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VOL. III.

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George Hogarth,
Charles Marriott,
Nathaniel Blount,
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William P. Griffin
Jambs W. Jonson,
Josah Green,
Josah Green,
Josah Green,
Josah Thompson,
George Bowley,
Sameel N. Sweet,

George Chester, Thomas Hambleton, John Peck, Thomas Williams, Edward Roach, John Williams William Brewer,

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

Robertus H. Stephenson, GreenvilleDISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Beajamia Laundy, Washington City.

PFFR CANADA.

Assin Steward, Wilberforce.
Folks Brown, Colbornesburg.

ERITISH DOMINIONS.

Addrew Garrison, St. John, N. B.

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

INSTI.

ENGLAND.

Joseph Phillips, Aldermanbury, London.

al Anti-Colonization Meeting in Exeter Hall, London.

| Perhaps a false impression has been produced on my mind; but, as an archard friend to separate with a feeling that might in any degree leasen it in my saleen. The first gentleman who eddense hope is more impressed than I am with the value in the processed that a man with the value in the processed that the shore of Mr. I may saleen. The first gentleman who eddense of the same and American; and whatever in the same processed that the shore of Mr. I may be save that the shore that the shore that the shore in the same and the same an

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON AND ISAAC KNAPP, PUBLISHERS.

NO. 50.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.] OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN, ALL MANKIND. [SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1833.

NAMES AND STREET OF STREET

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

WM, LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR. TERMS

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Typens who act for the Liberator are authorised waters subscriptions for the Abolitions. For every in subscribers obtained by them for either publica and paraset being accured, in sixth copy will be a less.

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AGENTS.

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Lynn. New-Bedford Nantucket. Fall River. John F. McColla Castleton.

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Albany.
Elmira.
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Smael N. Sweet,
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SEW-SERSEY.
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Jennerville Carlisle. Lewistown Williamsport Valley Mill. Wilkesbarre

Cincinnati. Spruce Vale Chillicothe. Washington Hudson. Copley.

Osimus D. Canfield, Copley.

Joanthan Shaw, Nettle Creek,
Nathaniel Field, Jeffersonville

LLLINOIL.

Robertus He Stephenson, Greenville.

THE LIBERATOR.

imputation to us of motives that we never entertained, and persons have been facetious at our expense. But this is too grave, too important, too high an object to be either fails are facetious and the property of the British Colonization. Society to transport individuals against their motivation of the property of the British Colonization Society of the property of the British Colonization of the property of the pr [CONCLUDED.]

RRISON AND ISAAC ENARY, PUBLISHERS.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1933.

The best consequence of the control of the c

would be productive of nothing but asfety to the slave holder."

The tendency of the scheme, and one of its objects is to secure slaveholders, and the whole southern coan is to secure slaveholders, and the whole southern coan to the present threshold instaure of our population."

The Colonization Society, as such, have recounse of wholly the name and the characteristics of aboli tionists. On this point they have been unjustly not instance, and the production of the society of the origination of the state of the society of the From its origin, and throughout the whole period of its existence, it has constantly disclaimed all inten-ton whatever of interfering, in the smallest degree with the rights of property, or the object of emancip-tion of the state of the s

following Resolutions were unanimously passed.

Resolved, That we consider davery an evil and aim of tremendous magnitude; and, as it is an evil new, it ought now to have its remody.

Resolved, That we will not asknowledge the expediency, the justice, nor the right of man's holding property in non.

Resolved, That we believe it better and more expediency to be god rather than man.'

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, slavery in the United States ought to be abolished, as soon as it can be, with aslety to the citizens and benefit to the slaves.

Resolved, That it is expedient at this time, to form ourselves into an Association to promote the immediate abolition of alvery, and that our only a committee of the beauty of the carry into effect the above resolutions.

The following gentlemen were appointed by the Chairman — D. I. W. Smith, S. W. Patchen, A. G. Hall, Wm. C. Bloss, and W. W. Reid.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Resolved, That the proceedings of the Resolved, The

W. Reid.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the several papers of this village.

Adjourned to meet again on Saturday evening, at the besement room of the 3d Presbyterian church, at half past 6 o'clock, P. M. when the Committee are expected to report, when the Committee are expected to report, W. W. REID, Secretary.

OFTHE

NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

The Convention, assembled in the City of Philadelphia to organize a National Anti-Slavery Society, promptly seize the opportunity to promulgate the following Declaration of Sentiments, as cherished by them in relation to the enslavement of one-sixth portion of the American people.

More than fifty-seven years have elapsed since a band of patriots convened in this place, to devise measures for the deliverance of this country from a foreign yoke. The corner-stone upon which they founded the Tentle of Freedom was broadly this—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, LIBERTY, and the pursuit of happiness. At the sound of their trumpet-call, three millions of people rose up as from the sleep of death, and rushed to the strife of blood; deeming it more glorious to die instantly as freemen, than desirable to live one hour as slaves.—They were few in number—poor in resources; but the honest conviction that TRUTH, JUSTICE, and RIGHT were on their side, made them invincible

We have met together for the achievement of an enterprise, without which, that of our fathers is incomplete, and which, for its magnitude, solemnity, and

We have met together for the achievement of an enterprise, window winch, that of our fathers is incomplete, and which, for its magnitude, solemnity, and probable results upon the destiny of the world, as far transcends theirs, as moral truth does physical force.

In purity of motive, in earnestness of zeal, in decision of purpose, in intrepidity of action, in steadfastness of faith, in sincerity of spirit, we would not be

Interior to them. Their principles led them to wage war against their oppressors, and so spill buman blood like water, in order to be free. Ours forbid the doing of evil that good may come, and lead us to reject, and to entreat the oppressed to reject, the use of all carnal weapons for deliverance from bondage—relying solely upon those which are spiritual, and mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds.

Their measures were physical resistance—the marshalling in arms—the hostile array—the mortal encounter. Ours shall be such only as the opposition of moral purity to moral corruption—the destruction of error by the potency of truth—the overthrow of prejudice by the power of love—and the abolition of slavery by the spirit of rementance.

truth—the overthrow of prejudice by the power of love—and the abolition of slavery by the spirit of repentance.

