VOL. III.

eign hold with said of the sai

lley.

cid-el it -In d it ing, ued ced oot-its oms

let-15, rth on or or ch

LS.

he roof ns.
, a
to to
ee he
on.
ly,
he

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON AND ISAAC KNAPP, PUBLISHERS.

NO. 81.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

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

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1888.

THE LIBBRATOR IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY,

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

TERMS.

IP Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance and the end of six months—\$2,50 at the available reserver.

La a the end of air monther—\$75.00 at the expiration in year.

That letters and communications must be post of the real translation of the post of the real translation is imperative, in order to shield us has the frequent imposition are not to the taken out of the same translation of the post of the post

AGENTS.

MAINE.

Joseph C. Lovejoy,
Nathan Winslow. Bangor. Portland Jaseph C. Lovejoy,
Nathan Winshow,
M. KW-HAM-Sa Bada E. M. KW-HAM-Sa Bada E. Cambell,
David Cambell,
David Cambell,
David Cambell,
David Cambell,
David Cambell,
Carles Whipple,
Abort Little,
Respiani Colmana,
Rejamin Colmana,
Rejamin Colmana,
Richard Johnson,
Richard Johnson,
Richard Johnson,
Richard Johnson,
Richard Johnson,
Richard Johnson,
John F. McCollam,
John F. McCollam, Portland.
SHIRE.
Excler,
Acworth.
Windham.
Meriden.
Laucaster.
ETTS.
Amesbury.
Newburyport
Newbury.
Salem.

Nantucket. Fall River. VERMON
John F. McCollam,
RHODE-ISL
Henry E. Beason,
Alfred Niger,
Elearer Trevett,
CONNECTIO
John Wm. Creed,
Henry Foster. r. Castleton Providence Newport.

Lynn. New-Bedford.

Cincinuati. Spruce Vale. Chillicothe. Washington Hudson. Copley.

Nettle Creek

New-Haven. Hartford. Norwich. Canterpury. Henry Foster,
Sectorick Olney,
William Antiery,
William Harris,
NEW-JER Isaac Stalia, Tremo... Aloner H. Francis, Aloner H. Francis, Philadelphia. Newark. Pittsburg.
Harrisburg.
Jennerville.
Carlisle.
Lewistown,
Williamspor
Valley Mill.
Wilkesbarre

Almer H. Francey.

Joseph Cassey,
Joseph Sharpless,
Robert C. Gordon,
George Chester,
Thomas Hambleton,
John Pecker,
Thomas Hambleton,
John Pecker,
Thomas Williams,
Lead Williams
Williams
Williams
Williams
George Carv.

George Cary, lames Hambleton,

James Hamon-James Leach, William Hill, Ritar Wright, Jr. Orsimus D. Canfield,

Jonathan Shaw, Nathaniel Field,

Robertus H. Stephenson, Greenville.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Benjamin Lundy, Washington City.

BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Andrew Garrison, St. John, N. B. NEW-YO

St. John, N. D.

SEWYONK
GOOGNE HEAVING
GOOGNE HEAVING
HOUSE

Paola Brown, Colbornesburg.

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

ENGLAND.

Joseph Phillips, Aldermanbury, London.

THE LIBERATOR.

R. S. FINLEY.

The senior editor of the Genius of Temperance, after quoting our statement that Mr Finley, while in Boston, called him "a BASE

STITUTE.

The same mail which brought us the account of the formation of an Anti-Slavery Society has been consistent to the opinion of the same mail which brought us the account of the formation of an Anti-Slavery Society has been conveyed to us the had personally invited me, to alkidonists, to use the epithet 'Mood-thirs'ty additionists, to use the epithet 'Mood-thirs' to add 'fried and 'Anti-Slavery Society has been formed and the second Article of our constitution 'is as iterated them.' He assured me that he did not mean me. But seemed to imply that they were justly applicable to nearly all other abolitonists. When I had driven him from this ground, as untenable, and pressed him to have a substantial to the state of the mood of the state of the state of the mood of the state of the state of the mood of the state of t

ples were of an incendiary tendency. there was no such explanation in his pr

pies were of an incendiary tendency. But there was no such explanation in his public harangue.

If it suits Mr Finley's purpose to profess pseudiar confidence in me to my face, and not many face, and me and the focely a blood thirsty incendiary to call Mr Jocelya a did the missing peculiary deserving these criptets; and then, in Boston, single him out as the only man opposed to the Colonization Sciety, deserving christian confidence—if he can persuade himself that the support of the Colonization Sciety requires and justifies a course so singularly illustrative of the modern principle of doing the thing deemed 'expedient,' whether 'lawful' or unlawful, I cannot consent to waste arguments with him, or return a ralling accusation. Still less can I stoop to repel his aspersions. I might add other illustrations of Mr Finley's consistency, but, for the present, forbear. WILLIAM GOODELE.

From the Abolitionist for August.

ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY AT AMHERST COLLEGE.

COLLEGE.

We have lately received the following interesting communication from this institution. It gives us the highest gratification to find good principles gaining ground so , rapidly among the young men of our country.

submitted at our last meeting were the follow-lowing:

1. Resolved, That the principles of the New England Anti-Slavery Society harmonize with the plainest precepts of Patriotism, Philanthropy and Religion.

2. Resolved, That we cordially approve the plan adopted by the New England Anti-Slavery Society to establish an Institution for the instruction of colored youth—and as a Society, pledge ourselves to raise for as nevolent an object, such sums as our means, from time to time will admit—and also to exert ourselves to elevate and enlighter the colored population of our own vicinity, as well as abroad.

3. Resolved, That we view with unquali-

as abroad.

3. Resolved, That we view with unqualified disapprobation and utter abhorrence the barbarous treatment of Miss Crandall, and that she is justly entitled to the prayers and sympathies of the Christian community while suffering persecution for her landable and Christian efforts to instruct the ignorant and correspond.

Oppressed.

The above resolutions were accompanied by interesting remarks, and unanimously adopted.

ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY IN ONEIDA IN-

The same makinch brought us the account of the formation of an Anti-Slavery Society in Amberst College, also conveyed to us the cheóring news of the formation of a similar association in Oncida Institute. The following is an extract from our correspondent's letter:—

ANTIGUES OCCUPATION ACCOUNTS

MINISTRAY OCCUPATION ACCOUNTS

M

they become so hardened and desperate as to determine, with the apostate angel—
'Evil, be thou my good!'

with the apostate angel—

"Eril, be then my good!".

That opinion will soon be turned in one burning focus appears of the property of the prop

'I tell thee, churlish priest, My sister shall a ministering angel be While then liest howling.'

I tell thee, churlish pricat,
Mn siste shall a ministering anget be
If withing them the shall are ministering anget be
South, the street of the shall be sha

against aboition, it will be found to hear dreety via other way.

