

SLAVERY RECORD

ARREST OF NAT!

We learn by the Fayetteville Observer that Nat... the reported leader in the Virginia insurrection... We learn by the Fayetteville Observer that Nat... the reported leader in the Virginia insurrection... We learn by the Fayetteville Observer that Nat... the reported leader in the Virginia insurrection...

To illustrate the insecurity of the south and the awful disquietude which prevails among the inhabitants... We cannot help being astonished at the effects of the reports abroad. Women and children in several of the counties have fled to the swamps...

The reports, published last week, of the burning of Wilmington and the slaughter of seventeen families in North Carolina, prove to be fabrications. No overt act has been committed on the part of the slaves; yet, by the following account, with what barbarity those who were suspected of treason have been treated!

From the Patriot of Thursday.

THE CONSPIRACY AT WILMINGTON. We have been favored with the following extracts of a letter, dated

Wilmington, N. C. Sept. 20.—In my last I mentioned to you that we had been under a very great excitement here, in consequence of an expected insurrection among our blacks. It appears on investigation, that the plot was much deeper laid than we had anticipated. A number of desperate fellows in Sampson and Duplin had communicated with a number of blacks of this town, viz. Nimrod Usher, Old Dan the dryman, a fellow named Prince, and one Abraham, are deeply concerned in the plot.

The leaders in Sampson, with their men, were to meet the party from Wilmington at the Little Bridge at midnight, to march into town in four squads; to fire the town in four different places, and massacre the white men, women and children. The leaders in this plot have all been executed—Nimrod, Dan, Prince and Abraham. We all shot this morning at 6 o'clock on Calowes Hill, and THEIR HEADS ARE NOW STICKING ON POLES AT THE FOUR CORNERS OF THE TOWN. I am happy to say the excitement has entirely subsided, and we shall probably have nothing to fear for twenty years to come.

We shall probably have nothing to fear for twenty years to come! What complacency! what calculation! The savage cruelty of the whites will but what the appetites and increase the fury of the slaves. The security of southern planters is at an end. Ed. Lib.

The report of a murder of a family in Dinwiddie Co. Va. by slaves, is positively contradicted in the Petersburg Intelligencer.

The whole number of lives, sacrificed in this horrid tragedy, is about 110 or 112. Sixty four whites were massacred—about 30 or 35 blacks, it is estimated, were shot down by the troops called out to quell the insurrection; one militiaman was killed in a encounter, and twelve, probably ere this, have been executed.

In addition to the above, between 30 and 40 slaves have been examined in names of numbers, and one sentenced to death. He had been present at a meeting of the blacks, at which a black preacher had called upon all who were willing to join the conspiracy to hold up their hands. This sign was proved to be one of those who had thus signified his determination to join the insurgents.

It is stated that 8 or 9 convicts have taken place in the county of Sussex, and that a black preacher, by trade, a blacksmith, in Prince George's county, has been condemned.—Richmond Tel.

It is said a conspiracy among the blacks has been discovered in the county of Sussex. It was discovered in the names of numbers, and one sentenced to death. He had been present at a meeting of the blacks, at which a black preacher had called upon all who were willing to join the conspiracy to hold up their hands. This sign was proved to be one of those who had thus signified his determination to join the insurgents.

Three slaves have been condemned to death in Spotsylvania Co. Va. one the property of Mrs. Stevens, upon a charge of burglary, one the property of Col. B. Church, upon a charge of conspiring and preparing to make an insurrection, and one the property of Mr. B. Coleman, for killing a woman and two boys.

Virginia Insurrection.—A letter from a young gentleman in Virginia to his parents, in New Hampshire, contains the last number of the Haverhill (New Hampshire) Post. It details some of the horrible means to which the blacks resorted, and

