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OR

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON AND ISAAC KNAPP, PUBLISHERS.

NO. 45

Great

ROSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.] OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN, ALL MANKIND.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1833.

THE LIBBRATOR

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY,

WW LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR

TERMS. To Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance-

The Journey of the Park of the expiration of the property of the the of of an months—\$2.50 at the expiration of pulletters and communications must be post at The rule is imperative, in order to shield us to the frequent impositions of our enamies. Those, the property of the property of

AGENTS.

Lynn. New-Bedford. Nantucket. Fall River.

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Canterbury.
RK.
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Buffalo.
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Pittsburg. Harrisburg. Jennerville. Carlisle. Lewistown. Williamsport Valley Mill. Wilkesbarre

Cincinnati. Spruce Vale Chillicothe. Washington Hudson. Copley.

MAINE.

Joseph C. Lovejoy, Bangor.

Nathan Winslow. Portland.

Jack C, Lovejov,
Sahas Window,
Porland.
Sais E, Curkey W,
Sais M,
Sais E, Curkey W,
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Sa

Nathan F. Colman, VERMONT.

Join F. McCollam, Castleton.

RHODE-13-LAND.

Providence.

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Henry Foster, Frederick Olney, William Anderson, William Harris,

Philip A. Bell, George Hogarth, Charles Marriott, Nathaniel Blount, William P. Griffin James W. Jonson, Josiah Green, Eli Hazzard, Erwin Sacket, Isaac Griffin, John Thompson, Isaac Gr

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laac Statia,
Abner H. Francis,
PENNSYLVANIA
Philadelphia.

Joseph Cases PERNSYLV Joseph Shirrless, PERNSYLV Joseph Shirrless, Sabert G. Ground, Jr. J. B. Vashon, Google Chester, Thomas Hambleton, John Peck, Thomas Williams, Edward Roach, John Williams Williams Brewer, George Chester, Thomas Williams George Cary, OHIO.

George Cary, James Hambleton, James Leach, William Hill, Elizur Wright, jr. Orsimus D. Canfield

ield, Oup...
INDIANA.
Nettle Creek.
Jeffersonville.

Jonathan Shaw, Nathaniel Field,

Assina Niewa, Makington City.

Robertus H. Stephenson, Greenville.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Wilberforce.

Collornesburg.

Andrew Garrison, St. John, N. B.

THE LIBERATOR.

[From the Genius of Temperance.] LETTER FROM DR. MACK.

We recommend to our readers, and especially to editors of religious newspapers, useful prusal of the following. They make a saured that it expresses a feeling by no tass peculiar to the individual writer.

assus peculiar to the individual writer.

Morthern Pennsylvania, Oct. 7, 1833.

M. Goode, L., I have tried to excuse mysilf this communication. But 'the voice of
sty bother's blood cries from the ground,'
at compels me to express to you, by this
"openanty, the satisfaction, yea, the heartfelt
year forms, and the satisfaction, yea, the heartfelt
year forms, and the satisfaction only in regard
to maperance and morals in general, but esceiling in respect to the subject of slavery,
lam glad to see this subject become a primay object of your paper; because it hinders
as the paper from being quite as efficient as
the paper from being quite as efficient as
the control of the print of managination, under
the control of the print of managination, under
the control of the print of managination of the control of the control

est, of popularity, of human expediency, and of spiritual wickedoese in high places. Your paper is needed to she the light of moral truth upon our ninds, dark by nature, darker by evil practice and evil maxima—it is needed to specific the needed to she the light of moral truth upon our ninds, dark by nature, darker by evil practice and evil maxima—it is needed to counteract the poison which is emitted by evil practice and evil maxima—it is needed to counteract the poison which is emitted by evil practice and evil maxima—it is needed to counteract the poison which is emitted by evil practice and evil provided the needed to counteract the poison which is evil provided to the needed to counter the provided the needed to counter the needed to

* Some exceptions deserve grateful notice.-En.

