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ROSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.]

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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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AGENTS.

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HAYTI. Port-au-Prince. Wm. B. Bowler, Joseph Phillips, Aldermanbury, London.

THE LIBERATOR.

[For the Liberator.]

Mr. EDITOR: In the course of my ordinary mading, I have a special eye to all that has wen said on the subject of slavery. I propose to send you a few pieces now and then, taken hend you a few pieces now and then, taken ion the speeches and writings of men who to deemed pretty high authority on ordinary sijects. If they shall not be deemed as on the state of the ing the carrying on, there, and other parts of the Republic, of 'that traffic, at which every feeling of humanity revolts.'

female slave who had been sold in Maryland, with her child, on the way from Bladenburgh to Washington, heroically cut the threats of both her child and herself, with mertal effect. This narrative has been since confirmed by a relative of the person who sold them. An African youth, in the city of Philadelphia, lately cut his throat almost mortally, merely from the apprehension, as he said, of being sold. This information was obtained from several respectable citizens of Philadelphia, who had personal knowledge of the fact. "Thomas Clarkeon states, in his History of

several respectable citizens of Philadelphia, who had personal knowledge of the fact.

'Thomas Clarkson states, in his History of the Abolition of the Slave Trade, that the arrival of slave ships, on the coasts of Africa, was the uniform signal for the immediate commencement of wars for the attainment of prisoners, for sale and exportation to America and the West Indies. In Maryland and Delaware, the same drams is now performed in miniature. The state of the Man-Traffickers, leafen with cash, at their respective states, laten with cash, at their respective states, leafen with cash, at their respective states, and the state of the stat

throughout the sandy regions, from the western to the castern shores. These 'troo-legged fatherless minuds,' or human blood-hounds, when overtaken (rarely) by the messengers of when overtaken (rarely) by the messengers of ments of death, nometimes with jisths with latin spring daggers attached to them! Mr. Cooper, one of the representatives to congress from Delaware, assured me that he had often been afraid to send one of his servants out of his house in the evening, from the danger of their being seized by kidnappers.'

'The others whom I found in the same garret, (meaning where the poor woman with broken limbs was lying), and at the same time, where a young black widow woman, with an infant at the breast, both of whom were born free. Her husband had died her born free. Her husband had died were horn free. Her husband had died were horn free husband had died had had her husband had her husban

her eyes, that she seized his check with her teeth, and tore a piece of it entirely off. She said one of them struck her head several times with a stick of wood, from the wounds of which she was almost entirely covered with blood. She showed me a large sear upon her forehead, occasioned by one of the blows, which a gentleman who saw her the day previous to the seizure, has since informed me was not there before. She said, while she was struggling against them, and serming, the man in whose before. She said, while she was struggling against them, and serming, the man in whose house she lived barenning, the man in whose force, she said, they placed her with the child in a chaise, ther description of which, with the horse and the driver, who was one of the victors, corresponds precisely with that given by the mulatto man, of the carriage, &c. by which he also was conveyed,) and refusing to dress herself, three of them, leaving the two who belonged to the house, carried her two who belonged to the house, carried her first the condition that she was dragged from the bed, to a certain tavern in Maryland, bright them beth to the man-dealer who, brought them both to the man-dealer who, brought them to the city of Washington. She stated, that the purchaser confessed, while on the way to Annapolis, that he believed she might have lad some claim to freedom, and intimated that he would have taken her back, if the man of whom he bough the rhad not run away; but requested her, not withstanding, to say nothing to any body about her beach if the man of whom he bough the rhad not run away; but requested her not saile to derive the might have lad some claim to freedom, and intimated that he would have taken her back, if the man of whom he bough ther had not run away; but requested her, n uouy anout ner being free, which she refused to comply with. She affirmed, that he offered her for sale to several persons, seb refused to purchase, on account of her asserting that she seat free. She stated, that her purchaser, had left her in Washington for a few weeks, and gone to the Eastern Shore, in search of more black people, in order to make up a drove for Georgia.

a. ese facts clearly exemplify the safety These lacts clearly exempity the safety with which the free born inhabitants of the United States, may be offered for sale, and sold, even in the Metropolis of Liberty, as oxen; even to those who are notified of the fact, and are perhaps convinced of it, that they

Such facts as these might be multiplied until every feeling heart is rived. I do from the

* 'The mulatto youth had been purchased in thy lity of Washington, and kept in it in irons several decks, by a person who conficted the regret, that he ad not removed him before the sait, for the recovery move it is the would have take him on to -move it soomet, he would have take him on to -move it soomet, he would have take him on to -move it soomet, he could have take him on the ad-the place of his residence), even if he had been satis-ed of his being free. One Slave-Trader, to whom he ad been offered, was however, so conscientious, that refuged to purchase him, or the lad who was with

laved.'
been assured by a gentleman of the
pectability, that a former representative
from one of the southern states, acto him, that he held a mulatto man as a
g purchased him in company with slaves,

bottom of my heart declare that in my opinion the internal slave trade of this Republic, is the internal state trade of this Republic, is very little inferior in horrors and atrocities to the foreign trade of Africa. I do believe that Virginia is become another Guinea, and the Eastern Shore an African Coast.

Is there no remedy for this?

I believe that Congress has the same pover the domestic slave trade between the ferent states, which it had over the foreign slave trade after the expiration of the disgraceful, twenty years. Let Congress exercise this power. The following is the clause which onfers this power.

'That Congress shall have power, * * * regulate commerce with foreign nations, and AMONG THE SEVERAL STATES, and

[For the Liberator.] CATSKILL, 9th mo. 24, 1833.

To the Board of Managers of the New England Anti-Slavery Society.

