VOL. III.

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WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON AND ISAAC KNAPP, PUBLISHERS.

NO. 36.

POSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

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

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1833

THE LIBBRATOR IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT NO. 11, MERCHANTS' HALL.

WM LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

TERMS. IF Two Dollars per annum, payable in adva

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A G E N T S .

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Nathan Window Bangor. Portland.

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John F. McCollan, Castleton.
RHODE-ISLAND.
Heary E. Benson, Providence.
Alfred Niger,
Eleazer Trevett, Newport. John Wm. Creed, Heary Foster. Newport.

New-Haven. Hartford. Norwich. New-London Canterbury. Freierick Co...
William Anderson,
William Harris,
NEW-JERSEY.
Newark.
Trenton.

Aloer H. Francis, TremoPENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia. Joseph Cassey,
Joseph Sharpless,
Robert C. Gordon, jr.

Robert C. too.
J. By Vashon,
George Chester,
Thomas Hambleton,
John Personal Williams,
Leward Roach,
John Williams
Williams Brewer,
OHIO. Pittsburg. Harrisburg. Jennerville. Carlisle. Lewistown. Williamspor Valley Mill. Wilkesbarre

William D.

George Cary,
James Hambleton,
Sames Leach,
William Hill,
Elszur Wright, jr.
1NDIANA ohio.
Cincinnati.
Spruce Vale.
Chillicothe.
Washington.
jr. Hudson. Jouathan Shaw, Nathaniel Field,

napped by violence, and others of whom are reduced to hopeless bondage under the forms of law.

From the small number of slaves in the District of Columbia, and the moderate proportion which they bear to the free population there, the difficulties which in most of the slaveholding States, oppose the restoration of this degraded class of men to their natural prices. For the state of the slave of the proper of the slave of the proper of slavery in the District of Columbia, and for preventing the bringing of slaves into that District for the purpose of traffic, in such mode as may be thought advisable, and, whatever measures may be adopted, will also make suitable provision for the education of all free black and colored children in the District, thus to preserve them from continuing even as free men, an unenlightened and degraded caste.

[From the Christian Watchman.]

William Holl, Washington.

Jamaha Slaw 13DIAN Neutle Creek, Makaniel Fleid, Inferiorville, Infer

sattled, and Mr. Fog succeeded as prime ministerial constants of the succeeded as prime ministerial constants. The succeeded as prime ministerial constants and the succeeded as prime ministerial constants. The succeeding many succeeding as the succeeded as prime ministerial constants are succeeded as prime ministerial constants. The succeeding many succeeding the succeeding succeeding the succeeded; and we have a succeeded; and we have a succeeded; and we for Parliament, which, Afrier de construction of the sand responsible succeeded; and we for Parliament, which, Afrier de construction of the sand responsible succeeded; and we for Parliament, which, Afrier de construction of the sand responsible succeeded; and we for Parliament, which, Afrier de construction of the sand responsible succeeded; and we for Parliament, which, Afrier de construction of the sand responsible succeeded; and we for Parliament, which, Afrier de construction of the sand responsible succeeded; and we for Parliament, which, Afrier de construction of the sand responsible succeeded; and we for Parliament, which, Afrier de construction of the sand responsible succeeded; and we for Parliament, which, Afrier de construction of the sand responsible succeeded; and we for Parliament, which, Afrier de construction of the sand responsible succeeded; and we for the sand responsible succeeded; and we for Parliament, which, Afrier de construction of the sand responsible succeeded; and we for Parliament, which, Afrier de construction of the sand responsible succeeded; and we for Parliament, which, Afrier de construction of the sand responsible succeeded; and we for Parliament, which, Afrier de construction of the sand responsible succeeded; and we for Parliament, which, Afrier de construction of the sand responsible succeeded; and we for Parliament, which, Afrier de construction of the sand responsible succeeded; and we for Parliament, which, Afrier de construction of the sand responsible succeeded; and we for partial succeeded; and we for the succeedin

Constitution of the United States provides that Compress shall have power, to exercise exact claims (pignitum, and all cases whatever, to exercise the control of the United States of the Control of the Contr

that 'every periodical.' This powers of a project is fairly contributed to the honor of carrying it into execute that the open of the paths of the p

delphia Intelligence.

In 1810, Dr Dwight preached his celebrated charity sermon before the female societies of New-Haven. In it he expressed his particular interest in the 'schools established for the benefit of the female children of the intelligence of the length of the service and affecting described in the condition and the injuries to which colored condition and the injuries to which colored servers, 'White these views of the subject in hand, I feel myself constrained, in this public manner, to return my thanks to the generous minded persons who have instituted a school in this town for the female African children. I feel myself peculiarly obliged to return my thanks to the young ladies, who, with a dignified superiority to ordinary periudices, have taken upon themselves the instruction of this school.

[From the Essex Gazette.]
DR. PORTER'S LETTER ON SLAVERY.

DR. FORTER'S LETTER ON SLAVERY.

I have risen from the perusal of this letter
with sorrow and heaviness of heart. Giantlike as have been the strides of this nation towards that grand, destructive Infidelity, in;
volved in the doctrines of Expediency,—a
substitution of man's weakness and folly and
prejudice for the plain and holy law of our
Saviour,—I was not prepared to find an advocate of it, in the venerated head of the Andover Seminar.

cate of it, in the veneraccurve recently returned from a visit of several months at the South The Colonian is several months at the South The Colonian several queries of the Institution programs are considered and the South Several queries on the subject of Slavery, Aboltion and Colonization. In the outset of his reply, Doctor P. very frankly

says:
'In all my intercourse with the South, I

ays:

*In all my intercourse with the South, I in have enther avoided than invited discussion on the subject of silvery, because the intrinsic difficulties of the subject of silvery because the intrinsic difficulties of the subject are great, and because the intrinsic difficulties of the subject are great, and because the intrinsic difficulties of the subject are great and the subject are subject of subject and the subject are subject as the subject

not speak to warn the wicked from his way, that wicked man shall die in his hindry, but his blood will I require at thy hand! (Ezek xxxiii, 8.)