Some of the infidel prints, in this city, we understand are busily engaged in proving to their readers that the 'fantaical' doctrines of the Abolitionists are identical with the evangelical doctrines of Christianity.—Success to them. Their task is an easy one; and will accomplish more good than they intend. They will open the eyes of christians.—Christian will break the fetters of the second the Author of Christianity will readen the Author of Christianity will read the fetters of the second the glory, forever.—Mann.—Emantipulor.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

London, Sppl. ——, 1833.

MY DAIR GARRISON:

You will readily allow, after the expleience you have lately had in this country, that Englatmen are skilful adepts in the art of taxation. The fact is, it is bred in our bone; and we should as soon this do cassing to he, as to exeast taxing and being taxed. In conformity, then, with constitutional habits, it is my intention to levy a tax on you, nor shall the broad waters of the atlantic, nor your republican institution, nor your article, availy you are declarated to the state of the standard propensities, avail you are declared to the standard propension, and the payment follow, that hegeforth you are declared to the standard propension of the standard propension, which hereafter follow, that hegeforth you are declared to the standard propension of the The covered list two channels and technique to design, but design to the control of the control

from the British people for the objects specified in your mission, as being there at a time when the great question of emancipation was under full consideration; I was led to believe that the example of the United States would, as it did, present a stambling block to the exceedion of any plan, however well conceived or inoffensive in practice, that might be brought forward by the combined efforts of the good and great philament of the property of the propert

courselves, or quail at the impotent abuse of the interested and designing. The shafts of the enemy fall harmless at our feet. Coversed by the shield of innocence, and armed with the panoply of gospel truth and republican justice, and feeling the consciousness of imperious duty, we fear nothing for ourselves. But we fear for our country. We hear the distant untraurings of Divino displeasance, at the accordance of the construction of the const

BOBROZI,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1833.

Great Anti-Colonization Meeting Exeter Hall, London.

A public meeting was held at Exeter Hall,
Strand, on Saturday, July 13, 1833, for the
purpose of exposing the real character and objects of the American Colonization Societ.

JAMES CROPPER, Esq. in the Chair.
The CRAIMAN commenced the business by
remerking.

JAMES CROPPER, Esq. in the Chair.

The Chairman commenced the business by remarking:—

The object of the present meeting is to give an exposition of the real character and sugar of the American Colonization Society. We have a construction of the Chairman of the Chairman

the free people of color, it has done every thing it could to strengthen it; for it has said that nothing could cure it—hat even religion teelf could not overcome it. We can't herefore reasonably say, that instead of its pursuing the objects it is represented to for its even-instead of its seeking the abolition of severy—it has been even important means of holding 255,000 of our fellow beings in bondage, who might otherwise have been free.

The Thairman concluded by reading the following letter from Thomas Powers. Bextoo, Seq. to Mr. Ganarsos, apologizing for his absence:

his absences

34. DEVONSHIRE-STREET, July 21, 1833.

45. DEVONSHIRE-STREET, July 121, 1833.

47. DEVONSHIRE-STREET, July 121, 1833.

47. DEVONSHIRE-STREET, July 121, 1833.

47. DEVONSHIRE-STREET, July 121, 1833.

48. DEVONSHIRE-STREET, July 121, 1833.

49. DEVONSHIRE-STREET, JULY 121,

question often before, perhaps never was its critical sa now. My mind is intensity occupied, and every moment of my time so fail, that I should be sacrificing my day to his paramonat object? I allowed anything my day to his paramonat object? I allowed anything my day to his paramonat objects of your meeting to which I most cordially wish all success. My views of the most cordially wish all success. My views of our fall far should be successed by my friend Mr. Cropper, when he termed its objects disabellical. Not will you doubt any concurrence to the efforts of the New-England Anti-Starvery Society, or any Justice of the New-England Anti-Starvery Society, or any Justice of the New-England Anti-Starvery Society, or any Justice of the New-England Anti-Starvery, and to the New-England and Starvery Society, or any Justice of the New-England and Starvery Society, or any Justice of the New-England and Starvery Society, or any Justice of the New-England Anti-Starvery, and to the tended of the New-England Anti-Starvery, and the starvery of the New-England Anti-Starvery Society, an infant association formed for the entire extinction of slavery throughout the United States? He is a delegate from that Society to England, for the purpose of holding communication with the leading abolitionists of our own country. It is hoped that when we have witnessed the extinction of the last figment of slavery in our own Celonies, England will not be reluctant in co-operating with the inhabitants of America in promoting the great cause of universal enancepiation.

