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WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON AND ISAAC KNAPP, PUBLISHERS.

NO. 46.

ROSTON, MASSACHUSETTS. 7

vol. I.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE MANKIND.

[SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12. 1831.

THE LIBERATOR

AT NO. 11, MERCHANTS' HALL.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

AGENTS.

JOSEPH C. LOVEJOY, Bangor, Me.
DANIEL C. COLESWORTHY, Portland.
EDWARD J. POMPRY, Nantucket, Mass.
HARVEY KIMBALL, Ameebury.
BENJAMIN COLMAN, Salem.
RICHARD JOHNSON, Providence, R. I.
ALFRED NIGER. RICHARD JOHNSON, New-Bedford,
HENRY E. BERMON, Providence, R. I.
ALFRED NIGER, """
I. I. CROSS, New-Haven, Ct.
JOHN WM. CRKED, ""
WILLIAM SAUNDERS, Hartford,
Rev. Jeriel C. Beman, Middletown,
WILLIAM MADERSON, New London,
PHILIP A. BELL, New-York City,
GEORGE HOGARTH, Brooklyn, N. Y.
NATHAN BLOUNT, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
JOHN G. STEWART, Albomy, N. Y.
B.A. MANCHESTER, Buffalo, N. Y.
ABRAHAM D. SHADD, Wilmington, Del.
JOSEPH CASSEY, Philadelphia, Pa.
JOSEPH CASSEY, Philadelphia, Pa.
JOSEPH CHESTER, Harrisburg, Pa.
THOMAS HAMBLETON, Jennerville, Pa.
JOHN PECK, CATISE, Pa.
ENNJAMIN LUNDY, Washington City, D. C.
THE LIBER ATOR.

THE LIBERATOR.

"P' Will subsequent ages credit so monstrous a statement, that Preachers of the Gospel, eighteen hundred years after angels had sung. On carth peace, good will to men, were characterised as proverbially devoted participants in all the enormities and injustive of man-stealing? and nearly fifty-six years after the promulgation of the Columbian Declaration of Independence reproducted its self-evident truths as unsound propositions, because in practice their covetousness, and their barbarous robbery of the rights of man, would have been restrained?"—Rev. George Bourne.

on the 6th of June last, at the Weeley Church in Philadelphia, and were requested to state our object to the Convention. This we did, and give our reactions for the establishment of the institution, and also why New-Haven might be selected as the place of its location. Our object was most cordielly embraced, and a committee was appointed, which reported decisively in favor of making an effort, in union with their white friends, to raise \$22,000, to commence the college. The doings of this highly respectable body, we are informed, will be soon before the public. The accessity of a college, we exertained, was felt in various cities. In Boston, the people of color had consulted on the subject; also in Baltimore—and the *FRIRNER, ever devoted to the cause of the oppressed, were contemplating a school of a high order, for colored youth, in Philadelphia. Deligning, as we were, to establish a primary school, (which is now in operation in New-Haven,) and a high school or academy preparatory to the college, so as to present a complete system of training from a very early age, we saw the great importance of establishing the college, for the benefit of those who were destrous of every advantage in literature and the pursuits of extensive usefulness. Gentlemen of the first standing in Philadelphia, and of various denominations, give their decided approbation of our object. The city of brotherly love abbons the doctrine of 'ignorant blessedness,' and she will give us the lead in the great work of raising ap the colored people. Many sphilanthropists, in other places, have received our object with favor, and we are happy to say that their number is increasing, notwithstanding the opposition which we have received. The Rev. S. E. Cornish, as agent for the Convention in behalf of the college, has a refuted the charges made by many against the institution. We add our testimony. The college has no necessary connexion with the subject of slavery. Its friends are some of them slaveholders, who first in the remarked has a complete o THE LIBERATOR.

17- Will absociate a spec routed is commonitors to attement, that Preaches of the Gospel, eighteen some of them situated several to the standard years after any other agents. On corrhspaces, good still for more, were characterized as manifest and implicitly of mina-stealing and nearly diffusive, wars after the promalgation of the Control of the standard of the Standard of the Standard of the Control of the Standard of the Standar

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[SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1831.