The French abolished slavery at one blow through-oit the republic in the year 1793. It was an article of their constitution. Of course SI Domingo was fice the account of the state of the state of their constitution. The targets from an office of the plantations where owners and overseers did not remain, perfectly well; and for eight years profound tranquility, con-tentinent and felicity regized throughout the French portion of the fighnd. In 1002, the expedition was sent out by Bonaparte to re-enslave them. That ex-pedition was bloody and perfidions. The war against the Haytens differed as much from allowed and civil ised war, as the ordinary treatment of a free negre ar, as the ordinary treatment of a free ne

the Haytiens differed as much from allowed and civil itself was a six ordinary treatment of a free negritude and the control of the control o

no commercial treaty, as we might have had long ago on the most advantageous term and although we have set our fuces sterally against her independent and equal rank among the nations of the early, notwindstanding this, and notwithstanding successive wars from two of the first rate powers of the world. Hayti still lives and flourishes; and flourishes of Europe and those city, in a pite of these efforts of Europe and those which we have the still read and desiroly her, than Greece has with the same powers, indeed with the civilized world, to aid her.

to aid her.

Preciois beyond expression is the example of Hayii and the character of her noble deliverer, Touissaint L'Ouverture. The white man's blood ran not in his veins, but the milk of kindle may be the state of the state

If the outlines of this speech were given at the An inversary Meeting of the New-England Anti-Shavery Society, together with some of the facts which have now been more fully detailed. In preparing it for the press, some things have been omitted and others add-ed.]

The Boston Courier, closes some remarks upon the cause of opposition in the South to the protection policy, with the following para-graph:

the processin poncy, which the money arraph?

New England has become what she is, by keeping her men in the workshops and on the farm, and women in the dairy and the kitchen. Had the South been as wise, or as fortunate, we should have heard less repining at her condition, less envy at our prosperity—the tariff and American system would not have been such bugbears to frighten children and comen—and nullification would never the company of the condition of the company of the condition of the cond

SLAVERY RECORD.

SLAVE TRADE IN SIERRA LEONE Read the following extract English Monthly Review for May:

If F Kead the cholowing extract. How the lengths Monthly Review for May:

One of the school-masters in Sierra Leone has been tried for selling some of his acholars. There were lately upwards of 100 liberated Africans with olad been kidnapped from Sierra Leone, and the liberated has been recommended to the length of the liberated of reshipping and selling them as slaves. The plan of detention, it appears, is under the superintendence of an Englishman named Joseph—an outlaw whom the government has in vain endeavored to arrest. The horribot state in which the kidnapped Africans and the liberated his fact, that when the Plumper was in the Punges river, a female slave rashed one day from the shore to the vessel and would not be miduced to return on any threat or persuasion. She was finally brought to Sierra Leone in safety. His Majesty's ship Favorite boarded a vessel, under French colors, with a great minder of slaves, some of whom pake cond.

(LF What security is there that the Africo-

What security is there that the Africa ericans of Liberia will be more honest and Americans of Liberta with be more honest and humane than the English at Sierra Leone? These facts show the folly of attempting to arrest the progress of the slave trade by means of colonies, while the market for slaves is kept brisk

THE BEAUTIES OF SLAVERY.

is kept brisk.

THE BEAUTIES OF SLAVERY.

A common, and in some circles a popular argument against efforts to ensancipate the slaves of the country, is, that they are better for slaves of the country, is, that they are better for slaves of the country is, that they are better for slaves of the country is the country of the fact which it assumes were satisfactorily proved. Do American freemen need to learn that there are questions of more interest to the heart of man than any of food or clothing? Leaving religion out of the question, are there not affections in the humanitans of the country of the co

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE.

On Friday evening, between 5 and 6 o'clock, a stout, athletic colored man, who was confued in the city bridowell, in the Park, as a runaway slave from Virginia, and was engaged in white-washing one of the apartment, which was opportunity when the keeper and clerk washing one of the apartment of the prison of the prison of the prison fled with the utmost principal purposed other prisons witnessing thation. The clerk of the prison witnessing thation, and the prison fled with the utmost prison purposed with all the speed he could, and corpin purposed chase until he arrived in Walnut-street, where meeting with Mr. G. Seeley, anofficer, he applied to him for aid. The latter soon papiled to him for aid. The latter soon papiled to him for aid. The latter soon pay will be carried, knocked him down, in a rose that the prison have been all the prison

Extract from Buxton's speech in the Brit-

Extract from Buxton's speech in the Brit-sh Parliament, on West India Slaver.

'The determined spirit exhibited by the ne-rowed the three would be imminent dan-a proved that there would be imminent dan-er in again driving them to desperation. A ferfactory negro was told to work, but he re-lied that he would never work again without more. The markets were again without

LADIES DEPARTMENT.

[For the Liberator.]

To see our pathway strewn with flow While beath their sunsy face, we feer that many a ranking callete hidden from our view;
To call the flowers, to love their bloc A season to cajon;
To mark the blast that rudely comes Their beamles to destroy.

toch is our life. How full of change! How much of hope or fears! caree on the check is seen the smile, Ere it is lost in tears:

Ere it is lost in tears:

To see the cherished things of earth,
On which we placed the heart,
Fade, one by one, before our eyes,
And silently depart ;—
This is our life—and who can tell
What future hours may bring 1
What hopes will cheer tie panting
While close to earth we cling?

The morning of our days are bright, And could the vision last— But 't is forbid—oh! changeful life, How soon the dream is past! ADA

[For the Lib rator.1 FOR THE LIBERTAUN,
ADDRESS,
WRITTEN BY ONE OF MISS CRANDALL'S
SCHOLARS.

MY DEAR FRINDS.—It is very necessary that we all have the principle of forgiveness instilled into the rherts. We should always be careful that a spirit of retaliation does not get a seatin our affections, for how very un-pleasant it is to feel envious towards our fel-Jow creatures, to have our angry feelings ex-cited in such a manner as to think if every thing does not pass along pleasantly with us we must be in a disturbed state of mind. If, we must be in a disturbed state of mind. Too the contrary, we cherish a spirit of forgiveness, the world and all around us will assume a very different aspect. If any one has wronged us, let us in the spirit of meckness obey that injunction of our dear Saviou.—Bless

that injunction of our deag Saviour—Bless them that cires you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them that despitefully use you and pressor the you. We as a body, my dear school-mates, are subject to many trials and struggles, and we all know to what they are attributable—it is the prejudice the whites have against us that causes us to abor unders omanydisadvantages. They are so prejudiced against us that they will not suffer us to come up and be sharers in any of their privileges. Oh, prejudice!—Hoaven grant thy reign may be in any of their privileges. Oh, prejudice! prejudice!—Heaven grant thy roign may be short. My friends, although the white people may be so enraged against us as to try to break down every benevolent effort that is made in our behalf, and put every obstacle they can in our way to prevent our rising to an equal

us of wheful that we do not return evil for evil, but recompense it with good, for saith the scriptures—'If thine enemy thirst give him drink, if he hunger feed him, for in so do-ing thou shalt heap coals of fire on his head.' Soft words turn away wrath. And you are aware that ever since we have been under and consider the conger reced unit, or in 80 octoring thou shalt heap coals of fire on his head. Soft words turn away wrath. And you are aware that ever since we have been under Miss Crandall's instructions, it has been her utilized the consideration of the con

then good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord. Yes, let the motto-forgive, forgive—be engraven on every hear, and let this principle of moral excellence be established through this wide earth, till all shall be forgiven both in this, and in that world 'Where all the just surround the throne, Both and the just surround the throne, And there and sable too, And there and for Jew.