Mr. Garantsox then stood forward, and was created and the control of the process of the process of the started of the process of the started of the promoting with the inhabitants of America in promoting the great cause of universal enancepiation.

Mr. Garrison then stood forward, and was eccived with loud applause, He spoke

It is, therefore, not confined in serving there or a construction of Africa, in order that they may civilize these regions, (and with their own consent, as it presents as the consequence of the greatest part to the consequence of the greatest part to the sent to such the service of the consequence of the greatest securities of earlier the subject of the consequence of the greatest securities of earlier to enable the fluster to keep in possession his own property. He had not a consequence of a c

the cause of negro emancipation; he may then, I think you will all agree, with far greater propriety, mpe, his claims upon your sympathy, than while he is receiving the puffs and compliments of a great and popular party in his own country. I cherish not the least personal aminosity toward that gentleman. I am sure that I can heartily forgive him as often as he wrones me.

pullibrates of a great assessment of the least personal summosity toward that gentline me sure attainments of the control of t

I will instantly leave this country. But nohe will not return: his health, if no other cause,
will keep, him in exile from his Edinburgh
friends!

Sir, who are Elliott Cresson's persecutors?
Against whom has he brought the charge of
bearing malice in their hearts toward him?
Sure I am that the mention of their names will
excite the similes of this assembly. Excite their
smiles, did I say? Let me rather say, their
smiles, did I say? Let me rather say, their
smiles, did I say? Let me ston to the cause
of negro emancipation—whose time, and taldestruction of alarce and consecrated to the
destruction of alarce and consecrated the
man—Aussa Conspras is one of Mr. Cresson's
persecutors! Cheers, And who does Mr.
Tresson make comes next on his criminal calendar? A name that cannot die—an
ame around which cluster the best associations of philanthropy and true greatness—
Thousas Powers. Buxvox! And Mr. Cresson the principles which govern his consanctor noble spritt, whose gis presecutors
another noble spritt, whose gis presecutors
another noble spritt, whose gis presecutors
another noble spritt, whose the regards the doctrines and operations of the American Colonication Society as corrupt, proscriptive and disastrous. (Cheers,) I had a long and delightful
interview with him, a few days since, at Bath;
and he assured me that, although from the
glowing representations which had been made
to him respecting the flourishing condition of
Liberia, he had been led to express his gra

ence, to which has don't my his son't may presence, to which has don't my his son't my his son't my comence, to which has don't my his son't my comence the my his m

clety.

There yet remains another champion of the negro race, who though named the last is not the least, and whom, I have the strongest faith to believe, Mr. Cresson may very shortly rank

among his persecutors—I allude to Thomas Clarkson. (Hear, hear.) It is true, this venerable philanthropist has expressed his approbation of the American Colonization Society. CLARSON. (Hear, hear.) It is true, this venerable philanthropist has expressed his approbation of the American Colonization Society. Why has he done so? Recollect that he is move totally blind, and hence he is compelled to take many things upon trust. That Mr. Cresson has imposed upon his generous confidence is evident from these two facts — The American Colonization Society (as I shall show before I close my remarks) has from its organization disclaimed any intention. of seeking emancipation, either directly or indirectly-either immediate or gradual. And yet the excellent Learson, in his letter of December 1st, 1831, addressed to Mr. Cresson, makes this declaration:

"This Society scens to me to have two objects in

lst, 1831, addressed to Mr. Cresson, makes this declaration:

'This Society seems to me to have two objects in where first, TO ASSIST IN THE EMANCHA. Here, and the seems of the top of the

Here, then, is palpably a double fraudfirst, on the part of Mr. Cresson, and next on the part of Mr. Cresson, and next on the part of the Secretary of the American Colonization Society. The motive for garbling Mr. Clarkson's letter in the United States, was unquestionably to prevent an impression in the slaveholding States that the Society was designed to promote the abolition of slavery. I will only add that the detection of this fraud has created the utmost indignation in the United States, and lost the Society many of its supporters.