Had b. P. forgotten the admonition which Had b. P. forgotten the admonition which the the transport of old to his prophets when he sent them to take forth the precious from the vile,—to be as His mouth amidst the workers of unrighteousness?—Be not afraid of their faces for I am with thee to deliver thee, sath the Lord! (Jer. i. 8.) Speak all the words that I command thee to speak, diminish on a word! (Jer. xxvi. 32.) 'And thou, son a word! (Jer. xxvi. 32.) 'And thou, son a word! (Jer. xxvi. 32.) 'And thou, son the three the sent that I command thee to speak, diminish or a word! (Jer. xxvi. 32.) 'And thou, son the words that I command the to speak, diminish or a word! (Jer. xxvi. 32.) 'And thou, son the words that I command the the speak, diminish or a word! (Jer. xxvi. 32.) 'And thou, son the word that words that I command the the words when the word that the word that the words when we have the word the words of the word of the words when the word of the words when the words were the word of the words when the words were the word of the words word to remedites ruin. In the midst of all this, why was Dr. Porter sient? 'The warm culogium, which at the close of the letter before us, he has bestowed upon the Am. Col. Society, is a sufficient explanation. He acted in accordance with the views of that Society, We are told by its organ—the Arstrax Kr. restroy—that alweeholding is not a fault: that the society addresses arguments to no master, and denies the design of attempting emancipation either partial or general. (P. 197, vol. 3.) That it says mothing and proposes to do making respecting Slavery' (N. A. Review, 1833.) In speaking of Immediate Emancipation, the his proposes to do making respecting Slavery' (N. A. Review, 1833.) In speaking of Immediate Emancipation, the his proposes of ore, and the breaking of every voke?

Yet this is all which is meant by immediate emanc

We und they not rather be the undoing at once of the heavy burdens and letting the opposed go free, and the breaking of every yoke?
Yet this is all which is meant by immediate emancipation; which we are told is not inception to the control of the

(From the Journal of Commerce.)

CASE OF A RUNAWAY SLAVE.

Mrs. Mary Martin, who at present resides in this city, but who lived in New Orleans in the year 1830, purchased in the spring of that year, a slave named Jack, for whom she gave \$550 to a negro dealer named Woolfolk. The slave remained with her only a few weeks, when he ran away. About the time that Mrs. Martin purchased the slave, a Spanish Gentleman came to board with her, who had a servant, a free man of color, named Antonio Delestia. The morning that Jack ran away, this Antonio Delestia and his master sailed for Campeachy, and Mrs. Martin believed that her slave had accompanied them. She accordingly claused every possible search to be made; at Campeachy, but in vain. She never was able to do the fact of the present month; a period of nearly three years; when her also the she was a state of the slave had been she calcidately met him this city. Mrs. Martin obtained a warrant against him brought him before the Recorder, and deposed to the facts we have narrated, which were corroborated by her daughter, Miss Agnes Lindsay. Mrs. Martin deposed that she knew her slave from the time that he was a small boy, and could not possibly be mistaken as to his indentity. Jack was then examined, and swore that he was a Shaniard, and that he had been on board a Mexican Man of War in the year of age. He further deposed that he had been on board a Mexican Man of War in the year of the year 1828 he had lived nine months with private families in Philadelphia, and after wasking a few questions desired him to answer age gentleman who now came Govern. substantial head the live thunder of smorthing, unmittgredd crimination, while Starey; in which we apologize for in its pose commission to
loate the shadow and embrace the substance; to hold our faith and knowledge in
common with the spirits of the Palera—the
one not manifested in works, nor the other in
But the system is so interworen with all
our habits, that immediate abolition (i. e. repentance) would tear up the foundations of
society. Does Doctor Porter consider this
valid, Christian argument? The miserable
dynamical relience or she is the stance of the common than the stance of the stance of the stance of the common than the stance of the stance of the stance of the common than the stance of the common than the stance of the stance of the common than the stance of the stance

tem at a blow. But lowe came Dr. P. I. ye and great a blow of the property of the property of the property. Not surely, in the came of the property of the pro

to commit him to the city jail, unless he had violated some law of this State. The prisoner was discharged by his honor just at the hour appointed for his trial. In anticipation of this event, we procured a conveyance to take him immediately off, before his second arrest could be made by the officer who then had a warrant for his apprehension! We conveyed him immediately beyond the reach of his pursues, and supplied him with the necessary mean; and supplied him with the necessary mean of the process had been been as the present of the process of the proceedings in this case met with the apprehension of every intelligent man in the city of the process of the

NEORO INSURRECTION. Captain Doughty, at New York, from Matanzas, in twelve days, informs, that an express arrived at that place, from Havana, on the day of his sailing, with the information that an insurrection had brake out at Havana among the negroes, and that from 4 to 600 of them had been shot. #Thus. script.

COMMUNICATIONS

MRS. CHILD'S APPEAL

Ma. Entron:—I have recently given Ma. Child's 'Appeal' a pretty attentive perusal and I wish to avail myself of an early opportanity to say to others, in her own language 'Read it.'

'Read it.'

If I were to judge from my own feelings,
I should presume to say that those who read
this book, will feel well repaid for the time this book, will release the repair of use time which they spend in so doing. If they do not think proper to adopt its sentiments, they will be delighted with the clear and energetic style in which it is written; they will possibly receive a valuable addition to their stock

bly receive a valuable addition to their soci of information; and above all, they will al-mire the disinterested benevolence, and the noble independence of a woman who could thus hazard her glorious reputation in ana-popular but most righteous cause. I have not taken my pen for the purpse of writing a review of this work. I leave that task to her abler friends, or more bitter es-mies. I will only say that in my humble qui-tion it does honor to her head and heat, at she deserves unqualified praise for her effer of christian philanthropy. She will, I down of christian philanthropy. She will, I don't not, in due time receive a rich reward. Nt, she already receives it in her own conscience; she receives it, in the approbation of all good she receives it, in the approbation of all goad and candid minds; and she receives it in the gratitude of those injured people where right she so eloquently vindicates.