the scene, in bringing the insurrection to a successful termination. The writer says, that in one instance in Southampton county, sixteen entire families were destroyed with the exception of five fathers, who went from home, and one mother, who, after seeing her children's brains beat out, and her husband mortally wounded, hid herself and one child, and one other father, who, when his family were attacked, hid his wife and child, hid himself in the nearest bushes in the garden, lay there and saw his whole family murdered in the yard within two yards of him! From the end of the witness, in this awful scene, has ensued raging madness. It is truly revolting to learn, that without trial—in some instances without the shadow of suspicion—innocent colored persons were sacrificed without mercy, to the excited passion and inconsiderate revenge of the whites in pursuit. One negro, we are informed, was sent to the hospital, upon an errand to the next neighbor's, and continued to go quick while he was riding along rather fast, a company of soldiers, supposing him an enemy fleeing, led in a whole volley upon him, and killed both man and horse. Another was taken alive, and put to death by torture. THEY BURNT HIS EARS AND NOSE—STABBED HIM, CUT OFF HIS HAMSTRINGS, STUCK HIM LIKE A HOG, AND AT LAST CUT OFF HIS HEAD, AND SKINNED IT! (TO WHAT WHIPPING POST) for a spectacle and a warning to the other negroes! This is barbarous cruelty; unworthy the age in which we live. The poor blacks were but struggling for liberty—and though laboring desperately to effect their object, the fact ought to be taken into consideration. We really hope that the recent occurrence of a sanguinary insurrection may have the beneficial effect of opening the eyes of the people of the south, to the propriety or expediency of taking some measures to abolish slavery from the continent of the United States. No overt act has been committed on the part of the rebels in this insurrection, and this is the more evident, from the fact that the insurgents had little chance of success.—Harford Advertiser.

SAVAGE BARBARITY!

The Editor of the Boston Christian Herald has obligingly permitted us to publish the following letter in anticipation of its entire publication in his own paper. O, the fiendish cruelty it discloses!

WALTHAM, Sept. 24th, 1831.

Mr. Greene:—I have noticed several sketches of the insurrection in Virginia, I feel a little disposed to narrate a few circumstances connected with that event. At the time it took place, I was in Norfolk, and afterwards at Richmond, and other parts of the State. The alarm and agitation were truly great; and in the countenance of every white man, nothing was depicted but fear and dismay. The Governor immediately summoned the white population to assemble, and to be furnished with arms and ammunition from the public magazines. In a passage of James River I went on shore several times, and visited the plantations, and witnessed the uneasiness prevailing among the owners or overseers. At Charles County City, a resident informed me that in the neighborhood there were not more than 20 whites, while on four plantations in the vicinity there were 200 blacks, who, if so inclined, said he, might destroy us all, even if they were but armed with clubs. They had just apprehended a black preacher, who came down from Richmond to preach in an old meeting-house near the River. At Richmond, the whites were heard during the Quakers or Baptists, when they declared would ruin the State. I FREQUENTLY HEARD IT WISHED THAT THE D—D NEGROES MIGHT ALL BE EXTERMINATED. Never were a people so heartily sick of slaves, yet not disposed to liberate them. In riding in the stage from Richmond to Fredericksburg, a passenger by the name of Smith, directed from the seat of the insurrection, stated that the blacks at that time prisoners were the most horrible manner. Their noses and ears were cut off, the flesh of their cheeks cut out, their jaws broken apart, and then set up as a mark to shoot at!!! If a black was found out of doors, after dark, without a pass, he would be immediately shot down.

It appears that the negro children had been taught to repeat that the British, or some other foe, were coming to Virginia to massacre all the white people; for some time before the insurrection, they had often been overheard repeating such a story to each other. Many blacks not particularly concerned in the rebellion, and living quite remote from the scene, have been apprehended for uttering similar predictions. I should think from all the information I obtained, that no doubt could exist but that a deep plot was laid for a general massacre of the whites. The stage passenger alluded to, mentioned that the slaves commenced an attack one week too soon, owing to some misapprehension. This circumstance I have seen corroborated by other accounts.