My last letter was from Albany. I spent eleven days there and at Troy, during which I saw most of the clergymen of those places, several of whom, are friendly to our cause, while others are so devoted to Colonization while others are so devoted to Colonization-ism, that notwithstanding I assured them that I had no wish to speak on that subject, they would not consent that I should address their congregations on the abolition of slavery. In Congregations on the aboution of slavey. In Troy, I could get no house for a public discourse. This is the second place which I have visited in 15 months, where I have not succeeded in getting a hearing. The quessucceeded in getting a hearing. The ques-tion is often asked, why the two Societies do not co-operate in the work? refuse to permit the people to hear an advo cate of the cause of universal education, and religious privileges, answer the question. The minister and trustees of the 4th Presby-terian clurch in Albany, very generously granted me the use of their house, on the evening of the 10th. The meeting was not very numerously attended. By far the greater pro portion of those that did attend, were females, portion of those rata did action, were remained, who listened apparently with intense interest, for nearly two hours, to a delineation of slavery, and of our plan for its abolition; after which a contribution was made, amounting to \$31, including two fine gold rings, cast in by ladies, who were willing to part with superflu-ous ornaments, for the promotion of the cause of humanity. On entering the pulpit, Dr. Kirk informed me that several of his friends had requested, that I might present our views of the Colonization question, but that he thought it would be more fair, when that question was discussed, to have the two parties face to face, and hear both sides at the same time. He being a friend of the Colonization Society, I considered this in the nature of a challenge for a public discussion, coming from that side of the question, in consequence of which, at the close of the meeting, I stated the suggestion which had been made to me, and remarked, that although I had said nothing on remarked, that although I had said nothing on that subject, yet in principle I was decidedly opposed to the Colonization Society; and that if there was any friend of that institution, who would hazard his popularity, by undertaking its defence, I should be willing to meet such an one before the public, and engage in a fair and candid discussion of the subject; and that I would remain in the city a few days, to give the friends of Colonization, an opportunity to make their arrangements for vindicating their cause against the charges of the abolitionists. I repeated the same proposition personally, to the Colonizationists with whom I conversed, and although urged to come out and defend their cause, by 'a friend of Colonization,' in a communication in the Evening Journal, no one has appeared to attempt before the public

of their hobby.

Colonization has had a strong hold there but the faith of many is already shaken, and christians are beginning to investigate the subject with more care; the result of which must of course be a conviction, that Colonizationism, however honest'the motives of man of its supporters, is directly at war with the immutable principles of justice and the rights of man. Investigation is all that is wanted to ensure a complete triumph of Anti-Slavery principles in the mind of every Chris

throughout the world.

I attended the meetings of the colored peo-"I attended the meetings of the coorea peo-ple in Albany, and addressed them on the im-portance of temperance, and moral and social improvement. In this branch of my duties I find much encouragement and satisfaction as my communications to them are always received with kindness, and a disposition uni-formly manifested, by the intelligent portion

formly manifested, by the intelligent portion of them, to press forward, in spite of prejudice and opposition, until they shall win the sym-pathies, and the respect of the world. From Albany I went to Hudson, where I found that our devoted coadjutor, Charles Mar-riott, had already made arrangements for me to address the people in the Methodist meet-ing-house on the evening of the 15th. The house was crowded to overflowing. It was thought best not to take up a collection in the usual manner; a few persons, however, sent up \$6,37, including one gold ring. At Athens I had the gratuitous offer of the Episcopal and Presbyterian meeting houses; but the arrangement having been made, for the Friend's eting-house, it was concluded to occup t. The meeting was small and no collect tion was taken.

On the evening of the 18th, I addressed a small sneeting in the Court House in Catakill, at the close of which, Rev. John Dowling, a Baptist minister from England, addressed the audience in a strain of eloquence, expressive of the feelings with which Englishmen abhort alavery; feelings which caused Burke, and Pitt, and Fox, to plead our cause in the British Parliament half a century ago; but which seem to be almost lost in the politicians of our country, under the influence of an education, in a land where one sixth part of the people are slaves!!! Notwithstanding the meeting was very small, owing to wet weather, they contributed to the object of my mission \$5,25, including one gold ring. On the evening of the 20th, I had another

on the evening of the 20th, I had another appointment in Catskill, in the Reformed Dutch Church, and anticipated a full house; but just before the time for assembling it com-menced raining with great violence, in conse-quence of which but a very few persons as sembled. A postponement was proposed, but having appointed to proceed down the river the next day, I presented to the few assembled some thoughts on the subject, who presented me with a contribution of \$2.94. Here are a considerable number of warm friends to cause, and the subject will now be freely cause, and truth will, of course, continually gain ground, until righteousness shall triumph ARNOLD BUFFUM.

NEW-YORK, 9th mo. 30, 1833

On the 21st, the day of my last report, I left Catskill and came down the river to Poughksepse, where I found a liberality strikingly contrasted with the bigotry of some other places which I have visited. Before I had been many hours in the place, it was arranged that I should deliver three public discourses on the object of my mission; viz. one courses on the object of my mission; viz. one in the Baptist meeting house on Sabbath afternoon, one in the Presbyterian meeting house in the evening, and on the following evening in the Methodist meeting house. They were all respectably attended, and I have good reason to believe, were to the satisfaction of all, and the satisfaction of all all and the satisfactions of all all a isfaction of all; and that seed was sown in isfaction of all; and that seed was sown in good ground. The contributions amounted to \$18,45, one dollar of which was handed to me in the pulpit by the Methodist minister, (an Englishman), saying it was all the money he had, he wished it was more, and that he gave it to me with pleasure, trusting that his purse might be replenished against the time of need. This he spoke so as to be heard by the contraction, and its added the average. the congregation, and he added the expres-sion of his heartfelt concurrence with what had been advanced, with that benevolent warmts which on this subject I find every where characterizes English clergymen; ex-hibiting a striking contrast to the cold-heart-ed apathy which pervades the great majority of our countrymen. Those who are born and educated in a country where one sixth part of equeated in a country where one exith part of the people are held in slavery, and bought and sold like brute beasts, are not very likely to have much sensibility for human suffering and wo. The blighting influence upon the sensibilities of the human mind, which must necessarily be produced by an education in all country, where such an well excessed in indeed. country, where such an awful system of wick edness is tolerated, is not, among the least to be deplored evils, of the slave system.