I know not how the work is regarded by the generality of readers. I have head but on

sentiment in relation to it—that of unquilib approbation. Should it however encounter opposition, it would be in the highest degr onderful. It lays an axe at the root of the wonderful. It lays an axe at the root dividence of Negro oppression. Notwithstating, this free spreads its gloomy branches, and they tits blasting shade over almost the whele dealed, there are thousands who are assissed, engaged in its cultivation; and they will suffer such a blow to be aimed at it winds as flerce contest. Doubtless many deep grets will be expressed by the friends d'Me Child, for the unesies course she has this The fallacy and absurdity of her notions if the very gravely pointed out. It is possible to the content of the property of the content of the co Child, for the unuses course she has the The fallacy and absurdity of her notices will be very gravely pointed out. It is possible that this book will fall into the hands of sundividuals, who have never given the wind of slavery and colonization a careful examination. Hence, those who are self lighter than the such individuals, and prevent any growns opinion, which, from a first view, they mighe be in danger of forming. Should the authorized the sundividuals, and prevent any growns of the sundividuals, and prevent any growns of the sundividuals, and prevent any growns of the sundividuals, and prevent any grown of the sundividuals, and prevent any grown of the sundividuals, and prevent any grown to suppose the sundividual of the sundividual of the sundividuals. It is not the sundividual of the sundivi ions—for be it known there is a class of ; who do not believe in the existence of six principle as disinterested benevolence. It are unable to comprehend how a person to be actuated by any such principle, because

be actuated by any such principle, because they have no consciousness of any reads themselves.

I trust, however, that Mrs. Child's 'Appea' will be read attentively, at least by all the who haye read and admired her former preductions. Should this be the case, it came fail to afford incalculable aid to the cause of the construction of the const indifferent to the wrongs of our colored indifferent to the wrongs of our conserver.

But they must not remain so, we need co-operation. They are emphatically 'better half' of our population; and not great and good can be accomplished in

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country without their assistance. Let them be provoked to emulation, by the example of fiss Cranuall and Mrs. Child. Should they, me and all, lend their aid to the cause of se and all, send their aid to the cause of cancipation, we might safely predict, that are distant period, this horrible stain, this lemilisting reproach, would be wiped away som our nation forever!

M. B.

[For the Liberator.]

[For the Liberator.]

In the Board of Managers of the New-Degland Anti-Stavery Society.

UNBRIDGE, 8th mo. 19, 1883.

From Smithfield, I took the Worcester
used as for as this delightful village, where pach as for as this dengined as a for as this dengined age are many of the most interesting recollections of my youth. Thirty-one years ago, from the house in which I am now writing, I from the house in which the grave one whom followed as a mourner to the grave one whom thered. The funeral sermon, delivered from the same pulpit in which last evening I adhessed a full house of attentive listeners, is besset a full house of attentive listeners, is all feels in my memory; in which she was berried, as 'one that was lovely in her per-se engaging in her manners, and warm in the first of love was on her lips, sho feared not wist the house of sickness and of death.' Have just returned from a visit to the still old house where renose her mortal remains. lare just returned, from a visit to the still odd hose where repose her mortal remains, this god for us dying mortals to meditate at the number of these was have known, and those where loved. It has a powerful tendency, to alm the purturbed passions of the human mid, and to cover the soul with a holy solem-sity, in the contemplation of our frailty, and the certainty that we must soon put off mortthe certainty that we must soon put off morthe certainty that we must soon put on mor-nity, and put on immortality. Such medita-bosa are peculiarly calculated, to cause the spirations of the soul to ascend to God, that eath may be swallowed up in victory.

On for that summit of my wish, whilst he my breath;
That promise of eternal life, a gforious smile in death.
At death's arrival they shall smile, who not in life o'es

gay, especial and serious thoughts send out, to meet him on his way.

When I was here one year ago, I visited When I was nere one year ago, I visited be good old man who preached the funeral semon above alluded to; now he too has puit the debt of nature, and rendered an ac-count of his steardship, and gone to his eter-nal home. Many minds which he had fed with instruction, and led along in the way of life and salvation, tenderly loved him; yet they could scarcely mourn, when they saw am gamered as shock of our time the heavenly garner. May all of every name who fill the pastoral charge, perform their duties with the same integrity which adorned

to with the same integrity which adortice belief; that they may at last lay down their bads with the same composure, in the assurace of a glorious immortality.

Here as in almost every place, I find an incressing interest, in behalf off the poor, opposed descendants of Africa. The Lord Almighty has assuredly taken their cause in these hand, and it must it will reconser. his own hand, and it must, it will prosper.

Adicu, ARNOLD BUFFUM.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR. BROWN COUNTY, Ohio, 8th mo. 10, 1833.

Mr Editor—A meeting of delegates from the different 'abolition' and 'Anti-Slavery'

Sewinterent Aboutton and Anti-Savety Specifies in his State, has closed its session at this place; and after the usual business **stansacted, a part of the delegation re-assembled and agreed to consult the friends of the great cause in which we are engaged on the propriety or expediency of a certain measure which we believe cannot fail in the end labe of advances to the control of the control

to be of advantage to us.

Congress will have various projects before them at the approaching session for the dis-posal of the public lands. Could we not raise petitions and forward them to that body, praying for an appropriation of lands for the stucation of colored children, and the founding and endowing a College, where color shall be no bar to admission, but which shall be

equally accessible to black and white? If, on reflection, you believe such a meas-ure would be attended with any good conse-quences, you will confer a favor on the friends of humanity by writing to them on the subject.

of humanity by writing to them on the subject.

The Hon. member elect from the —— Congressional District of Ohio, has pledged himself to use his best exertions in our behalf, provided we send our petitions. We have also been assured that ——, of Kentucky, will use his powerful influence to obtain for us an ap-

severe that ____, of Kentucky, will use has powerful influence to obtain for us an appropriation. Under these circumstances, I take the severe the severe

the proposed to combine their assistance. Let them town. Calendar P. Jones, the teacher, admitted a couple of little boys into his school, most distinguished planters; suppose they for all, lend their aid to the cause of seal all, lend their aid to the cause of the school, the first school than the sc town. Calendar P. Jones, the teacher, admitted a couple of little boys into his school, for which the trustees dismissed him, and refused his last quarter's salary, amounting to \$75; alleging that that he had violated the contract 'by admitting negroes into his school!' He brought suit before a magistrate, but judgment went against him, and he is not able to take an appeal, and will of course lose it.

Calendar is a very worthy young man, who has had great difficulty in educating himself, and as he is just beginning the world, the loss is serious; but he is not discouraged, and now teaches a Sunday School for the blacks with-

teaches a Sunday School for the blacks with-out fee or reward, trusting for his pay to that power who is equally the God of the black and the white man.

Should we be able to gather a little more strength in this State, we design to purchase him a press, to be devoted entirely to the cause of abolition. Jones has both the zeal and talents to make an excellent editor.

and talents to make an excellent editor.