Their grievances, great as they were, were trifling in comparison with the wrongs and sufferings of those for whom we plead. Our fathers were never slaves—never bought and sold like cattle—never shut out from the light of knowledge and religion—never subjected to the lash of brutal taskmasters.

knowledge and religion—never subjected to the lash of brutal taskmasters.

But those, for whose emancipation we are striving,—constituting at the pressent time at least one-sixth part of our countrymen,—are recognised by the laws, and treated by their fellow beings, as marketable commodities—goods and chattels—as brute beasts;—are plundered daily of the fruits of turir toil without redress;—really enjoy no constitutional nor legal protection from licentious and murderous outrages upon their persons;—are ruthlessly torn, asunder—the tender babe from the arms of its frantic mother—the heart-broken wife from her weeping husband—at the caprice or pleasure of irresponsible tyrants; rand, the crime of having a dark complexion, suffer the pangs of hunger, the infliction of stripes, and the ignominy of brutal servitude. They are kept in heathenish darkness by laws expressly enacted to make their instruction a criminal offence.

in heathenish darkness by laws expressly enacted to make their instruction a criminal offence.

Thise are the prominent circumstances in the condition of more than TWO MILLIONS of our people, the proof of which may be found in thousands of indisputable facts, and in the laws of the slaveholding States.
Hence we maintain—

That in view of the civil and religious privileges of this nation, the guilt of its oppression is unequalled by any other on the face of the earth;—and, therefore.

fore,

That it is bound to repent instantly, to undo the heavy burden, to break every yoke, and to let the oppressed go free We further maintain—

That no man has a right to enslave or imbrute his brother—to hold or

That no man has a right to enslave or imbrute his brother—to hold or acknowledge him, for one moment, as a piece of merchandise—to keep back his hire by fraud—or to brutalize his mind by denying him the means of intelhectual, social and moral improvement.

The right to enjoy liberty is inalienable. To invade it, is to usurp the pregative of Jehovah. Every man has a right to his own body—to the products of his own abor—to the protection of law—and to the common advantages of society. It is piracy to buy or steal a native African, and subject him to servitude. Surely the sin is as great to enslave an American as an African. Therefore we believe and affirm—

That there is no difference in rejuctive between the African leaves the content of the conte

That there is no difference, in principle, between the African slave trade and American Slavery;
That every American citizen, who retains a human being in involuntary bond-

age, is [according to Scripture] a MAN-STEALER;

That the slaves ought instantly to be set free, and brought under the protec-

tion of law;

That if they had lived from the time of Pharaoh down to the present period, and had been entailed through successive generations, their right to be free could never have been alienated, but their claims would have constantly risen

in solemnity;
That all those laws which are now in force, admitting the right of slavery That all those laws which are now in force, admitting the right of slavery, are therefore before God utterly null and void; being an audacious usurpation of the Divine prerogative, a daring infringement on the law of nature, a base overthrow of the very foundations of the social compact, a complete extinction of all the relations, endearments and obligations of mankind, and a presumptuous transgression of all the holy commandments—and that therefore they ought to

stantly abrogated. further believe and affirm-

That all persons of color who possess the qualifications which are demanded of others, ought to be admitted forthwith to the enjoyment of the same privileges, and the exercise of the same prerogatives, as others; and that the paths of preferment, of wealth, and of intelligence, should be opened as widely to them preterment, of wearing and of intemperces, should be opened as widely to men to persons of a white complexion. We maintain that no compensation should be given to the planters emancipa

ting their slaves—
Because it would be a surrender of the great fundamental principle that man

Because it would be a sufficient of the great information principle that man cannot hold property in man; Because Slavery is a crime, and therefore it is not an article to

Because the holders of slaves are not the just proprietors of what they claim;
-freeing the slaves is not depriving them of property, but restoring it to the
gibt owner;—it is not wronging the master, but righting the slave—restoring
im to himself;

Because immediate and general emancipation would only destroy nominal, not real property: it would not amputate a limb or break a bone of the slaves, but by infusing motives into their breasts, would make them doubly valuable to

the masters as free laborers; and
Because if compensation is to be given at all, it should be given to the outraged and guiltless slaves, and not 10 those who have plundered and abused them.

We negard, as delusive, cruel and dangerous, any scheme of expatriation which pretends to aid, either dirently or indirectly, in the emancipation of the slaves, or to be a substitute for the immediate and total abolition of slavery. We fully and unanimously recognise the sovereignty of each State, to legistate exclusively on the subject of the slavery which is tolerated within its limits. We concede that Congress, under the present national compact, has no right to interfere with any of the slave States, in relation to this momentous subject.

But we maintain that Congress has a right, and is solemnly bound, to suppess the domestic slave trade between the several States, and to abolish slavery in those portions of our territory which the Constitution has placed under its exclusive jurisdiction.

We also maintain that there are, at the present time, the highest obligations resting upon the people of the free States, to remove slavery by moral and political action, as prescribed in the Constitution of the United States. They are now living under a pledge of their tremendous physical force to fasten the galling fetters of tyranny upon the limbs of millions in the southern States; they are liable to be called at any moment to suppress a general insurrection of the slaves;—they and thus enable him to perpetuate his oppression;—they support a standing army at the south for its protection;—and they seize the slave who has escaped into their territories, and send him back to be fortured by an enraged master or a brutal driver.

This relation to slavery is criminal and full of danger: IT MUST BE BROKEN UP.

These are our views and principles—these, our designs and measures. With

These are our views and principles—these, our designs and measures. With entire confidence in the overruling justice of God, we plant ourselves upon the Declaration of our Independence, and upon the truths of Divine Revelation, as upon the EVERLASTING ROCK.

We shall organize Anti-Slavery Societies, if possible, in every city, town and village of our land.

We shall send forth Agents to lift up the voice of remonstrance, of warning, entreaty and rebuke.

We shall circulate, unsparingly and extensively, anti-slavery tracts and

periodicals We shall enlist the PULPIT and the PRESS in the cause of the suffering and

dumb. We shall aim at a purification of the churches from all participation in the

ilt of slavery.

We shall encourage the labor of freemen over that of the slaves, by giving a

eference to their productions;—and
We shall spare no exertions nor means to bring the whole nation to speedy

We shall spare no exertions not means to thing, the more lattent to space.