TO CHRISTIAN LADIES.

My heart was full of joy when I learned that Miss Crandall was about to open a school and proves that there would be imminuted and ger in again driving them to desperation.

As indicatory negro was told to work, but he restriction of colored misses. I did not the series of the soldiers were pointed at him and he was again told to go to work: he would never was again told to go to work: he as a strocity, we say a warning. When men could thus bruce dath with the fortitude of matyrs and heroest they could not be kept in slavery.

A Starr conjured.—The Bermauda Gazetter states that H. B. M. schooner Nimble has captured a slave schooner with one hundred and ninety sprace of Barbadoes on the leth of May, then on her way to Trinidad.

As in the was that Miss Crandail was about to piop en a school for the instruction of colored misses. I did not think it possible, that she would be treated as a state of the property of the sprace of a stander—she has been presecuted, abused and imprisoned, for her because the fortitude of matyrs and heroest they could not be the standard of the property of the property in the propose to my female fiends, who desire the success of her school, and ninety sprace of Barbadoes on the leth of May, then on her way to Trinidad. COMMUNICATIONS.

UNCLE SIMON'S EASY CHAIR.
No. VI.

The idea of thus emigrating is to an African mind cautiful, inspiring and elevating. The mass of north arm blacks never thought otherwise till corrupt and deginging men put it into their heads. —Rev. J. N. Danging men put it into their heads. —Rev. J. N. Danging men put it into their heads. —Rev. J. N. Danging men put it into their heads. —Rev. J. N. Danging men put it into their heads.

Ms. Entron:

It has been remarked by a well known author, that 'history is nothing but a spleadid fiction.' So much easier is it for a writer to tax his imagination for materials, than it is to ascertain and collect facts, that very many books which pass for sober history in the opinion of the multitude, are as far from being troe as the life of Robinson Crusoc or Baron Munchausen's travels. Happy would it be for mankind, were they as harmless and as musing. But this is not the case. Thousands are completely ignorant of whatis daily transpiring, because they have been grossly deceived by the positive assertions of those who ough to tell (he truth. Believing without investigation, they act without reflection; till they discover, but too late to repair the mischief they have done, the gross imposition which has been practised upon them. In one of Dr. Franklin's letters, he says: 'I have just read in the paper seven paragraphs about me, of which six were lies!' Unable to inture his read in the paper seven paragraphs about me of which six were lies!' Unable to injure hi of which six were lies! 'Unable to injure his fair fame by telling the truth, his enemies forged against him the most infamous false-hoods, and were he now living, his opinion of the veracity of newspapers would remain unchanged, especially should he read assertions like those at the head of this article, and which the reader will find in a note appended to a communication in the Boston Recorder, written by that most accurate historian, the Rev. J. N. Danforth. The Doctor would say at arease, 17th a sentiment there contained is false, J. N. Daniotta. The Doctor would say at once, 'The sentiment there contained is false, and evinces not only gross ignorance of hu-man nature, but a culpable inattention to man induce, on a cupsuo maccinion facts. Every person feels an attachment to his native land, strong, abiding, and not affected by his or her complexion.'

Skins may differ, but affection
Dwells in white and black the same.'

'This love of home, of neighborhood, country, is inherent in the human heart.' country, as ninerent in the numan heart. It is felt by all our colored population, the bond as well as the free, and by none more strongly than the free blacks at the north; and notwithstanding the neglect and contumely with which they are treated, they will each of them tell you with the deepest emotion concerning the land not of their adoption but their kelts. but their birth,

'With all thy faults I love thee still,
My country!'

My country!

And yet we no virtually told and wither asserted to have a most pernicious tendency, that our northern blacks would never have thought of preferring their native land to the pestilential coast of barbarous Africa, had not corrupt and designing men put it into their heads! What are we to think of the veracity or the intellect of any man who will runke asheads! What are we to think of the veracty or the intellect of any man who will make assertions so obviously false? The fact is, that our northern blacks kever had the 'heautiful and inspiring idea.' of Africa, of which he so positively speaks. They are almost to a man, a start of the start an and inspiring idea." of Africa, of which he so positively speaks. They are almost to a man, at and always have been, opposed to emigration, and nothing short of a persecution as bloody in a state of the state of the state of the state of a persecution of the tediet of Nantz, will ever induce them to leave the chief of the state of Liberia paradise. Despised, neglected as they have been in this boasted land of liberty, it is still (high home; endeared to them by all those recollections and associations which bind man to man, and all men to the spot where they laughed and sung and sported away the happy hours of infancy; and he who asserts the contrary of any class or body of men, can be acquitted of intentional deception on no other plea but that of profound ignorance. If, according to the old adage, truth lies in a well,' it is very evident that of truth lies in a well,' it is very evident that of trats her pure and refreshing waters. But this it will be said is mere opinion. Let us then test its correctness by a reference to facts, which are so abundant that the only difficulty is in the selection.

In the year 1814, Gen. Jackson issued.

In the year 1814, Gen, Jackson issued a proclamation, from which I make the following extract: 'Soldiers' When on the banks of the Mobile I invited you to take up arms—I repeted much from you. I well Knew how you loved your NATUE country, and that you had as well as ourselves to defend what manholds most dear—his parents, relations, wife, children and property.' Was that love and preference for their 'native country,' Mr D., 'you into their heads by corrupt and designing men?' If so, who are they? Name a single person, if you can. In 1817, within six weeks after the formation of the Colonization Society, the free blacks of Richmond and Philadelphia held meetings, and gave to the public atter the formsion of the coordination Socie-ty, the free blacks of Richmond and Philadel; phia held meetings, and gave to the public their sentimes in opposition to the Coloniza-tion Society. If the 'idea of emigrating Adrica' was so beautiful,' who at that time 'put it into their heads' to think 'otherwise'? Was there to your knowledge, Mr D., a size, gie white man who opposed emigration and dissuaded the free blacks from going? If so, please to give his name and his place of resi-dence. Mr Garrison was then in his thirteer, the year, hardly eapable, one would think, of changing the hearts and swaying the intel-

lects of somewhat less than half a million of freemen. But it will perhaps be said that these are not 'northern blacks.' If the love

freemen. But it will perhaps be said that these are not in orbor blacks. If the love of country depends on latitude, the objection might avail. Let us, however, look a luid further north.