Should your friends in Boston conclude to
unite in petitioning Congress, write as above
directed, without loss of time.

Yours, &c. JOSHUA WOODROW.

BOSTON,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1833.

MR. GARRISON IN ENGLAND. NO. IV.

LONDON, July 1, 1833. To the Board of Managers of the New England Anti-Slavery Society:

Gentlemen,—
A vessel sails to-morrow for Boston, and I

gladly embrace the opportunity to send you nother communication.

I think the results of my mission, (brief as

It think the results of my mission, (viret is twill prove), may be summed up in the fol-lowing items:—Ist, Awakening a general in-terest among the friends of emancipation in this country, and securing their efficient co-operation with us, in the abolition of slavery in the United States. 2d, Dispelling the mate in the United States. 2d, Dispelling the mass with which the Agent of the American Colonization Society has blinded the eyes of benevolent men, in relation to the design and tendency of that Society. 3d, Enlisting able and eloquent advocates to plead our cause. 4th, Inducing editors of periodicals and able writers, to give us the weight of their influence. 5th, exciting a spirit of emulation, in the redemities of emulation, in ence. 5th, exciting a spirit of emulation, in the redemption of our slave population, among the numerous female anti-slavery societies. 6th, Procuring a large collection of anti-sla-very documents, tracts, pamphlets and vol-umes, which will furnish us with an inexhaus-

tible supply of ammunition. tible supply of ammunition.

There is now great certainty that Parliament will complete the scheme of emancipation this session, as the House of Lords has adopted, without any amendment, the resolutions of the House of Commons. To-night, tions of the House of Commons. To-night, the Bill, containing the details of the measure, will be read a first time in the latter House. It is now highly probable that the term of apprenticeship will be reduced from twelve years to one or two, and perhaps swept en-tirely away. Remonstrances are pouring into Parliament, from various parts of the king-dom, against the grant of £20,000,000 to the planters, but I fear they will prove ineffect

Mr Elliot Cresson continues to skulk from Mr Elliot Cresson continues to skulk from a public controversy. In the leading city paper, the 'Times' of the 28th ultime, I inserted a challenge to him, in which I stated ten Propositions, which I offered to maintain against the American Colonization Society. I also promised that if he would prove, to the satisfaction of a majority of the andience, the following charge against me in a letter which he published in the Baptist Magazine for June—namely, 'a violent pamphleteer, who often sacrifices truth to the support of his mistaken views, and whose very quotations are so garbled as entirely to pervert the real mean-ing of the speaker, I would pay twenty guin-eas into the hands of the Mayor of New-York, in aid of the education of the colored children of that city. The insertion of this article in the Times, although making less article in the Times, although making less than three squares, cost me £6, 6s., that is, about thing dollars!! This is the usual ad-vertising rate in that paper. Cresson's ef-frontery is truly surprising; for, notwithstand-ing these repeated challenges, he has adver-tised a meeting of his own, to be held on ing these repleate trainings, as has active tised a meeting of his own, to be held on Wednesday next, at the Hanover Rooms, at which the Duke of Sussex is expected to preside! I have no hesistation in prophesying that it will be a complete failure: of course, I that it will be a complete failure: of course, I shall efideavor to be present, as I anticipate some famusing collisions on the occasion, if ont between him and some sturdy abolitionists. As an off-set to this meeting, I propose to held one next week, swhich many of the noblest friends of liberty in England will probably at the content when the content were the content of the co friends of liberty in England will probably at-tend. The arrangements, however, have not yet been made; and perhaps another, and even more effectual course may be adopted. In my first public lecture in this city, at which Mr Cresson was present, I said among

State, black and white, is taxed; other things to the audience—

'Suppose the Legislature of Jamsics, after having brooded upon it in secret session at various periods, for more than sixteen years, ment of blacks who were destitute of the means of instruction, while they were heavily and the free people of color in the colonizing all the free people of color in the colonizing all the free people of color in the colonize; suppose a public meeting should have are at a less to conceive. We beg of the total color and the color and t

slave system insecure by their presence among the slaves, and yet pretending to cherish the highest regard for their temporal and spiritual welfare; suppose they should lay it down, as a fundamental rule, that no slave ought to be a fundamental rule, that no slave ought to be liberated except on condition of explaison from the colonies; suppose the number of slaves, instead of diminishing as at present, was increasing at the rate of 70,000 annually, and that the whole number, was 2,200,001 astead of 800,000; suppose that this Society stead of 800,000; suppose that this Society should begin to denounce every abolitionist as a madman and an incendiary, and should say, "We protest, most solemnly protest, against the adoption of your views, as a slike destructive of the ends of justice, of policy, and of humanity;" and suppose that his Society should assume the whole ground of emancipation, and oppose every other plan to abolish always." whys would you say of such a Society of the plan to abolish always." whys would you say of such a Society and the suppose that the solemn was to such a Society of the solemn was a solemn as the suppose that the solemn was to such a Society of the solemn was a solemn as the solemn was a solemn as the solemn was the suppose that the solemn was the solemn as th pation, and oppose every omer pant to account slavery:—what would you say of such a So-ciety, originating with such men, holding forth such a scheme, and propagating such doc-trines? I know what you would say! I know what you would do! No matter how many good men you might see unwarily entangled in the base conspiracy; no matter how fanci-ful and glowing might be the descriptions respecting the condition of the African exiles; you would say, as the noblest advocates of the colored race—"O, cursed combination, full of all subtlety! more to be feared than slavery itself! the contemner of justice and mercy! itself! the contemner of justice and mercy! the mocker of God and man! the complication of all evil! the masterpiece of all the contrivances of the devil!" You would view it as the wall that surrounded Babylon the great! You would carry it by storm—you would not leave one stone upon another. And if any agent should come before you, and ask you agent should come before you, and ask you for means to assist in carrying into effect this diabolical scheme, or ask you in any way to support it, your moral indignation would kindle into a flame. He might plead his respectability—his good intentions—his presonal tability—his good intentions—his personal sacrifices—his association with great and good men. In vain! in vain! You might pity his delusion; you might possibly excuse his ignodelusion; you saw no cause to doubt his sin-rance, if you saw no cause to doubt his sin-cerity. But if you detected him in circulating monstrous fabrications and wilful misrepre-sentations, you would order him back to his negro-stealing employers without delay, and bid him be thankful that you did not arrest him on a charge of collecting money upon fraudu-lent pretexts. This is a true picture of the American Colonization Society and its Agent in this country," &c.

in this country," &c.