I visited an interesting colored school at Poughkeepsie, under the care of Nathan Blount, a colored young man of great merit Blount, a colored young man of great merit and respectability from the south, who had never learned to read until south, who had never learned to read until shad arrived at the years of manhood, and now a talented school master. Much pains has been taken to persuade him to go to Liberia; but not withshanding the prevalence of cruel and universal to the property of the providence of the country, a sense of duty toward the people of his own color, has determined him to receive the sense of all the property him to the property of the property him to mined him to weather the storm, and live and die in this his native land. He, with another equally persevering and meritorious colored man of the name of Jared Gray, subscribed each ten dollars toward our school fund.

From Poughkeepsie I came down to New-urgh, where I made application and endeav ored to obtain a meeting house for the pur-pose of addressing to such as were willing to hear a plea for the oppressed, but the meet-ing houses were all refused me; the reason assigned was, that they were colonizationists. I hired a hall for which I paid \$2, where I addressed perhaps thirty persons.

I next visited Fishkill, with no better suc-

The minister of the Dutch Reformed cess. The minister of the Dutch Reformed Church said he would do all he could to defeat my object: his mother also appeared to take a lively interest in the perpetuation of the slave system. She recommended on me to get a black wife, &c. &c. However I remained at Newburgh until I got the geople to discussing the subject of slavery and colonization; and discussion always elicits truth, and separates truth from error, and draws a line of demarcation between them; and I doubt not by the time another agent of our Society shall visit these places, some of the meeting houses will be opened for him. There are in every place a few who have not bowed the knee to Baal. 'Pen righteous would have saved a city once.' And it is to be hoped that there may be a proportion at least equal to that found in all our towns and cities, who are the fearless and uncompromising advocates of righteousness in this day. Church said he would do all he could to de cates of righteousness in this day. ARNOLD BUFFUM.

[For the Liberator.]
UNCLE SIMON'S EASY CHAIR. No. XI.

presently cometa his neighbor and searcheth him.

Mr. EDITOR:

In the preceding essays, or whatever you may please to call them, I have been as you doubtless recollect, rather wandering and desultory, as is usually the case with old story tellers, who have nothing else to do, and think of course that their auditors can have no better business than to sit and hear them. In the subsequent numbers, I shall endeavor to be more direct and explicit, and confine watention in the first place to the letters of my attention in the first place to the letters of of Mr. Danforth, published in the African Re-pository, a publication, which I take this op-portunity to recommend to the attentive and thorough perusal of every friend of the blacks in the United States. He will there find abun-dant evidence of the truth of the old proverb, via: 'that language was given to a man to con-ceal his thoughts.' But to the point, as I am wandering. On Mr. D's first arrival as an agent of the Colonization Society, I had the curiosity to hear his statements and accordingly curiosity to near instance in a diagram would hebbled down, as fast as my rheumatism would permit me, to the first Baptist church in Sa-lem Street, where I heard what was on the whole a pretty good address, and one, to three quarters of which no abolitionist could reason-ably object. He described in a very feeling manner, the injuries, which for so long a period have been inflicted on bleeding Africa. He gave us the date when Chatham, Fox, and Wilberforce came forward in the British Parliament, an account of their success in [nom inally] abolishing the slave trade, the unright eous laws and customs which at this day in the Southern States degrade the colored peonle almost to a level with the brutes, clearly ple almost to a level with the brutes, clearly proved by a variety of statements that the co-lored people are capable of being elevated to great respectability, and then—then what?— talked of 'Africa as an anylum whither Amer-ican citizens, who are 'guilly of a skin not colored like their own' may YIEE and enjoy ican citizens, who are 'guilly of a sain no-colored like their own' may File and enjoy freedom and equal rights! Shame on the man, who has the hardihood to use such language in New-England, and shame on a people, who will sit and hear their country abused, vilined in this manner. What! are we and insulted in this manner. What are we to be told from the pulpit that our colored brethren are so persecuted and degraded in this boasted 'land of the free and home of the brave' that they cannot be treated like human beings here, and worse than all, that their very oppressors are very benevolently providing an 'asylum' in the barbarous land of Africa, 'a land,' as Mr. Danforth says, 'where the gospel shines in all its purity,' and to which as their Agent he is virtually assisting to banish the victims of their cruel preju dices and relentless persecution. What an anomaly. A Society professedly benevolent, overflowing with the milk of human kindness, holding in utter abhorrence the nefarious slave trade, shedding oceans of [crocodile?] tears over poor benighted Africa, and yet retaining in hopeless bondage thousands of her descend ants and justifying the most disgraceful and atrocious laws against the education of the colored race, appropriating the wealth stolen from the unrequited labor of the unoffending slave to the cruel purpose of exiling the free black, thus doing gross injustice to two class-es of men, and inflicting a lasting injury on two continents, and to crown the whole, employing a New-England clergyman as their instrument to carry into effect their unrighte-ous scheme. I have not the slightest doubt that many truly pious and benevolent individ-uals patronise the Society, men whose 'hearts are attuned to nature's finest sympathies,' are attuned to nature's news of illumin-but whose intellects most sadly need illumin-but whose intellects Mr. D's address had on their sympathies in his appeal in Salem-street, I know not. That he had some doubts of its I know not. That he had some doubts of its efficacy is evident from his subsequent attempt in the same discourse, to enforce the claims of duty by an appeal to their self interest. Like Dr. Portor, and with about equal success, he attempted to turn politician, and success, he attempted to turn politician, and enlighten the merchants of Boston with his persuasive eloquence. His political remarks were in substance these. 'There is,' said he, persuasive eloquence. His political remarks were in substance these. "There is," said he, 'much dispute at the present day concerning the tariff. It will, therefore, be a wise policy in the New-England people to assist in establishing the colony at Liberia as it will be of great advantage in a commercial point of view. Whatever, therefore, may be the decision respecting the tariff, there will always be a market in Liberia s' or in other words, every one of you who will contribute something handsome to aid in sending a black man to Liberia, will have an opportunity of sending a piece of brown sheeting after him! What a privilege!