Society was cessigned to promote the account of slavery. I will only add that the detection of this fraud has created the utmost indignation in the United States, and lost the Society many of its supporters.

Mr. Charman, I will not stop to dwell upon Mr. Charman, I will not stop to dwell upon the control of the stop of the control of

accuse her or regarding, on an commons scale, licentiousness, fraud, cruelty and murder.

I accuse her of the horrid crime of kidnapping one hundred thousand infants annually, the offspring of slave parents.

I accuse her of stealing the liberties of two mitions of the creatures of God, and withholding the creatures of God, and withholding the creatures of their labor; of ruthlessly invading these of their labor; of ruthlessly invading these miseranest ties of ruthlessly invading these miseranest ties of an accuse of denying these miseranest the of an accuse of denying these miseranest the ble bodies, and light and knowledge for their immortal souls; of tearing the hunband from his wife, the mother from her babe, and children from their parents, and of perpetrating upon the poor and needy every species of outrage and oppresssion.

And, finally, I accuse her of being callously indifferent to the accumulated and accumulating wrongs and sufferings of her black population, assiduous in extenuiting her oppressive acts, and determined to slumber upon the brink of a volcane which is in full operation, and which threatens to roll its lava tide over the whole land.

sive acts, and determined to alumber upon the brink of a volcano which is in full operation, and which threatens to roll its lava tide over the whole land.

These are my allegations. And what is even the defence which she puts forth? It is even as one has said, who never speaks upon the subject of liberty but he 'shower's words of weight and fire'—I mean the distinguished and eloquent O'CONXELL. (Cheers, In one of his speeches, he thus alludes to the miserable defence of the United States for their robberies and crimes:

'I come now to America, the beasted land of freedom, and here I find the slavery which they not only locate the texton, justified and defended as a legacy left them by us!—I is too true. But I would say unbecause you knought we were openessing you with the Stamp Act. You beasted of your deliverance from slavery. On what principle, then, do you'continue to hold your fellow men in bondage, and render that bond-slavery. On what principle, then, do you'continue to hold your fellow men in bondage, and render that bond-slavery. On what principle, then, do you'continue to hold your fellow men in bondage, and render that bond-slavery. On what principle, there is no you referred for freedom. I' They may reply by you fellow me in should be thought of that men couraged. But what would be thought of that men

slavery: '(Cheera)

Sir, never was a more just and features, buke given to a guilty nation. 'Cynation with the wounds of a friend,' and 'open release is better than secret love.' Whatever below in the control of slavery into the United States and the slake of robbery and kinapper, and the slaver of lace penderne to the dutier Declaration of Independence to the slaver of more than five fold! And yet an isreue of more than five fold! And yet an isreue of more than five fold! And yet and slaver of the slave

we now come to the origin of the American Colonization Society. The moties, seems, for its organization, were—its T prevent a general emancipation and incorporation of the blacks with the whites—at 7.

seems, for its organization, were said of the blacks with the whiter prevent a general emancipation and superation of the blacks with the whiter product of the country by the masters—do noted the said was system secure and hurative—and ladf, To remove from the masters—and ladf, To remove from the masters—and ladf, To remove from the ladf to the said was system as the result of liberty into the advanced of the said of the said was stated to the light of liberty into the data was stated to the said of the s

Many thousand individuals in our native you well know, Mr. President, are res from manumitting their slaves, as you am by the melancholy conviction that they

*Note. Mr Garrison was here interrupted by the intrance of Daniel O'Connell, Esq. into the Hal-tho was greeted by deafening and long commence numbers of applause.

Hear!) Bushrod er, and f sold and equestin Alderman CLARKSO American on says it lavery.' hree minu he truth

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A COUNTY AND DO TIME TIMES

SECTION 1997

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REST—SWEET REST.