In the month of August or September, lill, the Rev. Samuel J. Mills came to Boston as an Agent of the Colonization Society. During his stay in this city, he visited the Rev. Themas Faul, the pastor of the African Church, aman equally distinguished for his talents, list benevolence and his piety, and having stimulation to him the plan and objects of his intended mission, desired him to use his influence with his colored beretiren, to indeed mission, desired him to use his influence with his colored beretiren, you must elessuch them here, and never will I consent to lear my country, or try to persuade my poor when, or try to granded my poor when, or try to granded my poor when, and never will I consent to lear my country, or try to persuade my poor when, or try to granded my poor when, and privileges which are our luid-vight, in this our native land. Who 'pai is not here the control of his life, his convention, and through the remained the his his convention of his life, his convention, and through the remained the his his convention of his life, his convention, or his life, his convention, and through the remained of his life, his convention, and through the remained of his life, his convention, and the remained and his convention of the life, and through the remained of his life, his convention, and the control of his life, his convention, and the production of the life, his convention into his head to answer thus? He bare thought otherwise, and through the reminder of his life, his opposition to the principles of the Society, was strenuous, (determined, as unyielding. Was there at that time, a single white man in Boston, who opposed the bactiful idea of emigrating to Africa? If, a name him. The fact is, that the most pervering exertions were made use of to those the free blacks to emigrate; but a syst, and the solicity, without the least success. Prior to be year 1820, many public meetings were bad by the colored people in Boston, and the solicity without the least success. Prior to be year 1820, many public meetings were bad by the colored people in Boston, and the solicity without offerences of opinion existed as other subjects, on this point opposition has determined. Whatever differences of opinion existed on other subjects, on this point opposition has a ways been unanimous. Now the question would naturally arise, if 'corrupt and designing men' disturbed their 'beautiful and elerations. ing men' disturbed their 'beautiful anddelu-ing ideas' so much, as to effect an entire ad-radical change in their feelings, who are these wonderful men who possessed the pos-er of working miracles? "Will you have the goodness, Mr. D. to name them? Again in 1826, the Vine sailed from Bosto for Afaic. Prior to her arrival in this city from Newson, the Rev. Horace Sessions arrived, and took unwearied pains to induce and permate the colored neonle here and is. unwearied pains to induce and persuade the colored people here and in Salem, to emigrate to Liberia, but without the slightest success. Who 'put it into their heads to remain? Cas Who put it into their neads to remain? On the name of a single man be mentioned? In 1827, March 10, a paper called Freedom Journal was published in New York, etal-Journal was published in New York, eash lished at the expense of the colored peop, and edited by Mr. John B. Russwom, a cloved gentleman' now in Liberia. In the fat number of his paper is the following warrend to the color of be obtained from the fact, that the wholen ber of persons of a fries, a better of persons of the fact, that the wholen between 24th Sept. 187, the fact of these OPI and 31st De. 18 was 16TB; of these OPI and 32 we into the same and the sam

ground to det

etermine wort a socie what inform He.said if

as very str hould cause roduce a d relinghuys ould not he

n a similar
was then dr
The Res
was put to w
emarked, b

otwithstam ote at all, it equested remew nothin ote, for cor ppointed to titution. essor Casw be hereafter

ments!"

In an editerial article, June 3, 1827, I
find the following sentences. "That we are
opposed to colonization in principle, objec,
and tendency, we undesitatingly affirm. We
never desired to conceal our sentiments! Apia,
'what confidence can we have in mephes, what confidence can we have in mem who express so much concern for the free po who express so much concern for the free po-ple of color, and yet hold their brethree in the most cruel bondage? Again, 'we are pr-pared to prove that the natural tendest of colonization is to retard enancipsion, as to doubt not that a Missionary family on thepia of Dr. Carey's, would do more in 10 year, and at a far less expense, in converting the natives, than our colony in 20. Now wis natives, than our colony in 20.' Now who 'put it into the heads' of the editor and is patrons to oppose emigration, the bare (idea' of which was so 'beautiful?' Mention a

of which was so beautiff; name, if you can.

After the relation of such facts as thes, and many others that might be mentioned via will doubt the truth of the following statement from the pen of Mr. Garrison?

ment from the pen of Mr. Garrison?

'It has been industriously circulated by the advocates of colonization, that I have ease this hostility to the Aircan scheme, in the bosoms of the blacks, and it is a substantial to the correct was established, fin 1831, they were reirendly to it. It is my solome continuous that have not prosely red a dozen individuals; for the very conclusive reason that no conversions were necessary. This smithments were familiar to me long before they know my own.

Who also doubts that these 'corrupt and designing men' have no existence but in the author's imagination, and that he is rashly presumptuous in meddling with what he does not understand?

[For the Liberator.] COLONIZATION MEETING.

Mr. Envron.—I last night attended a meting bold in the Vestry of the first laylic meeting-bold in the Vestry of the first laylic meeting-bond for the vestry of the first laylic meeting-bond for the proper of forming a State Colonization Society sails ary to the Acceptance of the Colonization of the Coloni Providence, July 30th, 1833.

binny objections against the Colonization of the Seesy would then be answered by Mr. G. Seesy would then be answered by Mr. G. Seesy would then be answered by Mr. G. Seesy would be seen to see the sees of the Colonization Society, as well suffer number who did not understand them at a seembled at the appointed hour. Benarica Carcens, Esq. was called to the Chair, as Mr. De Witt appointed Secretary. Mr. Gotty addressed the meeting a few minutes go the truly benetolent objects of Colonizations and the auccess of their efforts, &c. Lo. Mr. Williams then arose to address the origin that for reasons best known to the Chemia he was called to order. Mr. Pattisse in iterationed a resolution to this effect, he beginnion of this enecting the American Obsention Society is, Sounded on Christian mobiles, and workly of the support of the sherican partie unamore, under the necessaria and consequent and acceptate manner, urged the necessaria and consequent as a consequent as

817, n as uring Pho-ch, a t, his ated nded with go to plan, th to

eave reth-hose with-net it inverse inder inder ingle ingle ingle ingle ingle ingle in this o the held held oned.

signevata and
powe the
in in
frica.
Frica.
Can
Indom's
coss.
Can
Indom's
coss.
I

27, I are ject, We rain, sers, peo-the pre-y of we slan ars, the who his lea' a

se, ho te-

he dhe be coli at

the Rev. F. A. Faring aroses, and in an element and energetic imanner, surged the nement of a thorough discussion of the subject,
adjusted that the Abolitionists or Colonizaseries. Mr. Williams followed for the purment sign flat. Carley a question. Several
edised thereupon insisted that no one had
egit to express his opinions if he was not
sign for the formation of a Society. How
so goand was to be supported I was at a
six determine, until the following adversented was read from the city Gazette—'A
lesses of the colonization of the colonization
for the colonization was evidently vistion of the colonization
for the colonization was evidently vistion of the colonization
for the colonization
for the colonization was evidently vistion of the colonization
for the colonization was evidently vistion of the colonization
for the colonization
for

is sman manner as at first, and the subject is sman manner as at first, and the subject to the first of the subject of the sub

A BID FOR A FREEMAN OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The copy of the following resolutions passed by the State of Georgia, was sent to us for one of the series of notes to Mr. Child's speech. But as the act has never appeared entire in the Liberator, and as many persons in this quarter of the country are known to be sceptical as to its having an existence, and as others are known to suppose that it was merely offered and rejected, or at worst was adopted by one branch only of the Legislature of Georgia,—we have thought proper to give the pice a more conspicuous type and place, than it could have had among a mass of notes.

Resolved by the Senset and House of Representatives of the Control of the Contr

And that these resolutions be inserted in the appropriation act.

And resolved further, That his Excellency the Governor cause the foregoing resolutions, to be published in the public journals of this State, and such other papers as he may think proper, and pay for the publication thereof, out of the contingent fund.

Read and agreed to.

THOMAS STOCKS, President.

Attest, I. L. Harais, Seretary.

In the House of Representatives.

Concurred in, Dec. 24, 1831.