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of many generations.

SIMEON S. JOCELYN.

SIMEON S. JULIALEN.
New-Haven, Oct. 1st, 1831.
N. B. Those persons who have expressed home surples respecting the use of the word. College, is who are friendly to the enterprise here or dissertions are not embraced in these remarks.

NES.

LETTERS FROM GEORGIA .--- No. 3. The following is not from the author of the two preceding letters. at the south, in whose bosoms the fire of philanthropy glows, and who hold no fellowship with the kidnappers of their fellow men. A regular correspondence with them is desirable. None but those who are on the spot are competent fully to describe the cruelties of the slave system. Here is a hellish deed recorded, which ought to rouse the indignation of every feeling heart, and which but faintly represents what is taking place every day on various plantations. Our readers may place the utmost reliance upon the authenticity of the Letters from Georgia. We suppress names and places, for obvious re-

To the Editor of the Liberator.

SIR-Some copies of your paper have been re-ceived in this town and pretty generally read. Although some of our southern editors may, for their own purposes, think proper to make a fuse, and cry 'Rebellion,' where not even the disposition to ebel exists; yet you are not to suppose that this feeling is general. On the contrary, your-exertions in the glorious cause of emancipation are viewed and appreciated as every true son of America should regard them, and the day is perhaps not far distant, when you will see the fruits of these noble efforts flourishing beyond your most sanguine expectations

The situation of the black population at the south is such, that, sooner or later, there must be a tremendous struggle; what the result is to be, no one can tell; the whites live in continual fear and alarm. About the first of this month, it was rumored that the colored population were about to rise here; the greatest agitation prevailed; the citizens nselves, patrols were formed, the magazines guarded ; scouts paraded the streets for some nights in succession; the confusion was dreadful Fortunately for us, the dreaded evil has passed for the present. These things are but signs of the times, fearful and portentous!! Observe how they have spread like a black cloud, over the slavehold ing portion of these United States, and then say if we should not hold him our benefactor, who would with the sunshine of liberty dispel the dark and gloomy mists that enshroud this southern atmos

An atrocious instance of a negro being flogged t death, occurred here in September last: our local papers are, as usual, silent on the subject. A merchant, who suspected one of his slaves of stealing, undertook to extort a confession by whipping him This unfortunate human being suffered horribly from lacerations inflicted by means of a HAND saw, used by his inhuman owner on the naked carcass of the negro, to beat him with in place of a cowhide or horsewhip : he died in consequence of the torture, and the affair will come up at the next superior court.

Another turn of the screw-another stride There is now about as much certain that God will destroy the slave states by a series of calamities as that the sun will rise to-morrow Terrible are His fierce rebukes and fiery indignation Vengeance belongs to Him, and when He punisher who shall stand Slaveholders are constantly avow ing their desire to see slavery abolished; but they adopt no measures but such as are expressly designe ncrease the burdens of the bondman, and calcula ted to bring swift destruction upon themselves. O ye infatuated men, listen to the voice of the Lord your God! 'Wash ye, make you clean; put away the evil of your doings from before mine eyes cease to do evil; learn to do well; seek judgmen relieve the oppressed, judge the fatherless, plead for the widow. If ye be willing and obedient, ye shall eat the good of the land : but if ye refuse, rebel, ve shall be devoured with the sword : for the of the Lord hath spoken it.'

Let the reader examine the first six resolution which follow, and say whether it be possible for madness, cruelty and tyranny to go further? whether we are not justified in believing that they who adopted them are given over to believe a lie, that they may be damned? The slaves must be erated by the people of the free States. It is use less to wait for the consent of the planters : they never will be ready to act. Either slavery or th Union must be given up.