G. Pilkington, Esq. (a lecturer on peace and abolition,) then rose and observed with great animation,—'After what has dropped from the lecturer, that Mr Cresson may be accused, and is liable to be accused, of obaccused, and is liable to be accused, of ob-taining money under false pretences,—before this Christian assembly has that charge es-caped,—it is his (Mr C's) duty to meet it. The truth will shine in spite of the devil; and let Mr Cresson's friends tell him if he values his character to come forward, and stand up like a man, and tell the people of this country whether or not he has raised money under class restraces and whether he is not emfalse pretences, and whether he is not emby slaveholders.'

The Rev. Mr Price also said-'If Mr Cresson is at all anxious to receive any more money from the English public, let him meet the challenge at once; for he may depend upon it that if John Bull hears he has refused

upon it that if John Bull hears he has refused it, every pocket will be shut against him. And yet, 'under all these circumstances, and with this serious charge recorded publicly against him, Mr Cresson refuses to defend either his own conduct or the Colonization Society in a public controversy!

I remain sincerely yours,
WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

* African Repository, vol. vii. p. 101.

BLOWING HOT AND COLD.

The Editor of the Boston Recorder, after having and that Mr. Garrison's Thoughts on Colonization was a pamphlet made up of half sentences, torn from their connection and made to speak a language which their nuthors would abhor? and that 'not the least reliance' connection and made to speak a language which their authors would above, and that 'ne the least reliance' could be placed upon them as proofs of the sentiments of their authors, it was presented to be placed upon them as proofs of the sentiments of their authors, it was presented to be placed upon the unfair quotations, misreparantations, &c. that we may adduce, even to intimate the least doubt of the honesty of Mr. G's intentions'? Surely, this is blowing that and cold viting a temperature of the Recorder, in framing this apology for Mr. Garrison's constitution of the Recorder, in framing this apology for Mr. Garrison's work, that 'not the least reliance could be placed upon' it quotation, and then add that we had no doubt the Editor of that paper has said of Mr. Garrison's work, that 'not the least reliance could be placed upon' it quotation, and then add that we had no doubt the Editor of that paper has said of Mr. Garrison's work, that 'not the least reliance could be placed upon' it quotation, and then add that we had no doubt the Editor of the Recorder stands in need of such an apology, to the probably blush kinesty (very moset han pology, to the probably blush kinesty (very moset han being the control of the theory of the probably think kinesty (very moset han being the control of the Recorder stands in mercon misrepresentations in which he has been detected; and therefore it was natural for him to be equally charitable in respect to Mr. Garrison'.

CARICATURE.

"Hi is an old triek of Mr. Garrison, to charge Editors who do not agree with him with refusing to publish the beautiful of the control of the control of the control of the Emancipator seems not to have learned. His manner was something like this: "The editors of the Boston Recorder and Vermont Chronicle, and other allies of the SOUTHERN MAN-STEADEROES are not so white as Europeans. IETM. B. No anneer will be admitted into those papers." And then no 'answer' would very be offered for insertion. Or 'answer' would very be offered for insertion. Or the control of the Contro

When, O when will the defenders of UFERSSLD HUMANITY be able to gain a hearing 11.1"—Ferment Chronitet.

Those who have no knowledge of Mr. Garrison and the Liberator, but what they have derived from the Vermont Chronicle, will doubles think that the above paragraph is evry eithy, and enjoy a hearty lugb over it, without suspecting it to be a gross caricature. We are not averse to a good joke, even when given at our own expense or that of a friend, but we do despise, as every candid man must, an attempt to hold up an individual to ridicele at the expense of truth and candor. We deny that Mr. Garrison has evely written or published a paragraph in the Liberator bearing any re-semblance to the representation of the Chronicle. Bearing the conduct of others, not to sport with your own consciences.

The following is an extract from 'The Colonizationist' for May

ist. for May:

"As to the matter of instruction, we may be permitted to add, that the greatest objection to it, on the part of the slave-lodder, at the present time, arises from the efforts of some Northera friends of immediate above the control of the property of the control of the control

one hind, and increased severity of discipline and legislation on the other.

'To say nothing' of the 'design' of the Editor of the Colonizations in making the above assertion, we pronounce it a flatenced those and involved the proposed of the colonization of the industry of the colonization of the industry of the colonization of this slanderous assertion, the truth of which has been, so often desired, shows the readiness of the Colonizationists to show the declarations of the South and 'pulsa' the colonization of the statements of the Colonizationists of sort the declarations of the South and 'pulsa' the confidence to the statements of the men-stellers.

A CONVENIENT ARGUMENT.

The Colonizationists have adopted a summary method of proving the benevolence and wisdom of their cheme. It is very convenient, since it obviates the

a ne coomizationists inave adopted a summary methy and of priving the benevolence and wisdom of their scheme. It is very convenient, since it obviates the accessity of discussing principles, and thus sets aside all objections on that score. Would you know the method to which we allude I Read the following exemities appointed to raise the sum of \$10,000 in this State for the Colonization Society.

'The Committee will attempt no vindication of the character of a Society over which JARES MADISON presides, and of which CHIEP. JUSTICE MARSHALL is a Vice President—and to which the both these eminent expressed publicly their hope that it might receive expressed publicly that hope there are not the expressed publicly that hope there are not tha

LOWELL OBSERVER

An attempt has been made to brow-heat the independent Editor of this paper, on account of the stand which he has taken relative to the subject of Slavery. The tordy Mogales, who echain an exclusive right to pear to be greatly shocked because the Editor of the power of the subject of the standard sta

ILTA vigorous writer, over the signature of 'Wes Boylston,' has exposed in the Worcester Spy the her esies and misrepresentations of the Agis and Yeo man. If our columns were not too much crowded, we would copy his essays.

[] It will be perceived from the letter of Mr. Garri son in this paper, that he intends soon to return to thi country. He has probably embarked ere this.

The Rev. Mr. Phelps delivered an addr. Thursday afternoon before the Afric-American F Intelligence Society, but our paper went to pre-early to allow us an opportunity to give a more p ular notice this week.