ASURY HULL, Speaker.

Attest. W. C. Dawson, Gerk,

ASBURY HULL, Speaker.

Attest, W. C. Dawson, Clerk,
Approved, Dec. 26, 1831.

WILSON LUMPKIN, Governor.

Wilson Lumpkin, the

Attest, W. C. Dawson, Cherk
Approved, Dec. 26, 1831.

WILSON LUMPKIN, Governor.
For the murderers of Joseph White, the
Governor of Massachusetts offered a reward of \$1000. Upon the head of Mr. Gärrison, or of us his substitute, or of any editor
or printer of this little paper, the great State
of Georgia, has set five times as much!
What is the design of this extraordinary offer?
It cannot be to procure directly the punishment of the editors and mechanics connected
with this press, because either of us being
within the jurisdiction of Georgia, the previously existing laws of that State might and
dombtless would be applied without any necessity for this subsidiary act. But there is
no probability, that any person connected intmately with this paper, would ever go to the
State of Georgia, and 'the collective wisdom'
of that State did not, in our opinion, take into
view such a contingency.

The act then was sutended to operate out
of the State of Georgia; in other words, it
was designed to procure the adduction of one
rome of the presons therein described.

Now it matters not that it would be contrary to well settled and known principles of law,
to try and punish a man in Georgia, for publishing his sentiments in Massachusetts; it
matters not that those principles are in force
in Georgia itself, (as far as any principles
which clash with their convenience, and their
passions can be in force there,) because
when a legislature has offered in such a maner, such a sum to a coömplish the preliminary
object of getting the persons described into
their power, there can be no doubt that they
have resolved to accomplish the ulterior object! And to that end, it is more than probable, that they would ride over all legal ob-And to that end, it is more than proba ject: And to that end, it is more than proble, that they would ride over all legal obstructions, which even their own laws and usages might oppose thereto.

The offer then of the sum of \$5000, is to procure the abduction and judicial murder of

inaction?

Ten years ago, the Greeks were slaves, but not near as much slaves, not half as unhappy for numerous as the people whose rights we advocate. At that time Daniel Webster and Henry Clay denounced Turkish tyranny in terms as severe and indignant as any that we have used in respect to American tyranny, which is much more inexcusable than Turkish. Did any body blame them? Every body applaaded them except Mahmoud and his Pachas. Suppose then out of the boundless and brilliant treasures of the seraglio, the Sultan Had offered a million of gold ducats to any person or association of persons, who would kinap and drag before the outr of the grand Mufti Daniel Webster or Henry Clay. Would this nation have been quiet? Every one will haswer, that if they had been, they would deserve every one of them to be brought acquainted with the famous beneatring by sentence of that same Mufti. Suppose again that a price were set by South Carolina upon-the-head of Governor Lincoln for his free remarks upon mullification, which is merely another mame for slavery, the perpetuation of slavery, and the continued and confirmed domination of slaver owners and traders a—would this government, would this people, have set down quietly under such a felonious and bloody act, and left open a door for it to be consummated? Certainly not. Where is the difference between such a case and our own? We will tell you our opinion, and we hope that if it be true, you will not be offended at it. It is that we are poor and powerless, unable by money or force to protect ourselves! that if it be true, you will not be offended at it. It is that we are poor and powerless, unable by money or force to protect ourselves! if we were courted and surrounded by troops of politicians, whose hopes of leaves and fishes were wrapped up in our personal safety, if we or the printer were so conspictions that a ruffian hand could not violate us without significant of the words of the wo names of rowership wealth; then we should not remain exposed as we are; then we should not have to complain of a total disregard for our lives and welfare on the part of that government which is supported for the very purpose of protecting individuals; then would adequate protection have been provided for us long ago, and without asking it!

But time will set all these things right. If the offering up of many lives can accelerate the great work which cannot now be stopped, or the rates of hell prevail sgainst it, these

the great work which cannot now be stopped, nor the gates of hell prevgil against it, these lives will be cheerfully given. The human mind rises as it resists oppression. The presention of southerners and the service acquiescence thus far of notherners, when the confirm us the more in our course. We say, in the language of an illustrious Englishman, neither friends nor foes, nor life nor death, nor thunder nor lightning shall make us give way the breadth of one hair.

'Cry we, destruction, rais, loss, dismay, day.' The worst is death, and death and location to be the control of the co

Before closing these remarks, we take the liberty to recommend the above act of Georgia to the attention of the legislature of Conecticut. Good precedents are a great matte in the law.

MR. GARRISON.

which absence the rays of truth from their training and the control of the contro

Although Messrs. Williams and Roberts had been to Liberia, they met with the same treatment which is received by those of their color who remain in this country. The Colonization Society, instead of aiming to remove the prejudice, is endeavoring to remove the victims of it; thus increasing the prejudice by grafflying it. It proposes a physical remedy for a ing it. It

CORRECTION

OF In our recommendation of a Concert of Prayer last week, we suggested the appointment of the first Monday in every month through mistake. We meant to have said the LAST Monday of the month, which is the day recommended by the Convention, and adopted already in several places.

THE UNIONIST. Such is the title of a new paper just established in Brooklyn, Conn. It is edited by Charles C. Burleigh, a gentleman of telents and uncompromising integrity; and has for its motto the inspired declaration, 'Righteonuses scatellet a nation.' In accordance with the spirit of this motto, we find the editor is opposed to the oppressive law concerning Miss Crandall's school, and has enlisted warmly in her defence. The other sperin that place is under the control of the dominant party, and is in fact the mouthpiece of Judson and his associates. On this account we hault be establishment of a new paper with joy. We trust it will receive an adequate support from the friends of truth and the caemies of oppression in that quarter. oppression in that quarter.

SIGNS OF DISTRESS! Messrs. Gurley, Wil-Signs or Distrarss! Messrs Gurley, Wil-liams, Roberts and Danforth, are all gone, and Boston is now destitute of a Colonization Agent! We are informed, on the best author-ity, that one of the committee recently ap-pointed to raise funds, déclared, a few days since, that the thing wouldn't go in the pres-ent state of the public mind. People had lost their confidence in the seheme, and could not be persuaded to give money for its support.

MR. PHELPS' LECTURES.

MR. PHELPS LECTURES.

The Rev. Mr. Phelps gave his last lecture on the subject of slavery, last Wédnesday evening. His principal design was, to show the safety of immediate emancipation, which he did in a very convincing manner. The whole series will probably be put to press in a few weeks.

THE REV. WM. LEVINGTON.

THE REV. WM. LEVINGTON,
A Colored Clergymin, and Rector of the
First African Protestant Episcopal Church in
Baltimore, preached to full audience in Christ
Church in this city last Sabath evening, His
discourse proved him to be a man of talents,
and was delivered in a very acceptable manner. It is encouraging to see a church in this
city opened for a colored preacher, and we
trust the example will have a salutary effect.