To the Editor the Liberator:
Sire—The following lines are the substance of recoveration beld with an aged man of color, a few weeks ago, who was longing to be at rest. His trem bing voice and faultering tongue gave proof that he would soon be in possession of that rest which remain for the people of God? I have thrown it into thyme adapted to the tone, 'Sweet Howe,' hoping it might be this means of doing nome good in the cause to which you are so ardenly devoted. If you think them won you pale, you gave a liberty to insert them; 'if not, throw them under your table,' if not, throw them under your table.

THE OLD MAN'S REST. My rest is on high. How I long to be there, Away from temptation, from sorrow and care; Where waves of oppression shall never more roll, But peace, like a river, shall flow through my soul! Rest, Sweet Rest! Where the wicked cease from troubling, the wes

I long to sit down with my Saviour at hom Where the white man ne'er rages—the

Where the water comes?

Where the finger of scorm ne'er is pointed at one,
Who's made in the image of God's only son,
Rost, Sweet Rest!

Where the wicked cease from troubling, the weary

are at rest.

And heard him cry 'Mercy!' and Heaven invoke;
No mercy was there in the white man's steel
breast—

breast—
O, God! I have said, then, 'prepare Thou a rest!
Rest, Sweet Rest!
Where the wicked cease from troubling, the weary

where use and are at rest.

I have said; 0' that I had the wings of a dove!!
I have said; 0' that I had the wings of a dove!!
I would fly from oppression to heaven above;
But checked in my wanderings, I rather will say,
The days thou appointest, I benefully stay.

Rest, Sweet Rest!

Where the wicked cease from troubling, the weary
are at rest.

AMELIA.

are at rest.

Boston, Sept. 26, 1333.

MARY MAGDALEN.

BLESSED, yet sinful one, and broken-hearted!
The crowd are pointing at the thing forlorn,
In wonder and in scorn!
Thou weepest days of innocence departed;
Thou weepest, and thy tears have power to me
The Lord to pity and love.

The Lord to pity and love.

The greatest of thy follies is forgiven,
Even for the least of all the tears that shine
On that pale check of thine.
Thou didst kneel down to him who came from heaver
Eril and ignorant, and thou shalt rise
Holy, and pure, and wise.

Holy, and pure, and wise.

It is not much, that to the fragrant blossom

It is not much, that to the fragrant blossom

The ragged bries should change, the bitter fir

Distil Arabian myrth;

Nor that, upon the wintry desert's bosom,

The harvest should rise plenteous, and the swain

Bear home the shouldain grain.

But came and see the bleak and barren mountains

Thick to their tops with roses; come and see

Leaves on the dry, dead tiree;

The perished plant, set out by living fountains,

Grows finidia, and its beauteous branches rise,

Forever, towards the skies.

[From the Providence Literary Journal].
THE COMPARISON.

TO MARY. The lovely lily of the vale, So elegantly fair,
Whose sweets perfume each fragrant gale,
To Mary I compare.

What though on earth it lowly grows, And strives its head to hide: Its sweetness far outvies the rose That flaunts with conscious pride.

The costly tulip owes its hue
To many a gaudy stain:
In this, we see the virgin whit
Of innocence

But mark:—the FLORIST sees it bloo In loveliness, alone; And to preserve and cherish it, Transplants it, as his own.

Then, while it sheds its sweets arour Fresh glows each blooming grace Enraptured how its owner stands, And views its lovely face.

The inference of this tale—

MAY I THE PLORIST BE—AND THOU MY LILY OF THE VALE.

[From the Dublin University Magazine.] SUMMER RECOLLECTIONS. 'T is sweet—'t is sweet—the summer dre That haunts us in our winter hours :

The murmur'd music of a stream,
The voice of birds—the breath of flowers,
And the warm breeze that lightly heaves
The waters, and the whispering leaves.

There is a dream more sadly sweet, When summer years of youth retu And hearts, that we no more may m As fondly beat, as truly be And eyes weep back to us awhile, The sadness of their parting smile.