August extensive revivals of religion were prevailing in the Baptist churches, at Norfolk and Richmond. At the latter place, on the Sabbath evening of the 28th, several officers of the city entered their meeting and dispensed the congregation. Several whites were summoned to appear at court that week, to answer for countenancing unlawful meetings of slaves. It appears that the laws of Virginia do not allow the blacks to attend any evening or night meetings; but before the insurrection, they had been allowed the practice as a privilege. Since that tragical event, this law has been put into strict force. No black is now allowed to be out after 8 o'clock, without a pass, and then not, at a religious meeting. While at Richmond, a camp meeting was held about 9 miles from the city. The blacks had been before attended, but at this they were forbidden. The denial of such accustomed privileges must prove very galling to them, and I should not be surprised to hear of oft repeated attempts to throw off the chains of servitude and slavery. This visit of mine was the first to a dechristianizing state under our own government. I had twice been

at the southern and eastern extremities of our country, and returned to the north, and, during the late insurrection, saw the deep foundations of oppression. Now, if they can hide their own depraved conduct, and crush the Liberator which is exposing their wickedness, they must be wretched. But the people cannot be deceived; the Liberator shall live; and tyrants never can be satisfied. Some leading Colonizationists are endeavoring to destroy us by false accusations and gross misrepresentations. They dislike to see their machinations exposed; they do not mean to surrender their prejudices; and they are resolved to justify and support the slaves in holding two millions of human beings in bondage. Amid this uproar and opposition, we remain unmoved, no small threats or daggers make us swerve the breadth of a hair from our purpose. Martyrdom we neither court nor shun. We have dedicated our life to the cause of emancipation. Our voice is not to be suppressed by penal enactments. Of the blood which has been shed, our hands are clean; slave owners and their apologists are answerable for it.

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SOUTHERN CRUELTY.

The account of the treatment of a white gentleman in Virginia, published on our first page from the New-York Daily Sentinel, is a disgrace to civilization. It is, in an awful commentary upon the condition of the south. The narrator, it appears by the tenor of his disclosures, is not a believer in christianity, and consequently he sneers at its professors. They richly merit those sneers, who are slave owners. The church, in the slave states, is full of all uncleanness, and red with innocent blood. Its rules and numbers constantly trade in the souls of men. Masters and people, with a few exceptions, alike steal and murder, and will alike go down to hell and to the blackness of darkness forever, unless they speedily repent.

S. B. EMMONS.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1831.

ANOTHER VOICE!

An anti-colonization voice greets us from across the Atlantic!—We refer our readers to the preceding page, for a Circular put forth in England, by a distinguished friend of the abolition cause. It is drawn up in a wonderfully comprehensive and cogent manner, and must produce an electrifying effect in this country. May the blessings of those who are ready to perish rest upon its benevolent author!

It is generally known that, early last Spring, the Colonization Society deputed Elliot Cresson, of Philadelphia, a member of the Society of Friends, to visit England and dupe the philanthropists of that country by begging of them money to forward its anti-christian crusade against our free colored population. He went, with prejudice in his heart, and defamation and dishonor on his lips! He went, to the lasting disgrace of the nation, to tell the pitiful story, that the blacks ought not to enjoy their inalienable rights in their native country; that the slaves ought never to be liberated but by a slow process; that here they must not remain; and to stigmatize those as madmen and fanatics, who are contending for the immediate overthrow of slavery! Fine doctrines to be retailed in England, where the people are lifting up their voices, in a tone that shakes every Colony to its centre, and putting forth their united efforts for the instant and entire emancipation of all British slaves! Fine doctrines to be preached by a citizen of a democratic republic to the upholders of a monarchical government—especially to be preached by a Quaker!—(fortunately he is a poor specimen of Quakerism.) Well, how has he been received? Read the eloquent Circular for a reply—read the following extract of a letter from a highly esteemed friend in London, dated July 23, 1831:—

"The Colonization Society has sent out to this country Mr. Elliot Cresson, of Philadelphia, as their agent to solicit funds." I rejoice to be able to write you that Cresson has met with determined opposition from the staunch friends of the cause in this city. They abhor the crusade against color and the base defecation of an unholy prejudice. The enclosed Circular has been published by a distinguished friend to Abolition, formerly in the service of the East India Company.—Capt. C. Stuart. It has put Cresson into a rage, and I have no doubt he will give to the English public some of his Society's trumpet arguments. Be it so—let the subject be fairly discussed, and the injustice of the Colonization plan will be quickly made to appear.

Cresson has been challenged to give forth some of his arguments on Thursday next, in Peck Lane, one of the suburbs of this great metropolis, where are many staunch friends of abolition, immediate and total. I shall be present, in company with Capt. Stuart.