At the close of the services Mr. Buffum rose in his pew and requested leave to ask Mr. D. a question. What is it? said Mr. D. 'I wish to know,' said Mr. B. 'if the American Convention for promoting the abolition of slavery, at the head of which was the venerable William Rawler of Philadelphia, and which has for more than 40 years watched

able WILLIAM RAWLE of Philadelphia, and which has for more than 40 years watched over the rights and interests of the people of color, I wish to know whether that Convention approves of the principles and objects of the Colonization Society? I cannot answer the question, said Mr. D. I never before heard of the existence of such a Society! I mile and no more was said, but as there are two

ways of telling a story let us hear Mr. De account of the question and answer, in a letter dated 15th Sept. 1832—Af. Repository, rel

dated 15th Sept. 1832—Af. Repositor, v. in a time viril. p. 247:—

Since the date of my last letter, I have lear, et du that the New-England Agn. Silvery & Cell that the Cel viii. p. 247:-

its Autitus ruits ruit bis ruit bis ruit blasphe eruelty fees the cannoi, country fusice of the ruits ruits

MOR

Let any one carefully read this extract from D's letter and compare it with what is written above, and say if there is any ground for the expression open attack.' Is asking a circle. expression open attack: Is asking a did question in a civil manner 'an open attach'. Is not the whole paragraph written in am-ner calculated to mislead and deceive the reader? What would any horouble and think of the character of any person, made more of a professedly christian minister, who would or could be guilty of so grees a mine-resentation of the facts and resentution of the facts and perversion of the truth? Would any one, could any one, by reading Mr. D's account, have any thing like a correct account of the circumstances? Fur a correct account of the circumstances? Fur ther comments on this and other letters will be reserved for my next number

* A few men in Boston, (chiefly young, and of course ardent.) with A. Buffom, a Quaker, for their President, and Garrison for their Secretary, have associated and assumed this large title, than which see could be more inappropriate. New-England disaves

[For the Liberator.]
AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

In a packet received from Liverpool, was a twenty-ninth number of 'The Tourist, or Steed Bad of the Times,' which contains an article entitled, 'It safety of Immediate Emancipation,' and also submediate,' American Colonization Society'. The local Colonization Society'. The local Colonization Society'. headed, 'American Colonization Souter I now transcribe for the Liberator.

ter I now transeribe for the Liberator.

"AMERICAN COLONIZATOS SOCITIT. The
the most impudent and successful hear of wish
the three transports of the designation of the second to the
sin high time to show the sinister motives by wish
sin high time to show the sinister motives by wish
members are actuated, the friginance object with
which their designs are concealed.

Strennous efforts at length are making, to disk
the minds of our countrymen. A very size test of
wincing article appeared in the Ecletic Rense,
February, which will materially change the etias
in which American Deservations and rigins as the

which American benevole this part of the world. The motives by which the ridently actuated are—first the free colored populatio clousness of their sympathy ves, and a concer y are anxious y be left to their Will our

He Society; Rev. B. Dickinson's Se cular of Mr. Gurley. The Review

We shall pres of the earth; and he who p Let the same mi

we extend the definition of following the following foll

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MORE MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE FROM LIBERIA.

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FROM LIBERIA.

We mentioned last week having been furnished with two copies of the 'Liberia Heral' for the months of May and June. Severel of the religious and daily papers having jet concluded making extracts therefrom, and now it comes our turn.

I. The APPEARANCE OF THE PAPERS THESTITESS. THESTITESS. THE APPEARANCE OF THE PAPERS THESTITESS. THE APPEARANCE OF THE FAPERS THESTITESS. THE APPEARANCE OF THE FAPERS THESTITESS. THE APPEARANCE OF THE FAPERS AND THE APPEARANCE OF T

begins induction seems in the control of the public for June 'Our rainy season.—Our rainy season may, for he ist thirty days, be considered as law-sing fairly set in—lawing had rain to our bests content pretty much every day.' What a delightful and salubrious climate insule where the 'rainy season' is thirty consecutive days in setting in! Some faint size of the effect of these constant rains may be sensed from the last set the Teven House sense that the season' is thirty consecutive days in setting in! Some faint set of the sense from the last set the Teven House for the last set of the sense from the last set of Teven House for years, is now almost crumbling into rains! Above all, what a deleterious effect these rainy seasons 'must have on the human system'. It seems that the vice-agent and high deffit (negative with Mr. Pinney the missionary, and others, have left the colony on account of these constant floods. The devoted Car has recently fallen a victim to them. Yet there are men to be found—men calling themselves the followers of Him who commands hem to do unto others whatsoever they would fat others should do unto them—who feel no communities withings of conscience at send a softly and the standard of united them—who field no arothers disast, and educated in northern labits! What protection is afforded against these constant rains, which are immediately followed by the least of the vertical sun, by a siab but exercely tinged? But it matters not, which deficial journal of the American Colonization Society, says, are scarcely reached in dirt debasement by the heavenly light, 'es as efficient of the Amerikan Coloniza-tion Schily says, are scarcely reached in their debasement by the heavenly light, so the schild of the schild of the schild of the their debasement by the heavenly light, so the colonization of the schild of the sch

28 PUNCHEONS OF RUM, casks of pint and half pint decenters; white handed spear-painted Knives; United States Muskets and Seas. Likewise landed from on board ship Micaine, Capt. Gillette, 10 boxes of Guns, Sakier Caps and Coats, BRASS BLUN-DRRUSSES, &c. &c. &c. The subscriberation of the control of the con

Monrovia, Liberia, May 20, 1833.

rights, and intimating that the Liberians have not all these privileges to which 'the laws of hastric and of nature's God entitle them,' closes his article as follows:

1 will now conclude upon the whole, by asking you, whether or not we are free in the sense in which freedom or political liberty has been explained by the authority that 1 have quoted? Have we the liberty of complaining of highry, or of expressing our sentiments freely to one another, through the political organs of onlying, or of expressing our sentiments freely to one another, through the political organs of and competent judges? Or, to use the language of our constitution, do we enjoy 'all such rights and privileges as are enjoyed by the clittens of the United States?' If we are not free in all these respects, then are we in the enjoyment of what we have come nearly six thousand miles for; and if not, we are not free: then it concerns every true Liberian to be usual gengaged in removing calmig and mildly, and xer spreamer, whatever be the preventing cause, if there be any.