From the Baltimore Chronicle. PUBLIC MEETING.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a numerous meeting of the citizens of Somerset county, held at the Coart House of said county,
on the 18th of October, 1881, Gov. Thomas K.
Carroll was requested to act as Regaident, and Dr.
John Woolford and Gen. Matthias Dashiell as Vice
Presidents—Col. Robert Stewart and Littleton E.
Dennis, Eeq. were appointed Secretaries.

The objects of the meeting were then stated in an
appropriate address by the President.
On motion, the following persons were appointed
a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the
views of this Convention, viz: Geo. Handy, Daniel
Ballard, Robert I. Henry, Shiles Crocket, James
Polk, Arnold E. Jones, Jesse Hughes and Wm. H.
Cartis, Eeqn., who, after retiring a short time, retesmed, and reported the following resolutions, which
were, with much unanimity, adopted:—

1. Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Ceaver tion, it is impolitic and unwise, and incompatible with the welfare, happiness and prosperity of the state, to permit free negroes to reside therein.

2. Resolved, That the liberation of slaves in the state of the st

2. Resolved, That the liberation of saves in this state, either by deed of manomission, or last will and testament, is repugnant to the interest of the state, and ought, therefore, to be prohibited by law.

3. Resolved, That the laws, regarding the assemblage of negroes, are insufficient, and ought to

state, and ought, therefore, to be prohibited by law.

3. Resolved, That the laws, regarding the assemblage of negroes, are insufficient, and ought to be so amended as to prohibit their assemblage of the gospel by a regularly licensed white elegyman.

4. Resolved, That the instruction of negroes in reading or writing tends to produce discontent and disorder among the slaves of the state, and ought to be prohibited by law.

5. Resolved, That, for the better protection of the state, the Legislature be requested to pass a law, giving authority to Brigadier Generals, to draw from the armories of the state, any number of arms which they may deem requisite, in their respective brigades.

6. Resolved, That the laws, in regard to owners permitting their slaves to act as free, are insafficient, and ought to be amended; and the practice of hiring slaves to free negroes, ought to be prohibited by law.

7. Resolved, That a respectful petition be drafted and signed by the President and Secretaries, and such other persons as may sign the same, and showarded to the next General Assembly, embracing the objects of the above resolutions.

8. Resolved, That a committee of sixteen persons appointed by the President and Vec Presidents, to prepare a petition, in conformity with the above resolutions, and tendered to the clizzes of this court of their signatures.

9. Resolved, That each member of the said com-

ty for their signatures.

9. Resolved, That each member of the said com 9. Resolved, That each member of the said committee, shall procure a copy of the said petition, whose duty it shall be to obtain signatures thereto, and forward the same in time, to the next legislature. 10. Resolved, That it be and is hereby recommended to the citizens of the several counties in this State to hold Conventions and forward such petitions to the next General Assembly as new test deadless.

State to hold Conventions and forward such petition to the next General Assembly, as may tend to effect the objects for which this meeting is held.

11. Resolved, That this meeting will give all lawful, voluntary and energetic support to the magistrates, constables and other officers, the more effect with the penalty them to execute the togentrates, constables and other others, the more effec-tually to enable them to execute the laws for the suppression of tumultuous and nightly meetings of the blacks, and for the prevention of their having fire-arms in their possession. 12. Resolved, That the Editor of the Village

Herald be respectfully requested to insert the above resolutions in his paper, and that the editors of newspapers throughout the State of Maryland be and are hereby respectfully requested to insert the same in

liareby respectfully requested to insert the same in their respective papers.

In compliance with the 8th resolution, Wm. W. Handy, Jesse Walter, Ralph Lowe, John Austin, Levin W. Disharuon, Geo. Hopkins, (of Matt.) Robert Stewart, Geo. A. Dasheill, W. Whayland, James Polk, Henry Newman, Gabriel Webster, James Cottman, Robert W. Swan, Robert I. Henry, and Thomas Robertson, Eaquires, were appointed a committee to prepare a petition, obtain aignatures, and forward the same to the next General Assembly of Maryland.

of Maryland.
On motion of Col. Geo. Dashoill, the thanks of this convention were tendered to the President, Vice Presidents and Secretaries. The Convention then

THOMAS K. CARROLL, Pres't. JOHN WOOLFORD,
MATTHIAS DASHEILL, Vice Pres'ts

Robert Stewart, Littleton E. Dennis, Secretaries.