If we had room, we would occupy many columns on this subject. We must defer our remarks to future numbers. We shall strike off Capt. Stuart's Exposition on a letter sheet, with a few introductory remarks of our own, at \$2 per hundred. Many thousand copies ought to be circulated wherever the colonization influence is felt. Orders promptly attended to.

PERSECUTION.

What is the object of the hue-and-cry against the Liberator? Why, on the part of the slaves, exclusively this—they no more believe the paper has had the least connexion with the late insurrection, than we believe they are honest and humane men; but they express their aversion upon the people of the north, by withdrawing their attention from the barbarous system of slavery, and fixing it upon another and a more odious object. They are fearful lest the tide of public indignation, rising in the States

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The fact must now be self-evident to the dullest observer, that the lives of the planters are in imminent peril—and they know it. Their refuges of lies are swept away, behind which they have so long and so successfully taken shelter. The words "Freedom," "Equal Rights," "ALL MEN ARE BORN EQUAL," if uttered in the presence of a slave, tend to their choice pain, and cause a trembling through all their joints. Not one of them rests easy upon his pillow at night—dismay is universal. So tormenting, indeed, is their tyranny, and so excessive their terror, that many of them openly advocate the expediency of putting the whole black population to the sword!! This bloody proposition is supported even by females!

The Indians of North America were never more savage, blood-thirsty and revengeful, than the southern slaveholders, as a body. Look at the letter copied into our Slavery Record—that will sustain our assertion. Acts of barbarity are there recorded, which exhibit the ferocity of tigers. Yet we owe their development to the accidental sojourn of a New-England man at that quarter! How many more of a similar tragic character have been committed. No eye may search—no tongue may challenge or reveal!

A riot, unrequited in New England for its desperate features, occurred at Providence on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday evenings of last week, between some whites and blacks—the former having given the provocation. About a dozen houses, occupied for dissolute purposes by the latter, were torn down, and their contents scattered to the winds. A sailor, who was in the mob, was shot on Wednesday evening by some colored person or persons, and died instantly. On Saturday evening, the mob increasing in number, and refusing to disperse, the Governor ordered the troops to fire upon them! Four persons were killed, and about fourteen wounded. A town meeting was held on the Sabbath, when resolutions were passed deprecating the conduct of the mob, and approving of the forbearance, moderation, and firmness of the civil and military authorities, and sanctioning the performance of the melancholy duty which at last devolved upon them.

We shall publish the particulars of this riot, which have been sent to us by a friend in Providence, in our next paper.

A CHARITABLE APPEAL.

A highly intelligent and pious colored man is now in this city, for the purpose of obtaining the charities of our citizens, wherewith to purchase the freedom of his three children who are now in slavery. His name is John Gustave. By the liberality of individuals in other places, he has been enabled to ransom himself, his wife and eldest daughter. A little more than \$2000 remain to be collected, for the purpose above specified. This sum, we trust, will be obtained without difficulty. It includes the present and eternal welfare of three poor children, who are as dear to their unfortunate parents as ours are to us, and who must be torn from their arms if the money be not speedily raised.

A good opportunity to obtain instruction is now presented to those of our colored youth in this city, who desire to make intelligent and useful men and women. We can recommend the gentleman who advertises in our paper, as a good teacher and one who feels a deep interest in the improvement of the colored population.

THE ESSAYIST. This little semi-monthly has grown to the dignity of a monthly magazine, No. 1 of which is in our table. It is conducted by George W. Light, an intelligent and estimable individual, and contains 32 pages octavo, at the low price of \$2 per annum. We hope it will receive, what we predict it will deserve, a liberal patronage. The contents of the present number are—(Extracts from) Living American Literature; the Star of the West; Picture of the Gay World; the Star of the West; the West; the Public Schools; the Lib. in Town and Country; the Lib. in Town and Country; the Lib. in Town and Country. We have no space for extracts.

LITERARY.

For the Liberator.

SONNET.

I boast no courage on the battle-field;
Where hostile troops inimic in horrid fray;
For joys or fame I can no weapon wield;

For the Liberator.