We now ask the attention of christians and philanthropists to the extracts which we have be always to the contracts which we have been applied to the contracts which we have been applied to the contracts which we have been applied to the contracts which we have been reversed than angered at the injury inflicted on Africa, and the colored race, by the operations of this vitual slaveholders Botany Bay—this speculating missionary establishment, which has throw between itself and pattons the convexity of the Atlantic!

and pattons the convexity

(From the Emancipator ARE WE OUTLAWS?

ig tems as any other house in Liberia.

P. DEVANY.

Mearwia, Liberia, May 20, 1832.

The number from which we now copy—(it is a monthly paper, of a small size, and witchedly executed)—contains the Prices where of Benard, Gin, Guns, N. E. Rum, and witchedly executed benard, Gin, Guns, N. E. Rum, and gin and succession of papers of the papers, and support to reason is to be found from certain hints given by the papers, the—and we support to reason is to be found from certain hints given by the papers, the—and we support to reason of liques, the—and we support to a first of the papers, benard to be surprised if HU-Mark reason of the papers, benard to be surprised if HU-Mark reason of the decrement of

and a visitor from the nature ranation, might seemed pulses in the control of the season of the seas

BOSTON

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1833.

MR. GARRISON.

The return of Mr. Garrison from England is an event of much joy to his friends. He arrived in New-York on Monday last. We give but a faint idea of the interest felt for the welfare of the man, and the love borne

him by the abolitionists of America, when we

ay:

A thousand hearts are leaping
With the buyyancy of youth,
To greet the friend of Freedom,
And the champin of Truth.
The hand of many a venerable advocate of

the cause will class his with the intense fer-ver of affection—the eye light up with new fire, and the whole countenance beam with the animation of other years. Such is our friendship.

NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.
A convention is to be called this fall at Philadelphia, for forming a National Anti-Slavery Society. The day of the meeting of the convention, we believe, is not yet fixed. We publish below a Circular, which will soon be sent to the friends of anti-slavery principles in various parts of the country, inviting them to attend the convention. It will be signed by many highly respectable names.

Not time could be more auspicious for the formation of such a Society than the present. Our own country is flourishing and at peace, and the hearts of all abolitionists are cheered and animated to new exertions by the thrilling intelligence from Great Britain that a period is put to slavery in her colonies.

We trust that abolitionists from all parts of the country will endeavor to be present at this convention. The time, expense, and personal effort which it will cost them to attend, are as nothing compared with the glorious object in view.

We shall give due notice of the time of the Convention's meeting.

CIRCULAR.

CIRCULAR.

No nation, either ancient or modern, has been more highly favored by a bountful Providence, than that of the United States. Possessing a feriful soil, repaying the labors of the husbandman with a profusion of the rich listen to a discourse on Slavery, by the Rev.

ted from ait they neise dear, and sous mos savevery.

We deem it a duty we owe to our Creator,

Who has made of one blood all the families of

my the control of the mean of the African race,

whose close it fellow mean of the African race,

whose close it fellow mean of the African race,

whose close it fellow mean of the African race,

whose close are not our beloved country, for

the continued peace and prosperity of which

we feel an earnest solicitude—to exert our

energies in the cause of suffbring humanity,

and to use every means in our power to arouse

our countrymen to a serious consideration of

the evils which threaten us from the existence

of slavery in the United States.

In Great Britain, the elforts of benevolent

individuals, associated in the form, and design
paublic mind, that the people of England up
public mind, that the people of fer cloud is associated to a serious consideration of the

abolition of slavery in the colonies; and it is

confidently believed, that within a very short

period, this relic of ancient barbarism will not longer disgrace the code of her colonial laws.

While we rejoice in these evidences of a

virtuous and benevolent feeling among the

people of Great Britain, we have to lament the

people of Great Britain, we have to lament the

pathy which too generally prevals in our

own country on this important subject. Not

sufferinge and the modern of the colonial and

bly obvious, but a feeling of hoestility is but

too evident toward those who plead their cause.

The colored people, too, who are free, have

been reviled and stigmatized as the most

worthless and abandoned race on earth, and

their right to remain on the soil on which they

were born, has been openly denied.

The laws of this country make it a capital

crime for her citizents to engage in the foreign

after transparent of

shave about, and the own interest by setting them free, and employing them as hined later free, and employing them as hined later. At it is believed that a National Society may with great advantage take up those branches of the subject which are acknowledged to be of a national character. We allude to the criminal and disgraceful commerce between the States, in slaves, and the existence of slavery in the District under the exclusive control of the nation, and the Territories of the United States. One branch therefore, of the duties of the society would be, to reise of the United States. One branch therefore, of the duties of the society would be, to the suppression of the domestic slave trade.

5. To propose plans for the abolition of slavery in the District of the society would be to closery and for improving the condition of the service. The suppression of the safety, practicability and necessity of resorting to some general plan for the emancipation of the slaves in the United States, without reference to their tuan-portation to Africa, or elsewhere.

The suppression of the slaves in the United States, without reference to their tuan-portation to Africa, or elsewhere.

The promoting education among them, and the control of the state of the suppression of the slaves in the United States, which are free from the suppression of the slaves in the United States, which are selected to the state of the suppression of the slaves in the United States, which are slaves and frugal.

Should such a society be extensively supported, and sustained by auxiliaries, we might reasonably hope it would exert a powerful influence in our country, and hasten the period when slavery, which, like the fabled Upas, poicons all within its pestificrous influence, would when slavery, which, like the fabled Upas, poicons all within its pestificrous influence, would be not suppressed to the companity.

ANTI-SLAVERY DISCOURSE.

Mr. May of Breoklyn, Ct. An appropriate prayer was made by the Rov. Mr. PHELPS. Mr. May treated the subject as one knowing its merits. His arguments were logical and forcible, and his conclusions clear and just. Miss PAUL and her pupils were present, and support of the property of the sung several hymns

sung several hymns.