The Norfolk papers state that Nat Turner, the leader of the late slave insurrection in Virginia, has positively been taken. A letter published in the Herald, says:—

Monroe, (Southampton,) Oct. 31. A party of our men caught Captain Nat yesterday. You may have it published if you think proper. It it positively so, for I have seen him this

morning.'
The Beacon states that he was taken in the fol

I no Beacon saires that he was taken in the lowing manner:

A Mr. Francis, of Southampton County, c upon Nat suddenly, started him from a fodder s last Thursday morning, in the vicinity of his butcheries, and fired at him with a horseman's butcheries, and hreat at him with a horsemen's pie-tol, but he made his except into the woods. Notice heing given of this occurrence, a party immediately went in pursuit, and on Sunday a Mr. Phipps sur-prised him in a thicket in the neighborhood where he had been seen on Thursday. Mr. P. levelled his gun at him and demanded his surrender; Nat find-ing death inevitable, if he resisted or fled, surrenderwas conduc

PETERBURG, (Vir.) Nov. 4.

Capture of Nat Turner.—It is with much gratification we inform the public, that the sole contriver and leader of the late insurrection in Southampton, concerning whom such a hee and cry has been kept up for months, and so many false reports circulated—the murderer Nat Turner, has at last

circulated—the marderer Nat Turner, has at last been taken and satily lodged in prison.

It appears that on Sundsy morning last, Mr Phipps, having his gue, and going over the lands of Mr Francis, (one of the first victims of the hellish crew,) came to a place where a number of pines had been cut down, and perceiving a slight motion among them, cautiously approached, and when within a few yards, discovered the villain who had so long eluded pursuit, endeavoring to ensconce himself in a kind of cave, the mouth of which was concealed with brush. Mr P. raised his gun to fire, but Nat hailed him and offered to surrender. Mr P. creased him to give no his garms. Nat these there concealed with brush. Mr P. raised his gan to fare, but Nat halled him and offered to surrender. Mr P. ordered him to give up his arms: Nat then thew away an old sword, which it seems was the only weapon he had. The prisoner, as his captor came up, submissively laid himself on the ground and was thus securely tied—not making the least resistance! Mr P. took Nat to his own residence, where he kept him until Monday morning—and having apprised his neighbor of his veccess. a coinsideable

party accompanied him and his prisoner to Jeru lem, where, after a brief examination, the cultion, the culprit was committed to iail.

Our informant (one of our own citizens, who hap-Our informant (one of our own citizens, who hap-pened to be in the county at the time) awards much praise to the people of Southampton for their for-beatance on this occasion. He says that not the least personal violence was offered to Nat-who seemed, indeed, one of the most miserable objects he ever beheld—dejected, emsciated and ragged. The poor wretch, we learn, admiss all that has been alleged against him—says that he has at no time been five miles from the scene of his atroci-ties; and that he has frequently wished to give him-self up, but could never summon sufficient respin-tion!

Mr Phipps, is the sole captor of Nat, is alone entitled to the swearls (amounting in the aggregate, as we understand, to about \$1,100) offered by the Commonwealth and different gentlemen,
for his apprehension: and we are told, that in this
instance, Fortane has favored a very deserving individual—to whom, in addition to the pleasure arising
from the recollection of the deed, the money derived from it will not be unacceptable.—Intelligencer.

Extract of a letter, dated MOBILE, October 21st, 1831.