The bill for the abolition of slavery in (L) The bill for the abolition of slavery in the West Indice has passed the House of Commons, and remains to be acted on by the House of Lords. We omit particulars, in the hope of receiving intelligence from Mr. Garrison in season for our next.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

(27 The Massachusetts Society for the
suppression of intemperance has issued a call
for a State Convention, to be held in Worcester on the third Wednesday in September
next. Each Temperance Society in the State
is requested to send two delegates. There is
no exception made to colored skins- in the notice, and we hope our colored friends in this
city, who have united in the Temperance reform will take measures to secure a represenprocure the abduction and judicial murder of any person or persons employed, now or here-tofore, (even before the passage of the law, thus making it clearly expect fitted), in the editing or printing of this paper! The last results we published, is derived from the public process of the provided of this act manifest without the help of much reasoning. The last results of Georgia were not content with on their own newspapers in the usual way; but their own newspapers in the usual way; but they also provide for disseminating it through

(IF The report of the late dissussion in Portland, which has appeared in most of the papers in that city, is said to have been prepared by Cyril Penti. We should think, from its oute-sided character, that it had been attributed to the right source.

LT We understand that the advocates of the Golomization Society have been trying, during the past wock, to get hold of facts which would easile them to contradict the statements in our last resistive to the young last whom Mr Danforth advertised as a 'volunter' for Liberia. You cannot accomplish your object, gentlemen, and you may a well give up the effort. We took the precaution to obtain winesser, who are ready to make oath to the truth of all our statements.—Mr Danforth's, advertisement, we perceive, has been withdrawn.

ILF We are sgain reluctantly compelled to omitthe communication of 'F. H. W.' We are so crowded with important matter, that we hardly know what to insert first. Our friends must have patience.

CANTERBURY CIRCULAR

We take the following spirited remarks from the Boston Press, one of the most ably conducted papers in this country.

from the Boston Press, one of the most ably conducted papers in this country.

'Mesers Rufus Adams and Androw T. Judson of the olightened town of Canterbury, in Connection, fewer of Candella Control of Candella Control of Candella, for presuming to teach colored Misses to read. It is an excited expure statement, and enters largely into a justification of the Connection Back law, against educating negroes, which digraces the statute book of the Connection Back law, against educating negroes, which digraces the statute book of that state. Miss Candella is censured for goning to jail, when she might have given bonds, and the constitution of the constitution as the constitution of the constitution as Nullification is. The Connecticut black law is as direct a violation of the Constitution asy—'The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and amountates of citizens in of black citizens; consequently if few him of black citizens; consequently if few him of black citizens; consequently if few law of the constitution white are the constitution as the several cans; consequently if few law of the constitution white are if Miss Crandal has a right to receive white sere. If Miss Crandal has a right to receive white sere if Miss Crandal has a right to receive white sere in gift to receive colored ones.'

has an equal right to receive concret ones.

The 5th of July was celebrated by the colored population of our city as the anniversary of the abolition of slavery in this State. A form of music, and one mention of the state, and the state of music, and the state of music, and the state of music, and of music, and the state of the

'Where is Connecticut?' asked a young ur-chin the other day—'isn't it one of the Barba-ry States? Poor fellow—he had probably heard of the new Blue Law, and the imprison-ment of a young lady for teaching blacks.—It.

List of Letters received at the office of the Lib-erator, since our last paper was issued. C. L. Remond, Salem, Mass; Rev. S. S. Jocelyn, New-Haven, Ct.; W. P. P., Stough-ton, Mass; David Wilson, Mendon, Mass; P. A. Bell. New York city; Arnold Buffum, Fall River, Mass.

NOTICE

NOTICE.

There will be held a Four Days Meeting, among the Marshpee Indians, at Great Neck, to commence the Marshpee Indians, at Great Neck, to commence their plantation, in the woods, for the want of a meeting bouse; the place is near the water, and pleasant, calculated to accommodate boats or vessels that wish calculated to accommodate boats or vessels that wish commodate as well as we can. Good order will be preserved. The friends of religion, without regard to color, are invited to attend; and Ministers of all orders, who are willing to look to heaven for their reward, are invited to come and the WMA APES, J. AMOS, Preachers.

THE ABOLITIONIST.

THE ABOLITIONIST.

No. VIII. Vol. I.—Per August.

THIS DAY published, The Abolitionist, or Record of the New-England Anti-Statery Society. Environ in Commerce. Contents—Colonization Society; Dialogue; Slavery in the United States; Letter from the Commerce. Slavery in the United States; Letter from the Commerce of the

WATER PARTY.

MRS. TILPORD gives notice to her funds freight and acquaintance, that she intends freight and acquaintance, that she intends freight of August next, if the eighth of August next, if the firm-if not, the next fair day. The party will start from Long Wharf at 5 o'clock precisely. Fries 81-MRs. T. solicits the patronage of her friends, as every effort will be made to please and give general astisfaction.

The Steam Boat Suffolk is engaged for the accommodation of those who may feel disposed to patronize her. A book will be kept the names of those who may do her the favor to call and pay in advance, so as to enable her to make a just calculation for a sumptuous fare.

RACHEL TILFORD,

RACHEL TILFORD,

LITERARY.

MERRY HEARTED BLIND BOY following beautiful lines were written by a gen in Boston, and spoken-by one of the pupils or we-England Institution for the Blind, at its lat ion. They are taken from a book called 'Th agor', published by Carter and Hendee, an the Ladies' Fair, for the benefit of the Institu

The hird that never tried its wing.
Can bliblely hop and sweetly sing;
Though prisened at narrow cage,
This is first stated at the case of Though blind, a merry-hearted boy.

That esquire bid may nover float
Through heaven, or pour his thrilling no
Hide dudy groves, by pleasant streams
That aporalle in the soft monoheams;
But he may guify flutter round,
Within his prissul's senity bound,
And give his soul to song; for he
Ne'er longs to taste sweet liberty.

No er longs to tasts sweet liberty.

Oh! may I not as happy dwell
Within my uniformized cell
May I not leap and sing may.

All the model of the model of the model of the model
May I not leap and sing may.

The earth was never green to me.

Then why, oil why should I repine,
For blessings that were never inme?
I high not may be model of the m

As the low voice of one year
I never saw my father's face.
Yet, on his forehead when I place
My hand, and feel the wrinkles th
Left less by time than anxious car
I fear the world has sights of wo,
To knit the brows of manhood so.
I sit upon my father's knee;
He 'd love me less if I could see.

I sit upon my nature 3 see.

In ever saw my mother smile;
Her geatle tones my heart beguile;
They fall, like distant modely
They are so mile—my mother dear!
Though sometimes I have kissed the;
From her soft cheek, to tell the joy
One smiling word to give her boy.
Right merry was I every day!
Fearless to ma about and play
With a sisten, brothers, friends and all,
To answer to their sudden call,
To join the ring, to speed the chase,
To find each playmate's hiding place,
And pass my hand across his broth.
To tell him—I could do it now!
Yet though delightful few the hours,

To tel nam—r count of those Yet though delightful flew the hours, So passed in childhood's peaceful bow When all were gone to school but I, I used to sit at home and sight; And though I never long? do view The earth so green, the sky so blue, I though it 'dg ive the would to look Along the pages of a book.

Along the pages of a tools.

Now, since I've learned to read and writ
My heart is fill'd with new felight.
And music toog, can ther be found
A sight so beautiful as sobad?
Tell me, kind friends, in one short word,
Am I not like that captive bird?
I live in song, in peace and joe,
Though blind, a merry-hearted boy!