I no sadness of their parting smile.
It comes, like music heard at night,
Like dew upon the drooping flowers
Like morn's first dawning to their sigt
Who darkly dwell in tey bowers,
To him who long hath felt depart,
The light of hope and bloom of heart.

Not yet—not yet the summer bloom
Of my young heart has died away;
There is a twilight in the gloom,
A lingering smile—a farewell ray,
A hope of rapture, kindling yet,
A halo from the sun that ?s set!

SLAVERY

SLAVERY.

Ah me, what wish can prosper or what prayer,
For merchants rich in cargoes of despair?

Who drive a loathsome traffic, guage and span,
And buy the muscles, and the bones of man.

And buy the museurs,

Truth shall restore the light by Nature given,
And, like Prometheus, bring the fire of heaven:
Prome to the dust Oppression shall be burled,—
Her name, her nature, withered from the world.

CAPPRELL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT TEMPERANCE MEETING AMONG THE HOTTENTOTS.

iteness of the Rev. Dr. Philips ane pouteness of the Rev. Dr. Philips, of London, enables us to furnish, from the col-umns of the South African Commercial Ad-vertiser, dated Cape Town, (Cape of Good Hope,) Jan. 3, 1883, a most interesting account of the first anniversary of the Kat River Tem-perance Society, held on the 11th of Decem-ber last.

ber last.

Ser. Jas.

DEATH OF REV. LEMUEL HAYNES.

DEATH OF REV. LEMUEL HAYNES.

This eminent servant of God, died in Granville, N. Y. on the 28th of September, aged 80 years. He was born in Hartford, Conn. and brought up in a pious family in Granville, in this State. He was there converted and when he was about 27 years old, he began the work of the ministry. He preached flev years in Granville, Mass.—about three years in Manchester, Vt. and eleven years in the place where he died.

We shall never forget the man who is the subject of this notice. We have seen him in the pulpit and at his own house and amidst his family, and we can truly, say he seemed ever like a man of God. There was someting peculiarly touching in the manner in which he invited sinners to the only refuge the was original in his ideas—genate in his reproofs and powerful in his rebucks. His trent at starter was prodigious, and when he found it necessary to employ it, his opponents a sutvation preached immediately after the also was the summer of the field. His discourse on universal satisfact on preached immediately after the also was the preached in the discourse on universal satisfact on preached immediately after the sistence of the field. His discourse on universal satisfact on preached immediately after the discourse on pulpit, is a wonderful illustration of this remark.

Mr. Haynes was beloved by all the friends

his own pulpit, is a wonderful illustration of this remark.

Mr. Haynes was beloved by all the friends of God, and we have seen the tears flow from many eyes while listening to his addresses in the religious conference. As he resided for 30 years, within six miles of our native place, we were permitted to hear him frequently, and were always instructed and edified.

But he is gone—gone to rest vin his glory. May his manule fall on some other, whose voice shall utter the warning of Jehovahan Seralessly as his in the ears of the impenitent! We know of many who will own him at the last day as their spiritual father.

But Mr. Haynes was a man of color. Had Dat Mr. Haynes was a man of color. Had Litterfore, a mind like that of other men? A therefore, a mind like that of the mind like th

did, it would be no hindrance to the intimate union of saints.

His love to the Saviour was supreme. He said while his family surrounded his bed of death; 'I love my wife—I love my children—but I love my Saviour better than all.'

And did not his Saviour love him, and fulfil you have been been in, I will see you again, and your heart all you have not you have not all you have not all you have not all you have not all your heart all you have not you have no

REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE. Mr. Hawley published a communication in the Advertiser at Kedester, stating that on the same day Gen. Armole and it stood first.\text{*} und it stood first.\text{*} und will almost expirated Major Andre in Tarrytown, and Williams expirated Major Andre in Tarrytown, was struck with lightning and shivered to pieces.\text{*}

MISCELLANEOUS

Miscries of Sickreas—It is to wake up in the morning, get half dresseed and go to bed aged. It list of your servant cator with a significant of the si

every body, and on the your make hashined in the newspapers.