**There has been some excitement here within the last few days, in consequence of a discovery at Claiborne, of a plot among the negroes in that neighborhood, for an extensive insurrection. The people there were armed, add had apprehended a great namber of the negroes. About 20 are in jail. The plain it seems was to have been as extensive and general as possible, for a simultaneous rising on Christmas day; and in the mean time plans were to be extended through the religious meetings of the negroes—and there is but very little doubt that their organization was already known through this section of the country among the blacks. The secret was betrayed by a slave at Claiborne. Our city guard has been increased, and various precautions taken; however, we feel little or no danger lere. Our Creele population is so intimately connected with the slaves, and being slave owners, hardly any thing of the kind would escape their knowledge; and they are as much interested to prevent an insurrection as the whites. There has been some excitement here

ALEXANDRIA (D. C.) Nov. 5.

Extract of a letter (by yesterday's mail) from a roung gentleman in Alabama, to his father in this own, dated

town, dated
GREENSBORGUGH, Greene Co. Oct. 23.
'I haster to inform you, before the mail closes, that an express has arrived from Clairborne County, apprising the inhabitants of this county, that a rising of the negroes was to have taken place on Sanday last, a boy having discovered the plot. Twenty of the leaders are in jail in Clairborne, and we have secured ten in this neighborhood. I am appointed a Captain of the patrol, and have to ride 20 or 30 miles of a night, rain to the contrary notwibstanding.'

Slave Trade.—According to the New Orleans papers, there were imported into that port during the week commencing on the 16th ult. from various parts of the United States, 371 slaves, principally from Virginia, as follows: By the Tribune, from Alexandria, 141; by the Sarah, from Baltimore, 4; by the United States, from Norfolk, 150; by the James Ramsay, from Baltimore, 2; by the Susan, from Charleston, 14; by the Atlas, from Charleston, 60.

INVENILE DEPARTMENT.

· AN EVENING AT HOME.'--- NO. 5. (Concluded.)

· Well, but I am sure you are too just to take ou slaves from us without remuneration,' said Morti-

'First talk of remunerating those whom you know to be the injured party; those, whom you violently deprive of their freedom; whom you unjustly call your slaves :- what will you give them ?

'All I have in the world,' said Emma; ' wax doll, that can open and shut her eyes; and my chest of drawers; and my new volume of Scripture Stories; and

'And what will you give me, Emma?' said Mor timer.

'Nothing but tears,' replied Emma, 'till you let them go.

But as you spoke of Scripture Stories, dear Em ma,' said he, 'do n't you know the Jews had slaves? And in the fourth commandment, when it says, thy man-servant and thy maid-servant shall rest, it ought to be translated, thy man-slave and

thy woman-slave shall rest. Now, what do you say to the Jews having slaves, dear Emma? 'I do n't want you to be a Jew,' replied Emma

But the bondsmen of the Jews were treate very differently from your slaves, I can assure you, George,' said Mr Morrison. ' With them marriage was inviolable; and the purchaser of a man was obliged to become the purchaser of his wife and family ;—there was the same law for the master and the slave ;—the master was not to have fine bread, and the slave coarse,-nor a soft bed, and the slave ployed as stewards, and merchants, and officers the religious rest of the Sabbath was secured to them ; and their spiritual instruction was most amply provided for ;—and if any one of their bond-men chose to run away and leave his master's ser-vice, it was forbidden to deliver him to his master again. Now, surely, you consider continue this with the state of things in our West India Columbs !

' No, indeed,' said Mertimer; ' and I am a ready to promise you, that every slave of mine shall be liberated as soon as he is fit for freedom. I will educate them first, and then set them free ; for the are in such "a brutified condition " at press they are not prepared to enjoy the blessings of free do

'Your plan of educating them for free George, I fear will come to nothing : for you n first educate the overseers and drivers, and also the managers and attornies, who are to have a per cont. managers and automos, who are no percent age on your crops; and these men will say, but while the Negroes are slaves, it is not the struct them, neither can time be spared for it: and thus slavery is never to cease. British subjects are to be treated like brutes, because they are not fit to be emancipated; and they are not to be ema ed; because they are to be treated like be

Brutes or no brutes,' exclaimed Mortimer, 1 am determined that every slave belonging to me, shall be properly instructed; and thorsover, I will buy wedding rings for them, and they shall never be parted from each other, or from their children; and the drivers shall be forbidden to flog them:

George, George, stop; '--cried Mr Morrisea.
'What could the warmest advocate for the poor slaves at the meeting to-morrow say against the Colonial system, worse than what you have now been nuttering? You not only confess, that it is in year power to give or to withhold that freedom which you know our degraded fellow subjects ought began ago to have possessed—which the English name age to have possessed,—which the English nation has long wished them to possess—which God has commanded they, should possess; but you acin that they are without marriage, that they are now without instruction, that women may be fogged, and that children may be parted from their parents. Well, said Mortimer, I must go back to my

" I must go back to my father, and tell him I have been present at the rehearsal of to-morrow's Auti-slavery meeting : and I shall also say, that Mrs Morrison made the severest speech of all, and the one that cut me the deepest; and it was to this effect,-" that none are gentle men who support a system which ensures the flogging of women." I really cannot say on word more in defence of slavery; for, to confer the truth, it does appear to be " so vile and miss ble an estate of man, and so directly opposite to the generous temper and courage of our nation, that is is hardly to be conceived that an Englishman, me less a gentleman, should plead for it." 6 And now, have conceded so much,' he continu will not all abhor me? Henry, will you be for with me? and Emma—but where is

Course of the second of the se

turning to look for her little girl, 'bere she is, fat asleep on the soft !'

'Poer Emma,' said Mr Morrison, ' after her her day's work she should indeed be salesp; only a bed up stairs, instead of on the sofa. Henry, risg the bell for the nursery-maid, and then gently a wake your sister.'

ning I was in the coas ' I was dream ma, recovering herself, 'and thought I was jumb-ling back to school again. How pleasant to wake up and find I am at home !- at my own se home,' said she, coming to kiss her mother. 'And now, darling child,' said Mrs Morrison,

think you must leave us, and go and find yourself is your own comfortable little bed again.'

Emma did not leave the room till she had gives

her father and mother many kisses; but it was is vain that George Mortimer endeavored to obtain Whether it was because he was a propri one. tor of slaves, or because she thought that, as the was a year older than when she saw him lest, might be less decorous, must be left to the seguity of the reader to determine.

Emma left the room with the nu ing gently to herself, as she mounted the stairs,

'Home, home, sweet, sweet home ! There 's no place like home, There 's no place like home.'

· * Six Months in the West Indies.

The Duke of Manchester, Governor of James, easys, I am not aware of any law by which is separation of husband and wife, or of parents of children, by sale or otherwise, inches and untuited the control of the control

thioren, by sale or the was, is removed cannot be a thing it is not considered to the Thirteen Chartered Colinics) have abolished the flogging of women. See No. 11, Anti-slavery Reporter. See also the press laid before Parliament, 1826.

§ Locke, vol. 2. p. 102.

The hit at duelling, by ' J. K.' next week

The Reform Bill passed in the House of Co-nons on the 22d, by a majority of 109. It was arried up to the Lords with more than usual on-nony, where it was read once, and ordered as he

carried up to the Lords with more than usual os-mony, where it was read once, and ordered as be read a second time on Monday the 26th.

The disturbances in Paris were no longer of dangerous character. The Perice Ministry appear to occupy their seats as firmly as every and dealess that their policy is based on the preservation of in-tervolution and peace.

The disastrois accounts from Peland are confer-ted, and the last report is that the Pelish army be-summarized.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1831

CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS.

No man has contended more strenuously for the liberty of the press, than the editor of the Boston Courier; and, if common report be not a liar, no man has so often or so unguardedly abused that liberty. We might, if we chose, make him feel somewhat uncomfortably on this subject—for his maceptibility increases with his years; but we are not malignant and would not be severe, although the provocation in the present case is enormous.

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With regard to the extract from the Charleston Mercury, we shall say nothing. The source from which it emanates is too wicked and too desperate which is indicated by the comments of the Courier, although equally detestable and malignant; commend themselves to our notice, as the feelings of a New-England editor.

In the first place, we are vastly amused at the ommany and a second of the control o avidity, as any other periodical—the Boston Courier not excepted.