Our trust for victory is solely in GOD. We may be personally defeated, but our principles never. Truth, Justice, Reason, Humanity, must and will gloriously triumph. Already a host is coming up to the help of the Lord against the mighty, and the prospect before us is full of encouragement.

Submitting this DECLARATION to the candid examination of the people of this country, and of the friends of liberty all over the world, we hereby affix our signatures to it:—pledging ourselves that, under the guidance and by the help of Almighty God, we will do all that in us lies, consistently with this Declaration of our principles, to overthrow the most excerable system of slavery that has ever been witnessed upon earth—to deliver our land from its deadliest curse—to whe out the foulest stain which rests upon our national escutcheon—and to secure to the colored population of the United States all the rights and privileges which belong to them as men and as Americans—come what may to our persons, our interests, or our reputations—whether we live to witness the triumph of Justice, Liberty and Humanity, or perish untimely as martyrs in this great, hencevlent and holy cause. great, benevolent and holy cause

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AUDITHURSTON,
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JOSEPH SOUTHWICK,
JAMES PREBERICK OTIS,
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BOAVID CAMBEIL,
ORSON S. MURRAY,
DANIEL S. SOUTHMAYD,
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AMOS A. PHELPS,
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HORACE P. WAKEFIELD,
JAMES GEORGE BARBADOES,
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JOHN REID CAMBELL,
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ARNOLD BUFFUM,
WILLIAM GEEN, Jun.
ABRAHAM L. GOX,
WILLIAM GODDELL,
EHARLES W. DENISON,
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EDWIN P. ATLEE,
JAMES M. McKIM,
WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON,
RAY POTTER,
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GEORGE W. BENSON,
SAMUEL JOSEPH MAY,
ALPHEUS KINGSLEY, Jr.
EDWIN A. STILLMAN,
SIMEON SMITH JOCELYN,
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ROBERT BERNARD HALL,
BERIAH GREEN,
JOHN RANKIN,
AARON, VICKERS,
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JOHN R. SLEEPER,
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JR. JR. JAMES WHILE, JONATHAN PARKHURST, CHALKLEY GILLINGHAM, JOHN M. STERLING, MILTON SUTLIFF,

Signed in the Adelphi Hall, in the City of Philadelphia, on the sixth day of December, A. D. 1833.

[From the Emancipator.]

WHITESBORO', ONEIDA INSTITUTE, November 5, 1833.

To the Editor of the Emancipator:

To me Lautor of the Emancipator:
Sin,—Beliving that it tends much to encourage the kiends of a good cause to give publicity to every accession to its strength however small, we send for insertion, in your columns, the Constitution of the Anti-Slavery Society of Oneida Institute.

PREAMBLE.

Whereas this nation, contrary to the commands of God, and every principle of justice and humanity, now holds in bondage more than two millions of human beings. "Whereas, we believe it to be both right and expedient that they should be immediately emnoring to four Independence as the 'inalienable rights of all ALL men'. Whereas, we believe that the doing of this, so far from endangering the langiful property and lives of our Southern brethren, is absolutely necessary for the preservation of both. Whereas, we believe that the scheme of expatriation now in operation catentations. The state of the state of

Article 1. This Society shall be called the 'Anti-Slavery Society Oncide Institute.'
Art. 2. The object of this Society shall be to endeavor, by all means sentioned by Law, Humanity and Religion, to effect the immediate abolition of Slavery in the United States toilhout expatriation—to improve the character and condition of the free people of color—to inform and correct public opinion in relation to their situation and rights, and obtain for them civil and political rights and privileges equal with those of the whites, and privileges equal with those of the whites.

The romatining articles relate to the Society, Hiram Four, President, Amos M. Stone, Fice-President; Isaac B. Headly, Car. Score, Fice-President; Isaac B. Headly, Car. Score, March Carlon, Carlon, Headly Car. Score, Carlon, Carlon, Carlon, Carlon, Carlon, Philander Barbour, Win. Smith, Henry H. Loomis, Amos D. Holliter, Directors.

HALLOWELL ANTISLAVEY SOCIETY.

HALLOWELL ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY HALLOWELI. ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.
An adjourned meeting of the friends of immediate abolition, was holden at the Town
Hall, on Tuesday evening. 26th but, for the
purpose of forming an Anti-Slavery Society.
After the adoption of a Constitution, the following goutlemen were chosen officers of the
Society for the ensuing year.

EBENEZER DOLE. President.
TOWNER OF ARTHURS President.
TOWNER OF ARTHURS PRESIDENT
GOOGLE SHEPARD, Car. Secretary,
RIGHAND D. RICE, Re. Secretary,

COMMUNICATIONS

[For the Liberator.]
SPECIMEN OF COLONIZATION UN-

FAIRNESS.

Ma. EDITOR,—You may have seen in the New York: Emanceitance, a few weeks since, a short account, with my signature, of a Celonization meeting, just before, held in the city of Albany. That your readen may understand the unfairness, or rather specimen of daplicity of which I complain. I will repeat, that, on the evening of Oct. 2, at the very time of the pro-adjaver mob in New West Latter. that, on the evening of Oet, 2, at the very time of the pro-slavery mob in New York, I attended a meeting in the city of Trop, seen miler from Albany, appointed to hear an address from Lt. Gew. Williams of the Colony of Liberia, a colored gentleman, who has recently finished his travels in the States, in labors to promote the interests of the Colony, by increasing the finds of the American Colonia, thus Scottey. Although the andinoce at Trop, were denied the privilege of hearing the contemplated address from so distinguished a character, by reason as we then feath, of the were unnecessary to the property of the property of the character, by reason as we then learn, of his unexpected haste in returning to Liberia by the ship engaged. Rev. Mr. Danforth, General Agent of the Colonization Society, was property. From him we learned the reason present. From him we learned the reason of the non-attendance of Mr. Williams, who of the non-attenuance of Mr. Williams, who was expected; and likewise, that the evening before, the said Mr. Williams addressed a rey large audience in Albany, who listened with much interest to the statements he made co-cerning his going to Liberia, &c. But whi was more striking to me, he informed as that the good people of Albany, at the close of the meeting, passed resolutions to the following effect, as nearly as I could retain the informa-tion—(I am not able to give the language,) arge audience in Albany, who listened with

tion—(I am not able to give the language.)