*Autional Momentox—In the English House of Lords, the Lord Chancellor is seated on a wool seek, that the importance of the woollen manufacture, the great staple of that country, may be indelibly impressed on the public mind. When the first Congress met after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, it was in consumplation, but afterwards abandoned, to have the seats of each delegation wrought with some device, descriptive of the staples of their several States, viz:

New Hampshire to be represented by a pine tree.

Massachusetts, by a barrel of fish.

R hode Island, a hamper of cheese.

Connecticut, an ox.

New-York, a hogshead of flaxseed.

New-York, a hogshead of flaxseed.

New-Jersy, a bundle of flax.

Fennsylvania, a bag of wheat.

Maryland, pig and bar iron.

Virginia, a hogshead of tobacco.

North Carolina, a barrel of tar.

South Carolina, a bare of otte.

South Carolina, a bare of tar.

South Carolina, a bare of tar.

South Carolina, a bare of tar.

South Carolina, a barel of tar.

Georgia, a barrel of noe.—Miss.

Rattality. We witnessed, yesterday afternoon, 23d inst, an instance of savage barbarity, the perpetrator of which shall have all the benefit that the notoriety of his inhuman act may bring. In passing from Third to Fourth-street, we perceived a young colored boy, standing by a pump near the corner of be latter street and Willing's-alley, covered with blood, which he was endeavoring to wash away from his face, but without avail, the sanguinary stream continuing to run, bubbling rapidly from his mouth and nose. On inquiring the cause of his distress, we learned that he belonged to a school of colored children in Willing's-alley, and that the 'master,' for some trifling misdemeanor, had struck him, several times in the face, with a hard and heavy for the control of the contro

the boy, is Edward Ritchie.—Phil. Gaz.

LITLE ROCK, Sept. 25.—Daring Murder.—Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

'Hot Springs, Sept. 19, 1833.

'Mr. Wm. Blaketey, who lived about 14
miles above the Springs, was shot dead on
Tuesday night, (17th inst.) in his own house.
Air. Bl. was sitting by the fire, reading, when
the murderer came to the door, put the muzzle of his rifle within the house, and fired; he
then shart the door, and field. Mr. B. Jomped
then shart the door, and field. Mr. B. Jomped
about fifteen minutes. The ball served the shart of the

Arkansus Gazette.

Indian Exploit.—A letter writer from Old Town, Manue, to the Boston Journal, relates the Tollowing incident. It is not long since the Tollowing incident. It is not long since it wo boys in attempthing to cross the organization of the total the total the total the total down the current nearly to its brink, when an old Indian, named Sabbatis, started in his bark to rescue them. He reacted the verge just in time to seize one of the lads by the hair, when he found himself rapidly borne down by the torrent. There was but an instant to save himself, for if his boat was wept down side-ways he was sure of his fate. He grappled himself, and descended the rapids in safety. The canoe was dashed in a hindred pieces before he reached the shore, but he succeeded in saving his own life and that of the child in his hand. The other was lost. Very few white men could have accomplished such a feat.—Christian Mirror.

Theory and Fat.—Mr. Isaac Orr has occu-

Theory and Fact.—Mr. Isaac Orr has occupied several columns of the Washington Telegraph, in speculations upon the 'formation of the universe,' in which much inquiry and in-

of the staticers, in which much inquiry and ingenuity are statement which contained a more
upon the same subject we remember to
have read a statement which contained a more
brief and comprehensive account, both off the
time, cause and manner. The time and cause
are thus referred to.
'In the beginning, God created the heavens
and the earth,'
'And with reference to the manner, the following notice was had;
'It espaise and it was done; he commanded
and it stood fast.'
'Mr. Orr cannot disprove the assertion pro-

own assertions — Examenpator.

Human Activity.—A man trained to violent exercise from his childhood, is said to be capable of distancing the fleetest horses, and of continuing his course when they give up in weariness and cakuastion. His musculer power is immense, as we see daily proved by the weights traised with ease by common porters. Howeverfalte exertions of our blest pedestrians give us but a faint idea of the full power of a practiced runner. The couriers of Persia used regularly to traverse thirty leagues in the space of 14 hours, and some natives of Africa are said to be able to outstrip he lion. The swages of North America pursue the swiftest stags with such rapidity as to weary and overtake them. They have been known to travel over the most rugged and pathless mountains, a distance of 11 or 1200 leagues in six weeks or two months.