Secondly-it is true that we contend for 'aboli tion.' but how that is connected with 'conspiracy or marder,' we are too obtuse to perceive. A more article, than the one we have copied from the

Courier, it would be difficult for any man to write.

Penal statutes against treasonable and seditions publications are necessary in all communities. Granted. But what constitutes treason? A protes against a system which enslaves upwards of two millions of human beings? a call for the liberation of these victims? an adoption of the self-evident truth, that all men are created equal, and endowed with certain inelienable rights? a strong and holy indignation against oppressors? an appeal to Justice Mercy, Reason, Religion? This may be treason in Russia or Turkey-perchance even in republican America; but he who believes it ought to be punished as treason, deserves to be a slave, and to have his back daily exceriated by a whip, and to be put up at public auction for sale, and to be driven about like a beast, and to be fed upon a peck of corn per week, and to have the fruits of his labor stolen from him each day, and to be branded with red hot irons and to go half naked, and to wear galling fetters until he learn to appreciate the rights of man and the blessings of liberty. This is our treason-nothing more

The term ' fanatical,' which is brought against us. has grown stale by repetition. A man pothree grains of common sense ought to blush at such perversion of language. Ours is the reply of Wil-berforce to the same ridiculous charge:—

beforce to the same ridiculous charge:—

'I rest this question on the ground of religion and justice. A spirit of fanaticism and bigotry may be fairly urged on my opponents and not on me. Theirs are the very principles on which have been rested the grossest systems of bigotry and superstition that ever disgraced the annals of mankind. On what other principles was it that Mahomet sent forth his Mussulmen to ravage the world? Was it not these that lighted the fires of the inquisition? Have not both of these systems been founded on the notion of your plaving a right to violate the laws of justice, for the purposes of humanity?

From the Boston Courier.

SLAVERY. The Charleston Mercury, in noticing the receipt of several incendiary papers from the North, calculated to do infinite harm amongst the dave population, says-

Appeals should be made even to the deluded and their delings are roroneous, that their scheme are advanced to the scheme are the scheme and the scheme and the scheme and the scheme and the scheme are the progress of the peatlence. Appeals should be made to the constituted authorities at the North for the interposition of legislative power, is relation to these matters. Appeals should be made to the constituted authorities at the North for the interposition of legislative power, is relation to these matters. Appeals should be made to the enlightened patriotism of our Northern beating the scheme are the new that the scheme are the scheme are the scheme and the scheme are the scheme and the scheme are scheme are scheme are dead to the deluded and fastical agitators themselves, to show them that their feelings are erroneous, that their schemes are the scheme are scheme are dead to the scheme are scheme and impracticable, and that the course they advocate as liberal and philainthorpic, is, is reslift, essentially cruel and injurious even to those for whose benefit they profess to urge it. We are swilling to say more. The subject is becoming one to which we feel it our duty to call the attention of the people.

the people.*

We cannot wonder that publications of the nature complained of, should excite the most intense anxiomplained of, should excite the most intense anxiomplained of, should excite the most intense anxiomplained of, should excite the first people, of the people are not only natural and excusable; but they would be less than men, and wanting in natural section for their kind, if they did not protest and re-monatrate against the circulation, among their people, of some of these papers. We can assure the editor of the Marcury that no appeals to our patriosium are wating. The papers, so far as we are informed, as estions seen here; they are seldom mentioned but with abharcace; and were there any law to authorize the measure, the people of New-Kannad would stop their publication, with se mach seel.

the citizens of Charleston. Erery man who has any attachment to soliety, or to life, participates in the feelings of the Southern people. Every man who has a heart to feel for the distresses of his neighbors, is, and must be, disposed to relieve their anxieties. An appeal to the legislative authorities of the Northern States, would be, indeed it is the only measure which can be productive of any benefit; for in the absence of a statute to justify the interference of the magistrates, any expression of public or individual opinion, tends only to bring into notice, papers which would otherwise fall still-born from the press.