IF A meeting was held on Thursday evening last in Haverhill, for the purpose of forming a Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society in that place. We hope to re-ceive some account of the proceedings for our next

The London Christian Advocate says, 'It has been remarked, that the Agent of the New-England Anti-Slavery Society is a Garrison which is in no want of amentifica.'

SUMMARY.

SUMMARY.

FRUITS AND FLOWERS. We believe we have never directed attention to the extensive nursery and as much in presented to gratify the eye, and please the same plate, Among his collection of fruit trees we notice he has of pears abone no fewer than 150 kinds, and of pears abone no fewer than 150 kinds, and of pears we have a considerable to the proper seasons of flowers. This we know is not the proper seasons of flowers, was also along the walks and parters of Mr. Kemirck.—He has nearly 400 different sorts of roses, many of which are still in bloom j and upwards of 80 rich and rare 'varieties of the double dashin, now in greatest perfection. To the every fine clearly be added just and to the numerous strangers visiting us in the course of a summer it cannot fail to be a great attraction. The ride is delightful, and the distance but five or six miles.—Tweedler, Yale College—It was stated by the Treasurer that

received in accepied drafts leaving only \$250,000 yet to be collected.

The Portland Advartiser thus describes the incertainty of the state them as Augusta, Me. Of all the deformed architectural monsters that exist, this plant the state of the state of

ven, it would answer for any of the adjoinin.

Imports of Coffee.—It appears from a take
ment of importations of Coffee into this port
unry 1st 1823; or August 1st of the same year
ing a corresponding period of seven mon
there was brought into Boson by 132 differstations, in nearly as many different vessels,
pounds. During the same portion of this y
went been 90 a private of Coffee, could 1c

Mr J. S. Curtis, at his manufactory in Hampton, Conn. turns out ten thousand pairs of silver spectacles per annum, and now contemplates enlarging his es-

abissment.

It is said that the large balloon sleeves of ladies' tresses are about to go out of fashlon. This will have an essential influence upon the dry goods market, and will affect stage fare, pow rent, &c.

FLOURING. There is a Flouring Mill in Rochester

ours.

On Dit. It is rumored that President Quincy inends to resign his station at Harvard University, and
offer himself for the office of Mayor of this city.—Post Two Mormon preachers have been holding forth in Andover, Me. from the Mormon Book, and baptised nine persons, formerly members of the Free Will Bap-tist Chuch.

Orders have been received, it is stated, for 136,000 opies of the N. Y. Temperance Almanac.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

The Quarterly Meeting of the New England Init-Stavery Society, will be held on MONDAY, the 30th inst., when a discourse will be delivered by the Rev. SAMERI. MAY of Brooklyn, Com. of the meeting will be given hereafter, ODINGON, Com. OLIVER JOHNSON, Recording Secretary.

THE ABOLITIONIST.

THE A BOLITION IST.

No. IX. Vol. I.—For September.

THIS DAY published, The Abolitionist, or Record of the New-England Anti-Slavery Society. Entres Par A Commures. Contents.—Mrs. Child's Appeal; Dialogue between a Colonizationist and an Abolitionist; The Plea of Justice; Three Months in Jamaica; Slavery in the District of Columbia; The Black Law of Connecticut; Gunpowder; A bid for a Freeman of Massachusetts; Boston Mutual Lyceum; Anti-Slavery Society at Now-Haven; Death of Wm. Wilberforce, Esq.; The Colored Mother of New-England to her Infant.

RANKIN'S LETTERS.

RANKIN'S LETTERS.

JOST published at this office, by request of the Providence Anti-Slavery Society, a new edition of 'Letters on Slavery, addressed to Mr. Thomas Rankin, Merchant at Middebrook, Augusta Co. Va. By Joan Rankin, Pastor of the Presbyterian Churches of Ripley and Strait Creek, Brown County, Ohio. Price 318 per hundred—25 cents single.

Sept. 7, 1820.

BY LORD BYRON.

The sky is changed! and such a change! Oh night
And storm, and darkness, ye are wondrous strong, And storm, and darkness, ye are wondrois at Yet lovely in your strength, as is the light Of a dark eye in woman! Far along, From peak to peak, the rattling crags among Leaps the live thunder! Not from one lone or But every mountain now hath found a tongue And Jura answers, through her mistly shroud, Back to the joyous Alps, who call to her along

And Jura answers, through her misty shroud, Back to the joyou Alps, who call to her aloud 1 And this is in the night; most glorious right! Thou worf not sent for slumber! It me be A sharer in thy fierce and far delight— A portion of the tempest and of thee! How the fit lake shines, a phosphoric sea, And the big rain comes dancing to the earth! And now again 't is black,—and now the glee Of the found his shakes, with its mountain mish, As if they did rejoice of rain young earthquake's bith, Sky, mountains, river, vinds, lake, lighthning! ye! With night, and clouds, and thunder, and a soul 70 make these felt han feeling, well may be Things that have made me waterful; the far roll Of your departing voices is the knoll Of what in me is sleepless,—if! rest. Bit where of ye, ot tempest! is the goal! Are ye like those within the human breast! Are ye like those within the human breast! Could I embôdy and unbosom new That which is most within me, could I wreak My thoughts upon expression, and thus throw Soul, heart, mind, passions, feelings, strong or weak, All that I would have sueght gaid an one word, And that one word were Lightning, I would speak, But as it is, I live and die unheard, With n most voiceless thought, sheathing it as a word. The morn is up again, the down morn, With heart all linearses. And with heeks all bloom.

With a most voiceless thought, sheathing it as a swe The morn is up again, the dewy morn, With breath all incense, and with check all bloom, Laughing the clouds away with playful seorn, And living as if earth contained no tomb,— And living as if earth contained no tomb,— And glowing into day: we may resume The march of our existence: and thus I, Still on thy shores, fair Leman! may find room And food for meditation, nor pass by Much that may give us pause, if pondered fittingly

[From the N.Y. Weekly Messenger.] MOTHER WHAT'IS HEAVEN? Mother, they tell me of fairy lands,
Where the rivers roll o'er golden sands;
Where the 'sea nymph' floats on the sumy tide,
And the lamb sleeps in peace by the lion's side.
Mother, is that Heaven?

Mother, they tell me of vine clad hills, Where the syren sings by the bubbling rills:
Where the dove builds her nest on the eagle's rock
And the fierce wolf feeds with the shepherd's flock
Mother, is that Heaven?