Miss F. H. Whitpee. Proposals have been issued at Providence, (R. I.) for publishing by subscription, a volume of this lady's fugitive poems. The authoress says, 'she chooses to publish by subscription, not for the purpose of spunging the community of a few dod shillings, but because the species of favoriteism which prevails among eminent publishers, readers them difficult of access to one who has not an established name.' We think the beauties of her writings, several of which advocating the cause of the 'poor negroes,' have appeared in our paper, are sufficient to establish her ame, independent of the establish reame, independent of the cistablish reame, independent of the cistablish reame, independent of the control of the process of the process.

MARRIED—In this city, on the 20th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Jenks, Mr. John Glimore, of this city, to Miss Silvia Vinton, of Banger.

In Hartford, on the 29th ult. by Rev. Hosea Easton, Mr. Leverett C. Beman, of Middlestown, to Miss Clarries M. Campbell, of Haddam—Mr. Ralph Mitchell to Miss Clarra Augustusy both of Middletown.

DIED-In this city, August 6, Mr Robert Johnson, aged 24.

In this city, Mr George B. Howard, aged 22.

NOTICE

NOTICE.

A Public Discussion will take place at Boylston Hall on Thursday evening, Oct. 10th at 7 o'clock. Question for discussion:—Cax THE COLONIZATION AND ARTI-SLAYEAY SOCIETIES ACT IN UNISON?
All persons without distinction of party, who feel any interest in the welfare of the colored population of these United States, are respectfully invited to attend and take part in the discussion. Ladies are also invited to attend.

October 5, 1833.

QUARTERLY MEETING Adjourned.

QUARTERLY MEETING Algournd.
An adjourned meeting of New-England
Anti-Slavery Society will be held at the
Couper Committee Room, No. 9, Cornhill, over
Mr. Pierce's Book Store on Tuesday evening,
October 8th, at 71-2 o'clock,
All members of the Society, and those wishmig to become members, are hereby notified
that further notion of requested to attend without further notion.
It is expected Mr. Garrison will be present
and make some statements relative to his late
risti in England.

and make some visit in England.

B. C. BACON, Secretary, pro tem.

YOUNG MEN'S ANTI-SLAVERY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of this Association will be held
on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, at the
Committee Room, over the Mechanic's Reading Room, Wilson's Lane, at half-past seno
clock. A punctual attendance of all the
members is requested.

WM. A. WEEKS, Rec. Secry.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

A Protracted Meeting will be held in the African Baptist Church, Belknap-street, on TULSDAY NEXT, to commence at 11 o'clock. A general invitation is given to all who may feel disposed to attend.

October 6, 1833.

TEMPERANCE & FREE LABOR

TEMPERANCE & FREE LABOR

GROUBHY.

WILLIAM GREY & Co. have opened
a store for the sale of Groceries of the
above description. They have on hand Coffee, Rice, Sugar, &c., all of lave labox. They respectfully invite their friends
of color and others to give them a call at No.
3. Sullivan-street. 33, Sullivan-street.

New-York, August, 1833.

RANKIN'S LETTERS.

RANKIN'S LETTERS.

JUST 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 Jons Rankin,
Pastor of the Presbyterian Churches of Ripeya and Strait Creek, Brown County, Ohio.'
Price 818 per hundred—25 cents single.

Sept. 7, 1825.

MOORE & BROTHER

RETURN 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, Dec. 1832.

CALEB S. CHURCH,

LADIES S. OHUNGH,
LADIES S. GENTLEMEN'S

WOLLD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Lowell, that he has taken
the shop recently occupied by Laban Turner,
where he will be happy to wait on those, who
may favor him with a call.

my lavor nim with a call.

He offers for sale Cologne Water, Bear's rease, Bear's Oil, Antique Oil, &c. &c.

(F Curling done at short notice.

WANTED

AN accomplished workman at the Black-smith business. Any person desirous of obtaining such employment, will please to ap-ply at the office of the Liberator or at No. 70, Cambridge-street. IOEL W. LEWIS. Boston, Oct. 2d, 1833.

LINES TO H.—

Devoted one !

When blighting care corrodes thy youthful heart, And leaves a shadowy vagueness on those joys Which bloomed so brightly that by trusting soul Decemed life itself must cease ere they could feel The frost youch of cold unconceptous time—When sorrow, too, with iey hand, shall nip Some tender both of cold unconceptous time—When sorrow, too, with iey hand, shall nip Some tender both whose lineasments concealed A promised germ of blessed happiness—from which thy meek confiding boson dreve Lave's sweetest alliment—whose heavenly tones Had once gregaled at morning's roys dawn Thy likving ear; and constant still had cheered Thee at the solema noop, and evening too, Responded with his notes so soft and bland—When this traid Care, Sorrow and false friend Shall teach thy soul the priceless value of Life's greatest boon, a ferrent friend, then come And in these arms forget, in present joy, What once lind made thy dosting heart recoil.

Come like the new fleeged bird, which these too at Its diamond prints on the fathless art. that Is seeble frame can find a daily banquet. And sinks to earth convolsed, uncertain that Its feeble frame can find a daily banquet. Ver—yes! when thou hast proved true friendship worth,

Then come, and hand in hand life's fearful maze We Il tread, forgetful of the wore without, While sweet affection cradles those within. HARTORD, 1833.

SONG OF THE BRIGAND. SONG OE THE BRIGAND.

Speed o'er the Alpine height,
By the mountain path straightway,
Return with the golden freight,
And the travellers rich waylay!
Amenher! he torent shall be his grave,
Who betrays the pass to the Brigand's Cave!
Speed to the lonely glen,
'Neath the forest's shalp pines,
And prepare, my valiant men,
You'r Ferraras and true carbines;
But shed not the blood of the young and brave,
Nor betray the pass to the Brigand's Cave!
Speed o'er the valley's stream.

Speed o'er the valley's stream,—
Of the convent's matin bell
Beware! lest the Sun's first boam
Of your plunder and misdeeds tell;
d the holy firars from danger save,
r betray the pass to the Brigand's Cave!

r betray the pass to the Briganor's Ava's:
Speed by the lime tree's shade,
On the smooth and silent plain,—
They shelter the mountain maid
From meridian Sun and rain.
ke heed! for his prayers he must quickly say,
he mole

Speed for your boely now,
And the wealthy footstep trace,
By mutual bond and vow,
We will share, in our hiding place,
spoil which good fortune to others gave
l enrich the store of the Brigand's Cave!

