' what may not be expected of him whose seaul is stayed in God.'—whose 'heart is fixed trusting in him?' Well indeed may his spirit rise above the pression cares and sorrow of the containing the co

JOHN B. PERO, NOS. 2 & 3, (Rear of Dock Square, near the City Tan

AS on hand the following article
he offers to sell (utoletatle or
cheap as can be bought elsewhere, iv
Double distilled Lavender, Ellie's Silvers oney Wa Antique do.,
Cocoa Nut do.,
Ward's Vegetable do.
Milk of Roses,
Otto of Rose.
Powder Puffs,
Superior French
Powder,

Snuff do., Wade and Butcher's Razors, Rodgers and Son do.,

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Between R. G Socie

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and te among out her Nor have either b meeting or by th ey, late tonnexi

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sundi and Socie muni ter of truth secur intell Be ques it is cond free migh

JAMES G. BARBADIA RESPECTFULLY informs his free the public generally, that he has ed from No. 56 to NO. 26, BRATTLE STREET

Pomatum, Hair Brushes

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

He has now on hand, for sale, a weight NEW AND SECOND-HAND CLOTER

NEW AND SECOND-HAND CLOTTEN
AND FANCY GOODS,
viz.—Velvet and Bombazine Stort, Ig.
Dickeys, Suspenders, &c. Alsa, Breise
of Emerson's Razor Strops—D. Rittrik.
Fancy Soap and Cologne, &c. &c.
Clothing cleansed and repaired in the
est manner, cheap for cash or batte.

(J. All kinds of clothing bought lade,
March 16. If

PRUDENCE CRANDALL

PRUDENCE CRANDAL,
Principal of the Canterbury, (Cons. Jis.
Bearding Schot, Cons. Jis.
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Autral and Moral Philosophy, Cons.
Astronomy, Drawing and Painting, Mos.
Astronomy, Drawing and Painting, Mos.
Let Piano, together with the Prech large,
(J" The terms, including bour, usin
and tuition, are \$25 per quarter, cos sign in advance.
(J" Books and Stationary will be fraise.

and toution, are \$45 per quarter, on all a in advance.

(IF Books and Stationary will be fair in advance.

For information respecting the Shake Ference may be made to the following me, men, viz :—Arthur Tappan, Bas, Re, Re Williams, Rev. Theodore Raynod Iz Theodore Wright, Rev. Samed C Case Rev. George Bourne, Rev. M. Hen Nete-York city ;—Mr. James Forts, Miseph Cassey, Philadelphia, Re.; het J. May, Brooklyn, Ct.;—Rev. M. Bena, & Gotton, Ct.;—Rev. S. S. Jogely, Media Boston, Mass. ;—George Benss, Prient R. I. Canterbury, (Ct.) Feb. 3, 188.

JAMES BIED. BOOT & SHOE MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his from his from his from his from No. 67, Dockston, No. 252, S. Seventh-street, a few donk Lombard-street, where he trusts by some tention, to merit a continuance of best teneral.

BOOTS and SHOES, in the most BOOTS and SHOES, in the bomble style, of the best materials maship, made to order at the short Arso—Repairing of all kinds do nost reasonable terms.

Philadelphia, June 29, 1833.

BOARDING HOUSE

FOR THE ACCOMMONATOR OF ASTRUM.

SONS OF COLOR.

(At the corner of Leonard and Charden NEW YORK.)

THE Proprietor of the above House emblis for their libert pal ranges, don't public for their libert pal ranges, don't past senson, and addicts a continuous ranges. The continuous ranges of their pass of their libert pal ranges, don't pass senson, and addicts a continuous ranges of their libert pal ranges. The range of their libert pal ranges of their libert pal ranges of their libert pal ranges. The range of their libert pal ranges of their libert pal ranges of their libert pal ranges. The range of their libert pal ranges of their libert ious. JOHN RIG. New-York, Feb. 12th, 1833.

WILBERFORCE HOUSE FRANCIS WILES respectful isms his friends and the public general; is his House, No. 152, Church-street, is nin for the accommodation of gented press color with

BOARDING AND LODGING. BOARDING AND LODGING.

Grateful for past favors, le sciul, continuance of the same. His lines it pleasant and healthy part of the cit, silpleasant and healthy part of be spared a big resulter the situation of those who part him with their patronage, as contain possible.

New Yoak, Pek 21, 185

MRS B. JOHNSOI

AS opened the large and common the common that the common that Ludies and Gentlemen of common that the common

BOARDERS WANTED. BOARDERS WANTED.

Lear be accommodated with Best structure family. Terms moderate. Issue, No. 70, Cambridge-street;—J. W. blacksmith's shop, same Street,—S. R. George-street Court; or at the Office at the Office