That with the bleasing of God, they would endeavor to mise figude, sufficient for the removal and color to mise figude, sufficient for the removal and color than the removal and for th

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This, thought I—though averse to ment plans of the Colonization Society,—i This, thought I-though averse to the present plans of the Colonization Society—is de-ing very well, comparatively; since, from the knowledge I have of the more enlighteed and respectable people of color in our land, I have so much assurance that a 100 of such emigrants will never be found in the United States, who will be colonized 'with their emconsent,' in Africa.

consent, in Africa.

Besides, I was gratified to learn the apparent discovery of the good people of Alban, in relation to the wretchedness and degradation of the Colony algeady in Liberia, by reation of the Colony algrady in Liberia, by ra-son of the extreme unifiness of the great in-jority of those who have been sent out to feat a promising Colony; and by reason also of the intemperance scattered in Africa, by the sale, in the Colony, of at least 1000 or 2000 barrls of archent spiries annually; and bata, too, by the acknowledged ministers of Christ, or Mis-sionaries with others, sent out for the prop-ration of the consult in Africa.

gation of the gospel in Africa.

The resolutions of the good people of Albany, I conceived, if published in the Colonization papers, would be one of the best things! had seen to promote inquiry, and pour lighton the disastrous results of the measures now pursued by the slaveholding powers of the South, which have, hitherto, propelled onward

the car of Colonizationism.

Though I have not had access to many of the anti-abolition papers since that time, I am led to the belief that not one of them has given en the proceedings of the meeting at Albas, as they were verbally stated by Mr. Danforth in the meeting at Troy on the next evening. I am led to this conclusion from the consider ation that, so far as my acquaintance with their measures extends, they have heretofore care-fully excluded from their papers, every thing which, however true, has been calculated to

fully excluded from their papers, every this which, however true, his been calculated is enlighten their readers, on the true meris of abolitionism, and the demerits of the preset Colonization system.

Of the same unfairness, or duplicity, I as also convinced by reading the account of the said Albany Resolutions in the New Yer Observer, a religious and very respectabley-riodical, and decidedly opposed to what the editors understand to be the principles at plans of the Anti-Slavery Societies of the country. The account of the Antany Christian to the Antany Christian to the Antany Christian that a sid meeting, which I read in the Observer, barely stated that a resolution was pased, at a sid meeting, to raise finds for the cobining of 100 emigrants to be sent out, villed something was said, or proposed, by some greateness, in regard to the qualifications or chinater of the emigrants to be sent out, villed to the control of the Christian that they feel unwilling to contribute to be support of the demoralizing and would system of the Albany are resolved to support Chemital Society. This is not mentioned as the fault of the editors of the New York Observer, becaust altogether likely, they never learnt any thing further of the Albany meeting, from the friends of the Colonization Society. Though the same duplicity appears in those who understandingly furnish such mulliated statements of the Albany meeting, from the friends of the Pers.

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wort grati tice

[For the Liberator.]

this course, yet if an actual do so, the

eff. He must be guitey of a motal eren sitting in Congress with a slave rep-sentation. This cannot be true, Sir, it proves a much. But we are told, that the case of

ed by the labor of the intemperate man,

is all yan Abolitionist? To the first part gife question, I answer for argument's sake, Tas-and to the second, that if an act be not nedly wrong in itself, but only so in relation taystem of wrong—then so far as the act belter sor promotes this wrong, so far only is fright or wrong; and that the expediency of the stancessarily depends on the relation of the state to the system of wrong. In time of the facts in the case as they exist it growthe that at the present crisis of or mitional affairs, the people of the North will be ready or willing to adopt the proposed

en in the
eks since,
of a Coln the city
ay undercimen of
ll repeat,
very time
I attendven miles address ny of Li-

is sit to recommend the state of the state o recently labors to hy, by in-Coloniza-e at Troy g the con-guished a urnt, of his liberia, by orth, Gen-ciety, was he reason of He must be guilty of a moral wrong be much. But we are told, that the case of the traffic of the one is as bane-distribution of the traffic of the one is as bane-dist that of the other. The fallacy of this arment lies in the confounding the traffic iams, who sed a very ened with made con-But what lose of the following speed; lies in the confounding the traine as much poison with the remote products of rivid system. Slavery I hold to be a single use of ardent spirits, is a sin. Traffic active is a moral wrong—traffic in ardent in the single e informs guage.) hey would or the re-plored pernised by the labor of the intemperature.

and to be consistent we must carry the effects
of this doctrine as far in the one case as the
other. The majority of the advocates of the

their emshould be e distance ady there o the presety,—is do our land, I 00 of such he United

ng or pay-nts should o become

the appa-of Albany, I degrada-ria, by reagreat ma-out to form also of the by the sale, at, too, by ist, or Mis-the propa-

le of Alba e Coloniza est things our light or

to many of time, I am em has give at Albany e consider e with thei tofore care every thing dculated to e merits of the present licity, I am

ount of the ount of the New York pectable pe-o what the nciples and ties of this lbany Colo-the Observwas passed, the coloniz-i; and that y some gen ons or char-out, withou the people t Coloniza-cially reform ribute to the

fault of the the friends though the who under-

oful system

UE PRODUCTS OF SLAVE LABOR. his in vain, Mr. Editor, to reason upon his m start, and apart from their pracsion of feet upon society—we must in every so, not in itself morally right or wrong, he membed by consequences, and look well to its the weapon of the season of

which I have spoken, which, if you think proper, please insert in the Liberator.

A BAPTIST.

**EMANCIPATORS.—This body was formed in Kentucky in 1805, and consisted of a number of ministers and churches who had taken a decided stand against slavery, in every branch of it, both in principle and practice, as boing a satisful and abominable system, fraught years and the standard of the standard sta

ciest. The majority of the advocates of the grain of total abstinence from the products clare labor, however, defend-it as a means of the abdition of slavery, and upon this grand, aminly, recommend its adoption. And she briggs up the question I proposed in my late asswer. If all abstained, would not the abdition of slavery be materially hastened, stalshould the question of expediency be here nied by an Abolitionist? To the first part of the usersion, I answer for argument's sake.

Boggon, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1833.