Speed, on your duty speed, To the laws we form adhere,-To shun the desperate deed,
In your daring and dark career,
Depart while the Sun sets beneath the wave,
Return, with the Sun, to the Brigand's Cave

ADVICE TO A YOUNG WIFE. ADVICE TO A VOING WIFE. Small is the province of a 8th; And narrow is her sphere of 18th. And narrow is her sphere of 18th. Within that sphere to move aright, Should be her principal delight; To guide the house with prudent care, And properly to spend and spare; To make ber haband bless the day He gave his liberty away; To form the tender infant mind p—These are the tasks to wives assigned. Then never think domestic care. Beneath the notice of the fair, But matters werry day inspect, But matters every day inspect, That naught be wasted by neglect Be frugal plenty round you seen, And always keep the golden mean And always keep the golden mean. The early days of wedded life Are oto o'creast by childisis strife: Then be it your peculiar care. To keep that season bright and fair; To fix your empire in his heart. To fix your empire in his heart. With kind obliging carriage, strive To keep the lamp of love alive; For should it through neglect expire, No art can hight egain the fire.

No staces light ugain the fire.

Be sure you ne'er for power content,
Nor try by tean to gain your end.

Sometimes the tears which cloud your eyes.

Sometimes the tears which cloud your eyes.

Sometimes the tears which cloud your eyes.

Then Heaven and him at onee obey.

Let sillen frowns your brow he'er cloud;

Be always cheerful, never loud;

Let trillen sever discompose.

Your features, temper or repose.

Abroad for happiness ne'er roam;

True happiness reides at home;

Still make your parture easy there;

(Men find abroad sufficient care;)

If every thing at home be right,

He'll always enter with delight;

Your converse he'll prefer to all

Those cheats the world does pleasure call.

And always meet him with a smite.

Should passion c'er his soul deform,

And always meet aim with a similar Schould passion: o'er his soul deform, Serenely meet the bursting storm; Never in wordy war engage, Nor ever meet his rage with rage; With all your sex's softening art, Recall lost reason to his heart; Thus calm the tempest in his breast, And always soothe his soul to rest.

And always soothe his sout to reas.

Be sure you ne'er arraign his sense;

Few husbands pardon that offence.

T will discord raise, disgust it breeds,

And hatted certainly succeeds.

Then sbun, O sbun that fatal shelf;

Sift think him wiser than yourself,

And if you otherwise believe,

Ne'er let him such a thought perceive.

Ne'er ete nim such a thought perceive.
When cares invade your partner's heart,
Bear you a sympathising part,
And kindly claim your share of pain,
And half his troubles still sustain;
From morn to noon, from noon to night,
To see him pleased be your delight.

MISCELLANEOUS. ENGLISH SOCIETY.

A notorious characteristic of English society, is the universal marketing of our unmarried women; a marketing peculiar to ourselves in Europe, and rivalled only by the slave merchants of the East. We are a match-making nation. The most lively novels of Mrs. Gore have given a just and uncoxage reated pitch of the intrigues, the immensurement of the stage of the intrigues, the immensurement of the control of the

perior; you dread lest he should think you a blue; you trust to beauty and to a graceful folly to allure him, and you harmonize your mind into's gentle dulness,' that it may not jar upon his own.

The ambition of women absorbed in these petty intrigues, and debased to this paltry they have been always and they are they have in the great objects of masculine and nobie intellect. They have, in general, a frigid conception of a period of the property of the pro

—Buluer's * England and the English'

Ages of Trees.—According to the last Journal of Health, there are some very aged trees
in the world. De Candolle, a writer on the
subject, thinks he has proved in some way
which satisfies him, that there are trees in the
world, of the ages annexed to their names below: An Elm 335 years; Cypress, about 530;
ty 450; Larch 576; Orange 630; Oilver,
Oj Oriental plane, more than 720; Cedar of Lebanon, about 500; Oake 810, 1860, 1509; Lime
107c, 1146; Yew 1214, 1408, 2858, 2880;
Taxodhum 40 ver 1214, 1408, 2858, 2880;
Taxodhum 40 ver 1214, 1408,

REPORMS EFFICIED BY THE PACHA OF EUTPT. Sir Alexander Johnston, in an ad-dress before the Asiatic Society, made the statements that follow respecting the charac-ter of the Pacha of Egypt, and the exerci-ble is making to improve the condition of his people.

ne si making to improve the conductor of his people.

The Pacha, a chief of a clear and vigorous mind, observing the advantage which European a states have derived from the property of the p

Effects of Conscience.—An article of silver plate (says the Newport Mercury) was stolen from the dwelling house of one of our citizens, several months since, and no trace of it could be discovered. A few night since, the article was returned, and placed within the window, accompanied by the following note, without date, which we insert verbatim, and with the hope that those guilty of purloining articles, will be thus induced to make similar restitution:

'Miss heare is your poringer i tuk so long agoe, but i never had a charns to do noth in with it thin, and now Mi Konshense felse a sorter prickin that keeps from triing; i hope i shall be forgiven, if you knowd hoo i bee, i promis i never shal doo soo no more never, considered to the proper of t

A Weariet Bill.—A fashionable tailor sent to a fashionable creditor his bill pretty considerably over-due with the following politen rote: 'Sir, your bill having been standing a very long tune, I beg to-have it settled forthwith. Your obedient and humble servant.' To which the saip made the following reply:—Sir, when my bill is tired of standing, it is welcome to sit down. Your obedient and kumble servant.'

WORAL.

O, POOR AFRIC! O, POOR AFRIC!

BY CHARLES W. DENISON.

8. 7. 4.—Tune.—' Greenville.'

Once poor Afric's day was shinning;
Once her night flashed many a star

But that day saw a declining,
O'er her sky spread clouds afar.

O, poor Afric!
O'er her sky spread darkness far.