Association.—Every man, like Gulliver in Lilliput, is fixed to some spot on earth, by the thousand small threads which habit and association are continually throwing around him. Of these, perhaps, one of the strongest is here alluded to. When the Canadian Indians were once solicited to emigrate, What; they replied, 'shall we say to the bones of our fathers, 'arise, and go with us into a foreign land?"?

The late Rev. Rowland Hill being asked his opinion of the Rev. Mr. Irving, while that eccentric divine was in the zenith of his popularity, he instantly replied. 'Mr. Irving, sir, is like a sky-rocket, which goes off with a fix, rises a few yards into the air, throws out a number of pretty little stars, makes a short pause, and then falls down again, plump, into the place from whence it arose.'

A poor laborer, having been obliged to undergo the amputation of his leg, was charged sixteen pence by the sexton for burying in The poor fellow applied to the rector for redress, who told him he could not relieve that time, but that the sexton should certainly consider it in his fees, when the rest of his body was buried.

RUM AND RAZORS. A countryman sent to his friend in the city for a barrel of rum, for family use and received in addition to the rum a case of razors with this significent remark in a letter—'One is thought of the country of the cou

The money paid to captors of Negroof from the Slave Vessels within the last seve years has amounted to \$1,370,000.

Indigestion, according to the Almanac des Gourmands is the 'remorse of a guilty stom-ach.'

MORAL.

FURTHER TESTIMONY. The N. J. Fredomian in noticing the late Colonization Meeting in this city, winds up the story of the projected \$20,000, (the speeches, &c.c.c., in the projected \$20,000, (the speeches, &c.c.c.), the projected \$20,000, (the speeches, &c.c.c.), the following triumphant manner:

'In the course of the addresses which were delivered, the projects and proceedings of the Abolitionists were severely handled.

Just so: and the fact of their having done to prove the truth of Mr. Garrison's charge against them, of opposing abolition; a charge andignantly repelled, not long since—may at this very meeting! Mr. Garrison's alledged slander of the Colonization Society to Wilberforce, could not, in the nature of the case, have gone farther to charge them with opposing abolition; and yet this, as is allowed, was the prominent sentiment of the Colonization Meeting! Cannot people see, when they expose their own shame, and contradict with the course of the supposing the course of the colonization of the Coloniza says another gentleman, there tailer left; they were actually counter the dangers of their. It made the arrows of death around them, that they dare not they been sure that those arrow only their neighbors, they might

they been sure that they sures would strike only their neighbors, they might have been willing to stay and direct business. Be when there was danger the business. Be when there was danger the business are when there was danger the business. Be their chors and the start would all the stay they closed their doors and did themselved and their choicer amanufactories remained closed forever:

How many who were consigned the last summer to an untimely grave, and we fear to all the summer to an untimely grave, and we fear to all the summer to an untimely grave, and we fear to all the summer to an untimely grave, and we fear to all the summer to an untimely grave, and we fear to all the summer to the summer to grave, and prisoners of loop, had none been found, and prisoners of loop, had none been found, and prisoners of loop, had none been found, and their customer might not continued with a steady hard of humanity, who continued with a steady hard of the last of the last

authorises the sale of it, to endure these esh, than it is for the community?

Suppose a man who buys a gallon of a ust authorised by law to sell it, should under in influence go into the family of the nan who made the law, and for a few days take bedrection, and do what he now does in his eritables, strike the children with the test, and their mother with the chairs; and to sarritheir lives, make them flee, maked and hard floot, through the snow, to the neighbors froot, through the snow, to the neighbors of the law which authorises the business; rad to the law which authorises the business from the law which authorises the business from the law which authorises the business to the law which hands, his voice, and he lead, to have that which he has made repeals to modified as no longer to sanction such business?

Or suppose again, that the intemperal ap-

In the continued of the