We expected from the Editor an account of the proceedings of the National Anti-Slavery Convention. Having been disappointed, we copy the following from the Genius of Tem-

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

or natural affairs, the people of the North will be ready or willing to adopt the proposed comes of abstinence? Will they not consider in the light of a compalgory process? Will the adoption of the course by Abolitonita have a practically beneficial effect on the quistion of slavery? Will not the abstinence by a few, irritate the many, without attaining the proposed end? These questions deserve serious consideration. I know that molasses, for example, is manufactured in the Island of Cuba by slaves—that from the earliest shootings of the tender came to the carrying of the fall boxshead of molasses to the Port

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

We have just returned from attending the Anti-Slavery Convention held at Philadelphia, commencing on the 4th instant.

It has been a season of unusual interest. Delegates and other members were present from ten different States, numbering between sixty and seventy. Letters were read from a large number of gentlemen, approving the objects of the Convention, and regretting inability to attend. ity to attend.

Rev. Berian Green, President of Oncida

Rev. Berlah Greek, President of Oncide Institute, was chosen President of the Con-vention, and Messrs. Lewis Tappas, of New York, and John G. Whittier, of Massachu-setts, Secretaries. The chief object of the Convention was the shotings of the tender came to the carrying of the full hogshead of molaises to the Port-lindly-Boston resear-leady for sea—its manufacture is accompanied by the heavy blow of the slavedrivers whip—by the constant repetition of the many wrongs now suffered every where by the slave. Will my disuse of molasse makind the captive or lessen the weight of the whip? Nay, will the combination of civry citizen of Boston and of Portland effect the proposed end? The effect of such a course might irritate the alsveholder and his government—markets for slave produce would sill elsewhere he found and perhaps now

when by the slaves—that from the earliest bedsings of the tander cane to the carrying of the fall hogshead of molasses to the Porthagy Boston researched from the constant repetition of the many wrongs now suffered every whip—by the constant repetition of the many wrongs now suffered every here by the slave. Will my disuse of most have been distanced the captive or lessen the weight here such as the captive or lessen the weight distributed by the slaves. Will my disuse of most been should be a state of the wing? Nay, will the combination of the whip? Nay, will the convention, on specific points connected with the subject of emacipation, and the interests of the free people of color. A full account of these, together with the Constitutions and the subject of emacipation, and the interests of the subject of emacipation, and the interes

claims of humanity, it would not be strange if the number of the 'Emancipators' should be found to be inconsiderable; but we know that light is spreading, a spirit of inquiry is awaye and in our land, and I trust the day is not distant, when the foul blot of 'Scavera shall be forever effected from our nanals, and the cause of truth and righteousness prevail.

I have copied from Benedict's History of all Religions, published in 1824, the only account I have seen of the denomination of which I have spoken, which, if you think proper, please insert in the Liberator.

A BAPPIIST.

EDUCATION.

At the last-smeeting of the Young Men's
Anti-Slavery Association, the subject of education was touched—and much interest and
warmth of feeling was evinced.

The laudable exertions now making in this
city, to extend and facilitate the advantages
of our colored youth in acquiring information,
and becoming intelligent and useful, deserve
praise.

Education i.—Here we must begin—here erect the parapet, and raise the standard of moral action—of love and truth, of justice and mercy. And, as the prejudice that exists against color, will not be immediately extirpated, let us enable our youth to meet it—and show their persecutors that, if they would regard worth, and respect virtue—if they would reward merit—they must cease to revile, oppress and vilify their colored brethren.

(From the N. V. Evangelist.)

THE COLONIZATION CONTROVERSY.

Ma. EDITON,—For one of the 'great benevolent enterprizes' of the intecenth centuity to be seriously attacked by men having any precisions to Christian benevolence, was thing most under a control of the process of the perfection of his age stand aginst at the deed. It is vain for any sophistry or art to attempt to conceal the fact, that many of the prime movers of the benevolent actions of the age, have lost much, if not all of their confidence in the fitness of colonization to secure the great ends understood to be aimed at in the organization of the National Society. Deprecating the hostility of feeling naturally growing out of such an attachment of the precision of the control of the great of the

[From the Rochester N. Y. Isquirer.]

I would inform the good people of the United States, that Golonization Society is forming to remove the free people of color to the following the state of the sta

nep the solution and the solution of the presence of Prior President.

AND OF THE PRESEDOM OF SPECCH OF THE PRESEDOM O

tion of colored children, this southern 'rebel' says:

'That has been considered here the strongest exidence ever given by a northern State, of a disposition to let this matter alone.' And the then adds:

'Cam it not be followed up? (!!!) Cannot Your editors, who are rational men, PUT DOWN these fanaties? (!!!) Can you of the purpose of the public opinion to PAVOR such a thing public opinion to PAVOR such a Such unparallelled impudence will not go unpunished. Mr. Srose, the putter forth of such unexampled and treasonable sentiments, deserves the reprehension of every true American. Are such opinions sanctioned by colorizationists generally?—Pain would I hope for better things.

WILBERTORCE.

When will the Slaves be free?-The follow When will the Stares be free?—The following extract from a communication in the
Colonizationist almost settles this question
of the end of this century! the increase of
slaves will cense. Here will be then only as
many sleres as there are now!!! O earth
oarth! cearth! cover not thou the blood of those
whom cruel sufferings shall slay! ere then!'Lovel Observer.

whom cruel sufferings shall slay 'ere then' —
Lovell Observer.

'Encouraged by the sympathies of a liberal
and pious community, sustained by the arm
and supplied by the resources of Government,
the enterprise advanced by the generosity and
high-mindedness of alsorboiders, by the personal exertions of the slaves themselves, by
the emigration of colored persons of intelligence and property from New England, by
the aid of which thay colony will soon be able
to afford to those who would seek its soil,
way hope AT THE END OF THIS CASE
when we shall number eighty millions of soils
that the black population will not be far from
its presentlevel.'

SIGNUPICANT RETORY.—'Why don't your Anti-Slavery men go to the South, to denounce slavery, and plead the cause of abolition?' inquired a prominent political orator a few days since "Why don't your Philhenists go to Constantiapole to make eloquent speeches in behalf of the Greeks?' was the laconic Yankee

of the Greeks: "Was a location reply.