O'er her sky spread darkness tar.

Once she had her halls of learning;
Once possessed her sacred groves:
But her halls long since were burning,
Mid her walks the slaver roves.
O, poor Afric! O, poor Afric!
Mid her walks the slaver roves.

Mid her walks the alaver roves.

Once her fills preclaimed her power;
Once her fountains gruibed with wealth
But in reseal-ry's darkling hour,
'Wolf-like, came the white in steath!'
To thy folds crept whites in steath!
To thy folds crept whites in steath.
Sites of Afric Once ye wandered
O'er your soil, all happy-free!
Here behold your offerjing equadered—
Chains and stripes their flherty!
O, poor Afric! O, poor Afric!
Chains and stripes their flherty.
At the the staves should have brought you.

Chains and stripes their interty.

Alt that slavers should have brought yo
From your land—your bodies sold!

Ah, that entastrans should have bought ye
Should oppress ye still for gold!

O, poor Afrie! O, poor Afrie!
Ye are still oppressed for gold.

Ýe are still oppræssed for gold.
But to night must follow morning ty.
Durkness man greep pin morning ty.
Durkness man greep pin green gree

IMPRUDENCE OF THE APOSTLE PAUL—
Much is said about Paul as a prudent manager, so careful not to give offence, betoming all things to all men, complying with men's wishes, &c. Let us see how he will compare with our modern advocates of prudence and expediency, and see if he always managed so as not to give offence. Please to turn to the expediency, and see if he always managed so as not to give offence. Please to turn to the account we have of his input. You will see the control of the control of

the prudential maxims which his brettren had kindly pressed on him were forgetten in a moment. The ardor of his character returned, increased eleven fold by the control of seven days. No sooner is he storing of seven days. No sooner is he soon hands of the multitude, who were above he hands of the multitude, who was and driving at once into the very topic of all under the sun most offensive to then seat the sun bard of a sun did not a sun did not a sun did not a sun of the sun bard of a sun hand of the sun bard o

ACADEMY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his colored friends and the public in general, that he will remove his English and Merca-tile Academy, to No. 30; Peurla and Merca-tile Academy, to No. 30; Peurla and Merca-tile Academy, to No. 30; Peurla and Subscriber of Colored youth, in all the usual britished good English Education, viz. Spelling, Resling, Writing, Arithmetic, Book Keep, Resling, Writing, Arithmetic, Book Keep, Single and Double Entry, Geography, Jonas Moral and Religious improvement of the yout currented to his care.

Satisfactory references will be given if:

Satisfactory references will be given if re-quired. For terms, which will be reasonable, apply as above, to W. S. GRAVES. Philadelphia, August 7, 1833.

JAMES BIRD. BOOT & SHOE MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has removed, in part, his shop, from No. 67, Dock-street, to No. 252, S. Seventh-street, a few doors below Lombard-street, where he trust by strict, at tention, to merit a continuance of their pa-

tention, to literate vertically a service of the most fast-tronage. BOOT'S and SHOE'S, in the most fast-ionable style, of the best materials and wel-manship, made to order at the shortest noice. ALSO—Repairing of all kinds done on the most reasonable terms. Philadelphia, June 29, 1833.

HOUSES & LOTS IN PROVIDENCE! HOUSES & LOTS IN PROVIDENCE:

TOR SALE, a Lot of Land measuring M. Feet by 40, situated in Meeting-steet, near the African Church, with a Deeling House thereon, of three stories high in fast, and two in the rear, with other buildings attached to it. The site is one of the mat pleasant in the town, commanding a most delightful prospect of the town and the aspears country. The premises are now occupied by the stories of the

BRITISH OPINIONS!

JUST published and for sale at this Office,
Inization Society, Converse,

A Letter to Thomas Clarkson, by James
Cropper; and Prejudice Fincible, or he Preticability of conquering Prejudice by
Event and Prisative Friends, or he Preticability of conquering Prejudice by
Stavery and Erlie; in relain
to the American Colomization Society—Bit
STVART: Extracts from a pumpilet
Led—Facts designed to exhibit the fine Conacter and Tendency of the American Colomicater and Tendency of the American Colomilud— Facls designed to centain teach acter and Tendency of the American Colmi-tion Society.—By Clearury. Extract fron the Anti-Slavery (London) Reporter. Extract from the Liverpool Mercury. Octavo, 36 pages. Price \$5 per 100–75 cents per doz.—10 cents single. July 19, 1833.

ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS

TOR sale by P. A. BELL, No. 23, Charlesber-street, Garrison twoke entire corsisting of 'Thoughts' of the control of the control
and Add 'The Sin of Starry, by Probase
Weight; Iviney's Lectures, (English edited)
—Paston's Lectures (English edited)
—Paston's Lectures of Shavery—Propher
Vinicible, by Charles Stuart, of English
scarce Anti-Slavery work, entitled 'The Book
and Slavery Irreconcileable', by the Ref. Ge.

New-York, July 12, 1833.

A SMART, active Colored Boy from he of good character, in a Clothing Store, when will be liberally soon peace of the will be liberally soon peace vices, and find a peace of the services, and find a peace of the services of the ser

07 \$1,25 CENTS ONLY PER BOX. I 1,25 CENTS ONLY PER BOX_2/ I UST received, and for sale by 1.7 Hibs-old Soap at the above price. The lather price of the soap, and the sale price of the soap, he warrants to be a point of beauty and softness, equal to any its use. Being purified by see, it cannot had suit that in Dressers, who are invited to exist ne for themselves. Boston, July 4, 188. VOL.

ROST BMI

ATT WM. LI

CLUB

MEET

[From the.]
The call 1 of immediate de in most can we are nounced fro byterian Christ, and the quopon to parting the Sour ference with those section with the slav stroy the Un us all the holonger be an Fanatics mor fugs, and it citizen to fir the harmony the property

em. What their to look on, a cices of fana society until among us sun and the society of the soc

population, the to Africa. I

sum would sum would much and the plan. There are in the United States of Dollars. There are street as the United States of Dollars. Sample sum is the sum of the United States of Landson o

of our plan, of the South, to at an early he