Mother, they tell me of brighter skies, Where the lily blooms, and the nightshade dies, Where the high shooms, and the hightshade dies,
Where the jessamine creeps on the mountain's top,
And the rose opes her bud on the barren rock.

Mother, is that Heaven?

Mother, they tell me of pearly cells,
Where the 'mermaid' sings and the rainbow dw
Where the 'ocean god' sleeps in his coral bed,
And the 'Sea Spirit' chants for the sailor dead.
Mother, is that Heaven

Mother, they tell me of friendship pure,
That affection shines brightest in poverty's hour;
That envy, and hatren and slamfer's foul gloom
Are banished away, and return to the tomb.
Mother, is that Heaven?

No, Child!
Child, I will tell thee of a happier land,
Where nought but the tree of life shall stand;
Where the weary forever shall rest from their
But the just and the good can alone enter ther
Child, that is Heaver

Child, I will tell thee of a holier place, Where the saints shall rejoice in a Saviour's Where the songs of thanksgiving the rans

'Till'the arches of Heaven with echoes shall ring.
Child, that will be Heaven
New-York, March 15, 1833.

TO THE SNOWDROP.

BY BARKY CONKYMALL.

Pretty firstling of the year!
Herald of the hoat of flowers!
Hast hou left by earer drear,
In the hope of numer hours?
Back us to thy earthern howers!
Back us thy warm earth below.
Till the strength of sums and showers
Quell the now releasless snow!

At stall hose 2, Alloyd and highling has the flowers of the control of the c Quell the now relevates some!

Art still here? A livel and hilbs?

Though the sternyn night hain fled;

And the Frost has passed his cythe

Oer thy small unthelered head?

Ah! Some lie midst the dead;

(Many a giant stubborn tree—

Many a plant, its spirit shed.)

That were better amesed than thee!

When the saved thee? Thou west not:

'Gainst the arrowy winter furred—

Armed in scale—but all forgot

When the frozen winds were stirred.

Nature, who othic chost the bird,

Should have hid thee in the earth,

Till the eucleco's song was heard,

And the spring let look ber mirth.

Nature—shoed and mysite word!

lature—deep and mystic word!
Mighty mother, still unknown,
how didst sure the Snowdrop gird Thos didst sure the Snowdrop gird With an armor all thine own! Thon, who sent'st it forth alone, To the cold and sullen season; (Like a thought at random thrown), Sent it thus for some great reason! If 't were but to pierce the mind With a single gentle thought. With a single gentle thought. Who shall deem thee harsk or blind! Who shall deem thee harsk or blind! Who that them hast varialy wrought? The thind the state of the state

WOMAN'S HEART.

That hallowed sphere, a wortings's heart, coate
Empires of feeling, and the rich domains
Where love, disporting, in his sumiest hours,
Breathes his sweet inceuse o'er ambrosial flow
A woman's heart !—that gend divinely set
In native gold—that peerles amoult
Whiteh firmly inheed to love's electric chain,
Cenegua tile workfield of transport and of pain.

and got it.

So saying he turned and walked away.
We had heard only enough tawet our curiosity—so we asked the interpreter if he thought we could get sight to that thunder-incolor. It was a significant to the thought we could get sight to that thunder-incolor. It was a significant with the rain maker for a sight to it is a significant with the rain maker for a sight to the significant with the rain maker for a sight to the significant with the rain maker for a sight to see the significant with the rain maker for a sight to see the significant with the rain maker for a sight was significant with the rain maker with the significant with the rain maker with the significant wi

TRAITS OF INDIAN CHARACTER.

'ADVERTISION OR RAIN.' WE area.'

'ADVERTISION OR RAIN.' WE area.'

We were in the Chectae County, and at a place at which a goodly number of Indians had assembled. Among them, we noticed only the first had been imparted diagnity—and looked down on his fellow Indians which a goodly number of Indians had assembled. Among them, we noticed diagnity—and looked down on his fellow Indians which a goodly number of Indians which a goodly number of Indians had assembled. Among them, we noticed with the wear in the Chectae of the manner of the four wear in the contract of the country was a place at which a goodly number of Indians with something bordering on contended digit of the processing of the property. We were led from these circumstances to inguire who he was? We received for an wear wear in the antible.

Being curious to know a little more of the office and digit of this pretender, we took the interpreter, and approaching the rain maker shook-hands, and inquired in what is great power over the clouds consisted? And how it was that to him had been imparted a gift of so much importance? He crossed his great power over the clouds consisted? And how it was that to him had been imparted a gift of so much importance? He crossed his great power over the clouds consisted? And how it was that to him had been imparted a gift of so much importance? He crossed his great power over the clouds consisted? And how it was that to him had been imparted to five the consistency of t

"WHO'LL TURN THE GRIND STONE."

When I was a little boy, I remember one cold winter's day, I was accosted by a smiling man with an axe on his shoulder. "My pretty boy, said he, has your father a grands one with the said he, "will you let me grind my axe on it?" Pleased with his compliment of 'fine little fellow, 'O yes, Sir,' I answered, 'fit is down in the shop;' and will you, my man,' said he, tapping me on the head, 'get a little hot water?' How could I refuse! I ran and soon brought a kettle full. 'How old are you, and what is your name, 'continued he, without waiting for a reply. 'I am sure you are one of the finest lads that ever I have seen, will you just turn a few minutes?' Tickled with this flattery, like a little fool I went to work and bitterly did I rue the day. It was a new axe, and I toiled and tugged till I was almost tired to death. The school bell rang, and I could not get away; my hands were blistered, and it was not half ground. At length, however, the axe was sharpened, and the man turned to me with 'now you little macacay you'll rue it.' Alas! thought I, it was hard cought to trut the grindstone this cold day; now to be called 'little rascal' was too much. It sunk deep in my mind, and I have, often thought of it since.

When I have seen a man of doubtful character, patting a girl on the cheek, praising her

thought of it since.

When I lave seen a man of doubtful character, patting a gif on the cheek, praising her a spatkling eye and roly lip, and giving her a you will find to your sorrow, that you have been turning grindstene for a villain.

When I see a man flattering the people, making great professions of attachment to liberty, who is in private life a tyrant, meaking should be supposed to the state of t

LYING IN RED.

LYING IN BED.