The orator had silenced senators; but was silent himself, now. It was a home thrust. It was felt, and will not be forgotten.

Read Mrs. Child's Book,' said an Abolition-ist to an esteemed friend of ours; 'and then see if you can get over her arguments.' 'I' will let the book alone and then is shall not be troubled in getting over them,' was the re-ply. How many Colonizationists and pro-slavery men act upon the same principle?'

CAPP BACK'S EXEMPTION. We learn from the Montreal Grazette, that on Saturday, Nov. 30, Montreath was forwarded from the Huden Bay Company's office at Lachine, for the interior, via the Ottawa River and Sault St. Mary, for carrying into effect the directions received from England, as to acquainting Capt. Back with the return of Cart. Ross and his adventurous companions. 'We learn,' says the paper above mentioned, 'that this despatch is the duplicate of one which appears to have been forwarded direct from New York to St. Mary's by the mail, addressed to the care of the commanding officer of the American garrison at that place. As the journey is well-from Sault St. Mary's to The Capt. May be accomplished by an one in hopes that the despatch may cape in spring. If the duplicate despatch is, immediate on receipt, sent from Sault St. Mary, without waiting for

the orders from Montreal, there is an increas-ed probability of overtaking Capt. Back, from the greater expedition that they may be ob-tained in cance navigation, from Sault St. Ma-ry to Red River, at an earlier period of the

Melancholy.—An amiable young woman, daughter of a respectable merchant in Canal-street, while witnessing the atmospheric phenomenon, wooned and was carried to her chamber. She soon recovered, however, but appeared very much dejected. She had become impressed with the belief that the phenomen was prognosticative of the dissolution of all things.

carnestly calling upon Longress for the some law calculated to operate as a chec present life jeoparding system of steambor tion and travelling. We do not hesitate voice to strengthen this cay. It is quite time hing was done by our national legislature to it. Enough lives have already been lo limbs broken—enough windows and orphans

limbs broken—enough widows and orphins made.

A cost belonging to Mr. Clay west taken from his lodgings during his sojourn in Philadelphia, by some expert regur.

An Ohio letter-writer of the Morning Post says of the Yaukees—If disposed to practice at the Jar, it is far better for them to remain in the land of steady habit, when the behinded for the price of a single license for stealing whistey in Ohio.

Mr. Businian Lant wilds and stands had to the contraction of the property of the contraction of the property of the p

for retailing whiskey in Ohio.'
Mr. Benjamin Lent, pilot, aged about 40, and
Enocks Small his riephew, aged 15, were drowned 4th
stat, by the enganing of his pilot beat outside Newba-ryport bar.

The Ohio Atles mentions that a black man has
pioscented a white lady for a breach of marriage
perimes. He claims 25/0.

quence of the defeat of the Usurper. AC Oporto, at which the brig touched, all was quiet.

From Spain the news is entirely favorable to the young Queen. Don Carlos had not yet made his appearance, at the scene of action, but was reported to be on the frontiers of Portugal, confined by illness. In Navarre and in the two Basque provinces, where the insurrection first commenced, the Carlists were still in possessery estimates have at length were still in possessery of the possessery of the province of the province of the will take part in the next election for the will take part in the next election for Deputies, or, of course, allow themselves to be returned to the Chamber. The Gazetts of Franca announces this as the determination of Chateaubriand, Hyde de Newell Fitt James, de Pastoret, 'and the leaders of the Royalists.'

must be so remote and the bope of its ever arriv faint, that we are affain to believe that our ps however, which would be able to a super-tion of the super-tive enough to gratify them all with a generous Mrs. and Mr. B. will please accept our grate knowledgments. May they live forever!

DIED-In this city, Maria A. Foster, daughter of Cyrus Foster, aged 11 months.

BOOT & SHOE MAKER,

BOOT & SHOE MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends
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 attention, to merit a continuance of their patronage.

tention, to merit a continuance of their personage.

Boors and Snozs, in the most fashionable style, of the best materials and workmanship, made to order at the shortest notice.

#stoo—Repairing of all kinds done on the most reasonable terms.

PRILADLEPHIA, Nov. 2, 1833.

DESPOTISM OF FREEDOM

JUST PUBLISHED, 'The Despotism of Fredom; a Speech at the First Anniver-sary of the New England Anti-Suerry So-ciety.—By DAVID LEF CHILD.' For sale by JAMES LORING/132 Washington-street. November 30, 1833.

TO LET.

THE upper part of the House, 47, Howard Street, consisting of back and front Parlor. Inquire on the premises.

New-York, Nov. 27, 1833. Im

BYBNING SCHOOL.

IBVIENTING SCHOOLS

THE subscribers would inform the young ladies of color in Boston, that they will open an Evening School on the first Tuesday offleecember, in the school room under the Belknap-St. Church.
Reading, Writing, Spelling and Arithmétic, will be particularly attended to. Other branches, if required. Terms one doller, stationary included.

The school will be kept those evenings which will be most agreeable to the pupils. I is requested that those when may wish to become members of the School, would be there on the above named evening.

L. M. BALL,
Boston, Nov. 10, 1838.

LITERARY.

THE PETITION OF THE SUGAR-MAKING SLAVES DRESSED TO THE CONSUMERS OF SUGAR.

You no wish that we should suffer, Gentle Massa, we are sure; You quite willing we be happy, If you see it in your power.

We are very long kept toiling, Fifteen hours in every day; And the night for months is added, Wearing all our strength away.

'T is because you love our sugar, And so very much you buy; Therefore day and night we labor, Labor, labor, till we die.

Labor, labor, till we die.

O! is less could e'er content you,
Or you'd buy from Eastern siles,
You would fill our hearts with gladen
And our tearful eyes with smiles.
Then we should have time to rest us,
And our weary eyes might sleep;
We could raise provision plenty,
And we might the Sabbath keep.
T would not know. T would not burt us, Massa gentle

If you should our sugar leave; Ve should only fare the better, So for us you need not grieve. 'T is while plenty sugar 's wanted, That we suffer more and more : That we suffer more and more Ease us, Massa, ease our sorrow See, it is within your power.

It should be enough for Massa,
If we work as English do; It should be enough to:

If we work as English d.