LAND OF OUR BIRTH.
A SACRED ODE.

Land of our birth! when Freedom rose,
Waked from her sleep of years,
She bade thee triumph o'er thy foes,

High was the call, from Heaven it came,
Borne on the wings of Time,
Announced with thunder and with flame,

She gave the word, her sons obeyed;
Swift did they rush around;
The Indian started from his shade,

Land of our birth! thy glory's fame
Shines in its bright array;
Devotion shall increase the flame,

On! be the word, till Honor shines;
On! until all are free!
Till Africa's sons shall plant her vines,

God of the throned realm of Heaven!
Thou canst our way direct;
Oh, come through shadows morn and even,

THE BLUE BIRD'S PRAYER.

Our Father, our Father—the Lord of the whole!
Our little hearts flutter and pray,
Sincerely as creatures who boast of a soul;

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABUSE OF THE PRESS.
The influence of the press is becoming
character of civilization for the most part
evil of awful portent. We have seen the press

Indeed we appear to recognize two distinct codes
of morality. That by which we judge the poor,
industrious common people, bears the mark of a christian
origin

Whitcomb's Address at Dedham.

Yale Commencement.—The New Haven papers
contain glowing descriptions of the recent anniversary
of this venerable institution. We are glad, surely,

No man, who is continually vacillating, and never
moves with any decision of character and judgment,
until he has a host of nominally great men to back
him up,

Presently, however, we have seen
that Col. Trumbull has succeeded in procuring
the removal of the college, so far as the
theological department is concerned, to the
theological property of the College, in the condition
of Col. T. is in some respects an anomaly

Present Explosion of a Steam Boiler.

A correspondent of the Staffordshire Advertiser says,
'I noticed the dreadful explosion of a steam boiler
at Liverpool. Had a surety plate of sheet lead been
affixed to such a boiler, it would have been
practically impossible to burst it with steam.

The source of Pauperism.

By the returns this year from the indefatigable Medical Board of
the Dexter Asylum in Providence, we have the melancholy
and striking fact, fully authenticated, that, out
of 126 adults admitted to the Asylum the past year,

In a conversation a few days since with one of
the Constables of the City of Boston, he observed
that he was obliged to leave Boston to seek employ-

The Spirit of the Age.—The sturdy Englishman,
in his country house; the volatile Frenchman, in
his faux-bourgs

Among the petitions that will be presented to
Congress at the next session, those for abolition of
Slavery in the District of Columbia ought to claim,

Receipts of American Colonization Society from
July 27 to Aug. 31, \$4857 37, of which Gerritt
Smith, Esq. of Petersburg, N. Y. gave \$2112 93.

A mare and colt were recently stung to death, in
this state, by the bees of a hive, which had been
accidentally overturned.—Philad. Gaz.

On the 17th inst. the venerable CARROLL, the
only surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence,
entered upon his 95th year.

The Eden, 26 guns, returned to Eng. in Aug. from
a long cruise on the coast of Africa, led from the
Brazil. Of her original officers and men, only the
captain, one lieutenant, one midshipman, and 12 seamen
and marines survive.

Jamaica Papers, to the 31st August, received
at New York, are said to be filled with discussions
on the subject of abolishing slavery.

It is mentioned in the Philadelphia Chronicle,
that it is proposed to raise in that city a company of
volunteers to go out in aid of the Poles.

The ex-King of Westphalia, Jerome Bonaparte,
is about to come to this country, on a visit to his
brother the Count De Survilleux, (Joseph, ex-King
of Spain.)

12 or 14 cases of fever have occurred at the Deaf
and Dumb Asylum, Hartford, although the city is
as healthy as usual.

A letter from St Petersburg states that the cholera
had attacked the shipping. The captain, second
mate, and several seamen had died from the American
ship Heroine; and one on board the Nyx.

A Rum Distillery in Newport, has recently been
altered into a Cotton Factory.

A picture from Europe is for sale in New York,
made entirely from human hair.

Who can see more days than he that, yet living,
doth follow of the funeral of his own reputation?

The New York Herald, in its issue of the 21st inst.,
contains the following notice:—

Genius of Temperance.

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