No piece of indolence harts the health more than the modern eastom of lying in bed too long in the morning. This let the general the property of the property o

breathed a tew long breaths, and paying num the price of the honor conferred upon us, mounted-our horses and entered the prairie, including the control of the control of the provision of the control of

and was got out alive with some difficulty; and a horse that happened to drink out of the jar, was immediately thrown back on its haunches, and galloped off with mane and tail on end, snorting with terror.—Transatlamic sketches by Capt. Alexander.

Original and True.—A servant woman, near our office, was employed to do the cooking for a family. When the hour for dining arrived, the landlady inquired whether dinner was ready? No inan, was the reply—I have not yet finished stringing the beans. The cook was industriously at work seeining the beams origings. Lorday that shall do, the company are waiting—I heed, man, I don't know; you told me to string the beam; which I am doing with all my might.—N. York Gazette.

A GOOD STORY.

A GOOD STORY.

Men, that hove their vices, say that telling the truth bluntly, doeth more harm than good, and filled the world with evil, and setteth men by the éars. Men list not to be disturbed in their sins; and when one saith boldly. Thou art the man, men say that such an one lacketh in charity, and ouglet to be shut up as a troubler of the peace, when is it is nothing but their sins that do trouble the peace. In all this them is the said that the sain that do trouble the peace. In all this third that the sain that do the sain that sain the cause of this great rising of the sain that say the sain t

John Randolph of Roanoke.—During the delivery of one of those tedious and interminable speeche that are often inflicted upon the property of the property of the property of the delivery of the foot five as a member who had occupied the foot five as a member who had occupied the foot five as a member of the delivery of the ground that his remarks were not pertinent to the question before the House. "I know it," said he.—I am not speaking for the benefit of the House,—but for posterity." Speak a little longer, (said John Randolph, in an under-tone,) and you will have your audience before you.

MORAL.

[For the Liberator.] PRAYER FOR THE OPPRESSED.

PRAYER FOR THE OPPRESSED.

MIDDLETOWN, (Com.) Aug. 27, 1833.

In accordance with the resolution passed by the late Convention of the people of color held in Philadelphia, our colored friends of this place assembled on Monday evening, the 26th hult, to pray for their brethren now in

Clith ult., to pray for their brethren now in servitude. The meeting was opened by our worthy friend the Rev. Mr Beman, who stated the object of the meeting, and made other appropriate remarks. All present seemed to realize the importance of offering up petitions for the oppressed and to feel a sympathy for those who have long been held in slavery by cruel masters.

We felt that the difference between our condition and theirs was very great. While the could assemble to worship our Creator, when and where we pleased, they, by the most barbarous and oppressive laws that ever disgraced a nation, were deprived of the same inestimable privileges. It was a sad thought that even then, while we were together to pray in their behalf many of the sons and daughters of affliction were writhing under the lash of the task-master, and for no other reason than striving to gain a tillet knowledge and the very of strend life. While we, day after day, unwelested by the constant of eternal life. While we, day after day, un-molested by the tyrant's threat or the tyrant's scourge, go about our usual avocations, they are driven to their labors to drag out a life of

the arm of man there is no support, but in the arm of Jehovah there is power and might. His eye is upon the black as well as the white. His eye is upon the black as wen as the white. He sees the sufferings of those in bondage, and knows their wrongs. Let us then press forward the glorious cause of emancipation. forward the giorious cause or emancipation-immediate and universal—trusting to Him alone, and the day cannot be distant, when oppression shall cease—when the gospel shall have opened every tyrant's heart, and releashave opened every tyrant's heart, and released every captive—when Freedom's banner, on tarmished by slavery, shall triumphantly wave over seas and continents, and the load shout of deliverance shall be heard to the Heavens.

S. P. D.

BIBLE IN THE MEMORY.

YC

ge,20 of the paid from there Post to receive at on, No.

BIBLE IN THE MEMORY.

In some countries, where the Roman Catolic religion prevails, little children are not
allowed the blessed privilege of reading the
word of God. A bigoted prise tone day esing a little boy with a Bible in his hand, conmanded him to burn it. The boy reluctany
complied; but at the same time said, 'I thak
God, that you can't take from me the twentychapters that I have in my mind.'

We understand that the Baptist Church in Salsbury and Amesbury have set spart the fourth Monday evening in sees the spart the season of prayer for elaves and are velocities as season of prayer for elaves and are velocities our country; that the latter was the season of the season of the season of the season of the lienable rights of man may be acknowned and enjoyed by every class of our citiens.

ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS. ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS.

POR sale by P. A. BELL 73, Chamber by P. A. BELL 73, Chamber by P. A. BELL 73, Chamber by P. A. BELL 74, Chamber by Professe Wright; I viney's Lectures, (English edited, Parkots Wright; I viney's Lectures, (English edited, Parkots) Letters on Silent project with the professe Wright; I viney's Lectures, (English edited, Parkots) Letters on Silent project with the project of the project with the project proje

TEMPERANCE AND FREE LABOR

GROUERY.

WILLIAM GREY & Co. have contained a store for the sale of Greeries of the above description. They have on hand Coffee, Rice, Sugar, &c., all of which they warrant free from the contamination of 'save labor.' They respectfully invite their fineds of color and others to give them a call at No. 33, Sullivanstreet. 3, Sullivan-street. New-York, August, 1833.

LECTURES ON CHEMISTRY.

LECTURES ON CHEMISTRY.

DR. JOHN BROWN, takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he will deliver Lectures on Chemistry, every Monday and Thursday Evening at half past o'clock, at the Philomathean Lecture Ross, No. 161 Duane, near the conner of Hedsestreet. The subjects are—Oxygen, Hydrogen, Water, Nitrogen, Carbonic Acid, Amospheric Air, Phosphorated Hydrogen, Chlette and Sulphurated Hydrogen, with their use and effects, which will form the first division of the course.

The second and last division will be uport the mineral poisons in most common use, with the mode of detecting them when given for circumsal purposes, and their antidotes what taken by accident.

During the conservation mode of repairing the Nitrous Oxide or Exhiberating Gu will be illustrated by experiment.

Thexars may be procured of Mr. P.A. Bell, No. 73 Chamber-street, of Mr. Flark, No. 536 Pearl-street.

N. B. The course will consist of 14 Lecture and the course will consist of 14 Lecture an

No. 526 Pearl-street.
N. B. The course will consist of 14 Lec-

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1833.

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