ALL to want poor Negro's

Makes our toil a killing

(From the Presbyterian.) THE MISSIONARY TO AFRICA.
ines to the Rev. Mr. Laird, missionary to Africa
nearing his Farewell Address before the Brainer
iety of La Fayette College, Easton, Pa.

ciety of La Fayette College, Easton, P.
BY A LADY.
Go, thou messenger of Heaven,
Bound for Afrie's burning shore;
Tell of sins by blood forgive on,
Take the Heaven-sent message o'er;
Some will listen,
Tell the tidings o'er and o'er.

Home and country—would they bind Would they urge thy guilty stay? Look not, look not once behind thee, Onward, onward lies thy way. Farewell, stranger

Farewell, Do a mother's arms enfold thee?
Do they clasp thee to her heart?
Let not fond affection hold thee,
Louder duty calls, depart:
Duty calls thee,

Herald of the cross-depart. Herald of the cross—depart.

Dost thou dread the restless ocean?

Safely o'er thy bark shall ride;

Fear not then its wild commotion.

He who rules its waves—thy guide;

At His bidding,

Wildest tempests must subside.

Wildest tempests must subside.

Dost thou fear the withering power

Of the tropic's sick'ning ray?

Dost thou dread the midnight hour,

Deserts lone—and beasts of prey?

Tembling stranger,

Trust—not lonely is thy way.

Trust—not lonely is thy way.

Israel's cloudy veil will shade thee,
From the noonday's dazzling light;
Israel's butding pillar lead thee,
Through the desert's darkest night;
Trust the promise
God—thy God, will be thy light.

God—thy God, will be thy light.
Go in faith—thou silent weeper,
Sow the precious gospel seed;
Thou shalt come a joytul reaper,
Souls thy harvest—Heaven thy me
Faithful laborer,
Go, and sow the guspel seed.

May the God of light protect thee, Favoring gales thy canvass swell; May His grace and power direct thee And His Spirit with thee dwell; May He bless thee :

[From the Christian Register.] LINES SUGGESTED BY THE DEATH OF S. W., AGED THREE MONTHS.

I saw one summer morning
A dew-drop on the tree,
All bright and fair, it sparkled there In spotless purity;
No earthly stain had yet been given,
I knew the dew-drop came from heaven

And when again returning
I sought the dew-drop, where
In morning light, it shone so bright,
Behold it was not there;
The sun had called (before the even)
The beauteous dew-drop back to heaven.

The beautions dew-drop visco.

There is a Isood Intenting,
A sudden tempest blew;
Now showers of rain came o'er the plain,
And quick the lighting dew;
And new I knew the reason why
The dew-drop hastened to the sky.

J. S. W.

[From the New-York Evening Star.] THE FAIR MOURNER Say, miden—ans fate's cruel dart
Severed affection's tie?
Or has the youth, who helt thy heart,
Deceived thee with a lie?
Those stong emotions pray subduc—
Those sobs will tear thy frame!
That peaving chest will borst in

Oh: whitper, fair, thy griefs to me.
To friendship's served ear;
T' will ease by load of miscry—
Oh! then repose it here.
Have guit and shame estailed their curse.
On time, or on thy home!
(Oh; 10.1' she sobbed, 'Dalent times worn.
My sister 's broke my comb!'.

INGRATITUDE. ungrateful has no guilt but one; erimes may pass for virtues in his

Reminiscence.—In the early part of this century it became apparent that the population of Botton would at no distant day downwer the bounds of the instinuas of which the city is built. Some speculators determined to make money by anticipating the current of events, and began to example the stronger of the control of the

e sufferings of children in consequence of nts taking fire. At this senson of the year ent to keep them for a single day in linea arents should look to it, that their children and securely clad in woolen garments; it

MISCELLANBOUS.

Max. CSILD'S 'APPEAL.' Seldom has any work more richly repaid us for the time special in its perusal than Mrs. Child's 'Appeal,' of which an advertisement will be found in and control colonim.—Written in a style, easy, simple and elegant; enlivened with occasioned lastices of wit, rich in important facts, happy illustrations and forcible, conclusive resconingities statice delicate but keen; its appeals touching and powerful; its reproofs grave, journed server, yet, couched in clinq and owerful; its reproofs grave, journed server, yet, couched in clinq and owerful; its reproofs grave, journed server, yet, couched in clinq and owerful; its reproofs grave, journed server, yet, couched in clinq and owerful; its reproofs grave, journed server, yet, couched in clinq and owerful; its reproofs grave, journed server, yet, couched in clinq and descriptions of the most digrave with the appearance of extending and powerful; its reproof grave, journed search which characterizes the work. The research which characterizes the work. The righted authores lays under the search of the productions of human genius, and the records of divide inspiration, and with admirable skill and taste combines the materials drawn from the season of human genius, and the records of divide inspiration, and with admirable skill and taste combines the materials drawn from the season of human genius, and the records of divide inspiration, and with admirable skill and taste combines the materials drawn from the season of human genius, and the records of divide proposed in the proposed of the proposed in the prop

Pacticities of Sugar-Louisiana has soil sufficient, south of 30 deg. 40 min. north latitude, to yield 300,000 hogsbaads of sugar, of 1,000 pounds each, and (of course) 40 gallons of molasses to each hogsbaad. Were easons regular, as much may be produced in South Carolina, the Floridas, Alabama, and Georgia; and ere long, the south-west may furnish 500,000 to 600,000 hogsbeads. But whilst rice and cotton command more remunerating prices, this estimate cannot be realised. We speak only of capability. Supposing us to extract from a suitable soil, half-a-million of hogsheads at two-and-a-half cents per lb. they would yield \$27,000,000 dollars; two fifths of it to be deducted for cost of production. Then add the amount of forty gallons of molasses per hegsbead, or \$2,000,000 cfc. (Oct. additional content of the superior of Louisians per lating the superior of Louisians per lating which beasts of her \$0,000,000. Let us have the superior of Louisians per labour them to develophocur presources. Sugar is now very scarce in this market, and in great demand.—New Orleans Bulletin.

is now very scarce in this market, and in great demand—New Orleans Bulletin.

"THE SLANDERER!"—WHO IS HE—The whole land has been made to ring with the cry that Mr. Garrison shandered his country, or the start of t

The are the sensing of Temperance.