[From Tait's Magazine.] INVOCATION OF THE EARTH TO MORNING

NVOCATION OF THE EARTH TO MORN
Wake from thy azue occash-od,
Oh! beautiful sister, Day!
Uplift thy gem-tiara'd head,
And, in thy vestal robes arrayed,
-Bid-twilight's gloom give way!
Wake! dearest sister! the dark brow'd night
Delayeth too long her droway flight.

Most glorious art thou, sister Day!
Upon thy chariot throne,
While, sitting supreme in regal sway,
Thou holdest thy high effulgent way, In majesty alone; Fill into thy cloud pavilion'd home in the burning West thy footsteps

When last thy parting look I caught,
When last thy parting look I caught,
Which turn'd, to smile good-night,
Which turn'd, to smile good-night,
There seem'd not in the universe aught
So precious in thy sight,
As thy own dear Earth, while to her breast,
She folded her slumbering babes to rest. She folded her slumbering babes to rest. I hear the sparkling midnight spieres Rehearse the choral hymn, Which yet, ere earth was stain'd with tears, Barst on the joy entranced ears Of holy scraphine ywhile the lofty blue empyrean rang, As the morning stars together sang.

Oh, many a joyous montain rill,
And many a rustling stream,
Calm lake and glassy fountain still,
Tall grove and silent mist-clad hill,
Long for the coming beam!
Uprouse thee, then, fairest sister dear,
For all are pining thy voice to hear.

For all are pining thy voice to hear.
With trembling and impatient wing,
My birds on every spray
Await, thy welcome forth to sing
With many a ne-ting lay;
Then, wheerfore, Bennifel, linger so long?
Earth sighs to great thee with shout and son
They flower? her vigil none hash kept,
With love's untiring care;
They round her pinks and violets slept,
Unto the deep lir,
And like a decolate bride she waits,
For the opening of her lover's gates.
Oh then arise, fair sister dear! Oh! then arise, fair sister dear!
Awake, beloved Day!
For many a silent trembling tear,
Falls on my breast like diamond clear,

In grief for thy delay, From the rosy bowers of the orient skies, Then up, sweetest sister, arise, arise!

* The Sunflower.

How THEN USED TO GOVERN.' A circumstance occurred the very first day, which drove every thing like misched in consternation from every scholar's heart. Abjain While ins had for years been galled the service of the control of the co to to walk with, but to whip. Then he ordered all the blinds next to the road to be closed. He then said, 'Abijah, come, this way,'
—He came. 'The school may shut their
books and suspend their studies a few minutes.
Abijah, take off your frock, fold it up, lay a to
the seat behind you.' Abijah obeyed these
several commands with sullen indifference.
Here, a boy up to wards the back seat burst
by a nervous excitement he could not contol.'
Silence!' said the master with a thunder, and
a stamp on the floor that made the house
quake. All was as still as midnight. Not a
foot moved, not a seat creaked, not a book
rustled. The school seemed to be appelled.
The expression of every commenance
of sever fastened on the scene. The sullenged—some were unnaturally pale, some
classinged—some were unnaturally pale,
some
classinged—some were unnaturally pale,
some
classinged—some were unnaturally pale,
some
classinged—some were unnaturally pale,
some
classinged—some were unnaturally pale,
some
classinged—some were unnaturally pale,
some
classinged—some were
classinged—some were
classinged—some were
classinged—some were

AMERICAN PRESIDENTS.

George Washington was born 11th Februsians, jold style, 1632. He lived at Mount Verenon, Fairfax county, Viginia; was elected President of the United States in 1759, at the Jago of 37 years, and dead December 14th 1899, 67 years of age of the Washington was born 19th October, 1735. He lived at Quincy, 16th School as it Was.

John Adams was born 19th October, 1735. He lived at Quincy and President of the United States in 1759, at the Jacobs of Jacobs of the Jacobs of

president of the United States in 1789, at the age of 57 years, and died December 14th, 1799, 67 years of age.

John Adams was better the United States in 1800, at the state of the United States in 1800, at the age of 58 years, and died July 4th, 1800, and WORAL.

[From the Fall River Monitor.] THE SLANDERER. No. 1.

THE SIANDERER. No. 1.
Let the mark of Cain be actupen him. Let him be regarded as the common enemy of his species; the disturbenof the harmony of society; the destroyer of the repose of the world; As an evil gonius without one redeening quality—The midnight assassin murders for the plunder; but the slanderer has no object but to serve the devil! To him alone he pays his devotions! The only legitimate child of Satan, he serves him with an undivided soul; and dication, for which he is destined in cervity, as a prine minister to his Satanic majesty, to blow with his pestificrous lips, to hotter Gause, the fires of hell!!!

PERSONAL RELIGION.

The Sanaru.—The observation of a Sabbath has prevailed in all ages, and for the best reason have nearested by the wise and treason have nearested by the wise and treason have nearested by the wise and treason have represented by the wise and treason have represented by the relations and grateful returns, which the omnipotence and kindness of God require. The Patriarchal and Jowish Sabath celebrated the work of creation; but in the Christian, the superior work of redemption channals every or remindent Creator god to return the control of the world, to the only the company of the children of the world, to the only the company of the children of God. The fatal consequences inseparable from the emission of improving this opportunity of reflection, especially to young persons, are awfully certain. The innumerable pain of youthful tions, youthful crimes, and youthful crimes, and youthful reserves.

JOHN B. PERO. MOS) 2 & 3,

NOS. 2 & 3,

(Rear of Dock Square, near the City Tavern)

AS on hand the following articles, which
he offers to sell (ukolesale or retail) as
cheap as can be bought elsewhere, viz:—

cheap as can be bought clasewhere, viz.—

Double distilled Lavender, Elliel's Siver Steel do., do., bettar Colores, steel do., do., bettar Colores, law of the Colores Stocks, Cravais-ners, and Suspenders, Linen Collars & Boson Superior Dutch Hones, Warren's Blacking, Day and Marin's do., Bell's Paste do., Silver Pencil Cases, Toolhe Powder, "Tviug Glasses," Pomatum, Hair Brush Shaving do. Toothe do., Shaving Boxes, Saufif do., Magnifying Glasses, Wade and Butcher's Razors, ** April 27, 1833.

Rodgers and Son do., PRUDENCE CRANDALL.

PRUDENCE CRANDALL,
Pringipal of the Canterbury, (Conn.) Female
Boarding School,
TETURNS her most sincere thanks to
those who have patronized her School,
and would give information that on the first
Monday of April next, her School will be
opened for the reception of young Ladies and
little Misses of color. The brunches taught
are as follows:—Rerding, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, History,
Natural and Moral Philosophy, Chemistry,
Natural and Moral Philosophy,
Carther Moral Control of the Philosophy
Carther Moral Canterburg,
Michael Canterburg, Control of the Philosophy
Carther Moral Canterburg, Control
Canterburg, Ca

advance.

Books and Stationary will be furnished

or the most reasonable terms.