Rispor Islands Philadythornovary—This paper is to pass from the charge of M. A. A. Whitmarch, to M. G. Her charge of M. A. A. Whitmarch, to M. G. Her charge of M. A. C. A. Whitmarch, to M. G. Her charge of M. A. C. Her charge of M. A. Whitmarch, to M. G. G. Her charge of the period of the expectation of the publication. It has been an able and spirited intig thing. No paper on our exchange list has been period by us with greater interest. Like a silver sixpence among copper coin, it has been worth double some of its contemporaries of twice its size. We wish it well in time to come, and in regard to its character, can hardly wish more for it than that it may bentinue to be, what it has been. A religious paper discharges its duty to christian professors, in a fearless and futitive to christian professors, in a fearless and futitive the sinternal adoption of which would be the millenium.—Bid.

millenum.—The Tark Selectives of Charlestown have been engaged since Friday morning last in endeavors to apprehend the murderers of Daniell, and to bring to apprehend the murderers of Daniell, and to bring to the control of the con

On Tuesday, the 19th inst. a fracas to ween R. McComb. Senator from Bal

MORAL.

[From the Hudson (Ohio) Observer.]
DEATH OF PRESIDENT STORRS.

From the Hedson (Ohao) Observer.]

DEATH OF PRESIDENT STORRS.

Know ge not that a great man has fallen this day in Irrate?

Seldom has it fallen to our lot to record a more afflictive event, or one which will be more keenly feet by all the firends of learning, morality and religion in this part of the country. And we regret that time and criming the country of the country of the country of the country. And we regret that time and or name stances will not permit us to do more name stances will not permit us to do more name to the country of the country of

unity with him for nearly fourteen years, we wan perpared in some degree to estimate those transcendent virtues which formed his character.

He was the son of the late Rev. Richard S. Storrs of Longmendow, Mass., and was born in May, 1794. He pursued his literal years of the late of the pursued his literal years of the late of the condition of the late of the south, partly for to benefit his leadily which had long been teeble, the contraction of the south, partly for to benefit his leadily which had long been teeble, the property the south, partly for to benefit his leadily which had long been teeble, the property of the southern property of the southern gives, and the south partly for to benefit his leadily which had long been teeble, the property of the southern gives and in different parts of our country. Having travelled through several of the southern and south western states, obtained much useful knowledge respecting their situation and habits of life, he came to Ohio, took a rapid our very of the state, and located himself as a preacher of the gospel at Ravenna, the country of the state, and located himself as a preacher of the gospel at Ravenna, the country of the state, and located himself as a preacher of the gospel at Ravenna, the country of the southern state, and located himself as a preacher of the gospel at Ravenna, the country of the southern state, and located himself as a preacher of the gospel, and secured the affection side extended the state of the southern states of the sout

formed the duties of a President to the sausfaction of all concerned.

On the 25th of Aug. 1830, he was unanimously elected President of the College, and imagurated on the 9th of February, 1851. In this satuation, which in reality he had filled for more than a year previously, he about the same of the sam

over his whole character, and gave a direct, to all his feelings, words and actions. Fames have ever exhibited more of the nee, ness and gentleness of Christ, combined we all that is noble, manly and great; and is have ever exhibited an ener uniform as at the company of the c

world.

'Where the assembly ne'er breaks ep,
The Sabbath never ends.'

'He was a great sufferer,' says his brother,
in the letter heirore siluces to, 'and deventy
as we't tanked God for sending mun on as, site
as we't tanked God for sending mun on, site
as we't tanked God for sending mun on, site
stering to his last eartilly wants, we cannot
tut regard it as a mistake in judgment, site
led him to bend his way to the east, when
the heavy atmosphere, charged with Greeland vapors, met him and enveloped his at
once, and pressed him down with a releater
hand. Among his last aspirations, whele
in his lucid intervals, or his mental abermise,
'College' was remembered. The day of yer
Commence nearly as a trying day to all
is feelings; his soul seemed, at times, to be a
agony; but 'all will be well,' was the refetion that hushed the storm within and lary
done what thut required, he seemed costs
one what sulty required, he seemed costs
one wind that yet required he seemed
costs.

Those who were best acquainted with Priident Stores, will most highly appreciate is
worth. Naturally modest, seedate and reting,
he never aimed at display, or attracted mat
mixtue from the unthinking multitude. Bit
an intelligent man could not listen tab
preaching, or private conversation, when is
mind was aroused by some interesting subter
mind was aroused by some interesting subter.

There from the unthinking multitude an intelligent man could not laten to preacting, or private conversation, whe mind was agroused by some interesting sid without legling that the possessed a min or ordinary character. He took an easy view and a strong grass of every subject of the comprehensive, through and vigorous. He lighted in study, and enreched his mind literature and science. His method of municating his thoughts to others, whele public or private, was always happy. In pulpit he was sound, clear and forcible gument, and impressive and powerful invery. Though destitute of all those the multitude, few men could chain an ingent audience in breathless silence his method of his appeals of poor the toric, which streat the momentary as the multitude, few men could chain an ingent audience in breathless silence his target and forcible traition of truth, more perfectly than be. intellectual vigor of Longist and occuse tration of trutts, more perfectly than he. So of his appeals to the understanding and science of his hearers were almost resident and the opinion of all competent judges, knew him best, will warrant the assert that if his life and health had been spared a good old age, he would have shore a state the first magnitude, and been one of brightest ornaments of the church of Ch and the literary world.

Interest ornaments of the church of variant the literary world.

Interest. The President of the United States has been called the second Savier, the Rock of Ages, the nearest likeness of the Almighty, with other such comparison a would shock the ear of any man whe came. The sprint of 'raising a moral to the sky, is in full operation.—Instance:

The 'Narinsburg Republican say-of such requisites and midapensible qualification, and, as far as we converted what been embed to decide on those matters, our candidate Mr. Van Boren and Col. Johnson. The sea named gentleman has, in our opioin, performed the season of republican liberty manfully, patriody, and efficiently, in promoting the electronic for the season of republican, and thereby the cause of season. For we devoutly holicer that voice descended from the elicitation republicant of the came of season. For we devoutly holicer that voice descended from the elicitation republicant of the came of season. For we devoutly holicer that voice descended from the elicitation republication of the came of seasons.