For information respecting the School, reference may be made to the following gentlemen, viz:—Arthur Tappan, Esq., Rev. Peter Williams, Rev. Theodore Raymond, Rev. Theodore Wright, Rev. Samuel C. Cornish, Rev. George Bourne, Rev. Mr. Hayborn, New-York city:—Mr. James Forten, Mr. Joseph Cassey, Philadelphia, Pa.;—Rev. S. J. May, Brooklyn, Ct.;—Rev. Mr. Benan, Middeloum, Ct.;—Rev. S. J. Geolyn, New-Haven, Ct.;—Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Arnold Buffum, Boston, Mas;,—Goorge Benson, Projidence, R. I. Canterbury, Ct.) Peb. 25, 1833.

BRITISH OPINIONS

BRITISH OPINIONS!

BRITISH OPINIONS!

BUST published and for sale at this Office,
British Opinion of the American Colonization Society. Costens:
'A Letter to Thomas Carkson, by James
Cropper; and Prijudice Vincible, or the Practicability of conquering Prejudice by better
means than by Slavery and Erile; in relation
to the American Colonization Society.—By C.
Styland: Extracts from a pamphele entitied.—Fuels designed to exhibit the Real Character and Tendency of the American Colonizatied.—Fuels designed to exhibit the Real Character and Tendency of the American Colonization Society.—By C.E.RICES: Extracts from
the Amir-Slavery (London) Reporter.—Extract
from the Lairepool Mercury.
Octavo, 30 pages. Price 25 per 100—75
cents per doz.—10 cents single.
Joly 19, 1839.
GARRISON'S FAREWELL ADDRIVES.

GARRISON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS GARRISON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

UST published, and for sale at the Office of the Liberator; by Philip A. Bell, No. 73. Claumbers-Street, New-York.—J. Cassey, Lived Garden, and the Company of the Company

BURES BURES,
BOOT & SHOE MAKER,
BESPECTFULLY informs his friends
and the public that he has removed, in
pur, his shop, from No. 67, December 10,
No. 202, S. Seventh-street, a few doors held
thombard-street, where he truss by strict
tontion, to merit a continuance of their patronage.

DOOTS and SHOES, in the most fash-onable style, of the best materials and work-naship, made to order at the shortest notice. Arso—Repairing of a kinds done on the most reasonable terms, Philadelphia, June 29, 1833.

MOORE & BROTHER

ETURN their thanks to their friends and the public for their patronage.—
They still continue to keep on hand an assortment of LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS

AND SHOES,
AT THEIR STAND—No. 163, Pine-street, above
Sixth-street. Philadelphia, Doc. 1832,

BOARDING HOUSE

ACCOMMODATION OF SONS OF COLOR (At the corner of Leonard and Church streets NEW-YORK.)

THE Proprietor of the above House return his sincere thanks to his fireds and be public for their liberal patterns, during the past season, and solicits a continuance of the past season, and solicits and the past season and the pas

WILBERFORCE HOUSE

FRANCIS WILES respectfully information in the his friends and the public generally, the his House, No. 152, Church-street, is still our for the accommodation of genteel persons.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

(IF Grateful for past favors, he skiral
continuance of the same. His House is a
pleasant and healthy part of the cir, suls
pleasant and past part of the cir, suls
peans or expense will be spared on his retrender the situation of those who may be
him with their patronage, as comfortal
possible. New-York, Feb. 21, E2.

OL. II

OSTON

THE

AT NO

WM. LLO

52.25 at the end of the year.

IT All letters and. The rule from the freques therefore, who was Office by under the receive subsectives subscribers too, (payment).

Joseph C. I

John F. Me

Isaac Statis Abner H. F

Joseph Cas Joseph Sha Robert C. (C. J. B. Vasho George Che Thomas Ha John Peck, Thomas W Edward Rc John Willin William Br

Jonathan S Nathaniel

Robertus

Austin St Paola Br

Wm. B. 1 Joseph Pl

THE

your paper pamphlet, we the subject. From an have formed ents and income from some

[Fron To the Edit A friend

WRIGHT'S SIN OF SLAVERY.

WRIGHT'S SIN OF SLAVERY

TOR sale at the Bookstore of James Legs
cents single, \$1,75 per, 600, \$2,820 per law
A few copies GARRISON'S FARWILL
ADDRESS, delivered in Boston, Nev Tel
and Philadelphia, previous to his deputs
for Europea.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

OBERT WOOD gives notice to be friends and the public, that he has moved from his form run public. The public was not been his form and the public was not a found from his form of the public was not contained by the form of the public was not contained by the form of the public was not contained by Mr. Wood to suit the taste and convained by Mr. Wood to suit the taste and convained of his patrons are respectfully solicited.

Patronage is respectfully solicited.

MRS. E. JOHNSON An Open the large and commoding phina, where she will be happy to accound the Large and commoding phina, where she will be happy to accound the Ladies and Gentlemen of coler and board. The Her house is in a very ladi, and pleasant part of the city, between Ind and Eleventh Streets.

Philadelphia, May 3. 3m

IMPORTANT AND PROFITABLE

HE most approved and extensively partised system of writing

Story whether of writing Story Than 10 to 10 to

JAMES G. BARBADON RESPECTFULLY informs his friends in the public generally, that he has remeded from No. 56 to

NO. 26, BRATTLE STREET.

where he still solicits their patronage, wing grateful for past favors.

He has now on hand, for sale, a variety!

NEW AND SECOND-HAND CLOTHING

AND FANCY GOODS,

AND FANCY GOODS,

viz.—Velvet and Boubazine Stock, lan
Dickeys, Suspenders, &c. Also, a few tom
of Emerson's Razor Strops—D. Riter'sbFancy Soap and Cologne. &c. &c.
Clothing cleansed and repaired in these
est manner, cheap for cash or barter.

(All kinds of clothing bought and sell.
March 16.

VELDEBEROM, 2

EFFICACIOUS REMEDY FOR CORNE A FAIR TRIAL IS THE ONLY TRUE PROSS.

A PART THIAL IS THE ONLY TRUE PROPERTY OF THIS infullible remedy is offered by public as a Sovereign Cure. It hap wed of the greatest efficacy in the removal those turbulent posts which are called Car To those who may be troubled with that fair trial of this article is only necessify convince the most incredulous of its ports. At those who may be trouted wan dear fair trial of this article is only necessify convince the most incredulous of its party evilent a speed years. Being perfectly afform irritation, it may be applied when the corns have produced a violent inflament. The Proprietor of this highly valuablement of the converse of the production of the control of the converse of Southacked Price, 2 Centra per low.

BENJAMIN S. ANDERSON.
Boston, June 29th, 1833.

Boston, June 29th, 1833.

Boston, June 29th, 1833. 2m.

IF \$1,2\$ CENTS ONLY PER BOX.

JUST received, and for sale by J. T. Hibs.

UST received, and for sale by J. T. Hibs.

dlo Soap at the above price. The laber of duced from this soap, he warrants to give the sale of the

WANTED,

WANTED,

of good character, in a Clothing Start,
where he will be liberally compensated feat
services, and find a permanent situstice. Our
from the country would be preferred. Appl
at No. 26, Brattle-Street.
LAMES G. BARBADOS. JAMES G. BARBADOES.

Boston, July 27, 1833.

WANTED. WANTED.

Talors

Apply to WILLIAM SAUNDERS.

Hartford, June 18, 1833.