We hardly know in what terms to speak of the conductors of these papers. They must needs be considered honest, although deluded; they certainly are active and industrious,—and fanatical; but they are also men of intelligence, capable of appreciating the mischief they may and do occasion, and responsible to society for the enormifies which may follow their injedicious publications. It is unquestionably true, as they will contend, that every man has a right, to advocate abolition, or compiracy, or marder, for he may do all these without breaking our laws, al-

their injudicious publications. It is unquestionably true, as they will contend, that every man has a right to advocate abolition, or couspiracy, or morder, for he may do all these without breaking our laws, although in any Southern State, public justice and publice safety would require his punishment. But if we have no laws upon the subject, it is because the exigency was not anticipated; for much as the Northern people disapprove of slavery, in the abstract, they have no disposition to advance a general abolition, at the expense of a general massure. It is also the right and privilege of every man to take, and to have, a yellow fever, or small pax, or any other malignant, or pestilential, or infectious disease; but we have laws to preven this spreading the pestilence among his neighborn, and we do not know that the confinement necessary to obtain this object has ever been considered an infringement of the liberty of the subject. Penal statutes against treasonable and seditious publications are necessary in all communities. We have them for our own protection—if they should include provisions for the protection of our neighbors, it would be no additional encrosechment upon the liberty of the press.

A PREMIUM OFFERED.

An aged and responsible Gentleman in the vicinity of Boston, one of the few remaining Revoutionary Patriots, an ardent lover of equal liberty and the rights of man, offers a premium of \$30, for the best written Essay, On the natural effects of Slavery (as now existing in the U. S.) on the SLAVEHOLDERS.

The Essays to be sent to the 'American Conven tion for promoting the Abolition of Slavery,' to be held at Washington on the second Monday in January next, and their merits to be carefully examined, and declared, by a Committee of that body.

The proposed premium being duly awarded, shall be paid on application to the Editor of the Boston Boston, Nov. 12, 1831.

[P Editors of newspapers, friendly to the object, are respectfully requested to copy the above.

'I have received a copy of the 'Liberator,' and come in for a share of the editor's reproof for having said, that 'a sudden emancipation of the staves, either by force or through principle,' would be an awful calamity. I shall not argue the right of my opinion with the madness of a man who is doing all possible injury to the cause of emancipation, which he affects to support; and increases the difficulties that stand in the way of rendering efficient service to people of color, bend or free. It is a great misfortune, that persons so impotent to do good may have a mighty power to do evil. I was the friend of black men before Mr. Garrison was born—and if my life is a little lengthened, expect to be so after my life is a little lengthened, expect to be so after his fever shall have left him.'—Niles's Register.

Mr Niles is evidently nettled in his feelings, and finds it easier to denunciate than to argue. It is possible that he 'was the friend of black men before Mr Garrison was born '-but it is more certain that he is now their enemy. They can readily dis-pense with such friendship as sets all 'principle' at defiance, and endeavors to retain upon their limbs the galling fetters of slavery. The man who scouts immediate justice to the slaves, has a strange confusion in the brain, if he has not a corrupt heart. He who urges a gradual cessation from robbery and op-pression, is, morally speaking, a madman.

HEAVEN-DARING MOCKERY. Gov. Hamilon, of South Carolina, has designated the secon Thursday in November, as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, that the Almighty would be pleased to direct us [the slaveholders] to the means most pleasing in his sight of removing the National Oppression under which we [the slaveholders] suffer. What mockery! what infatuation! The confere. What mockery! what infatuation! The constitutional acts of Congress,-acts passed by a large majority,—stigmatized as acts of 'National Oppres-sion'!!! 'Is not this the fast that I have chosen. even that ye break every yoke and let the oppressed go free? saith the Lord.'

A FUNDAMENTAL ERROR. The last Religious Intelligencer contains a protracted article in favor of the Colonization Society, from which we select this

'The whole strength and burthen of the opposi-tion offered to this benign scheme is reducible to its youth, and the necessary tardiness of first beginnings.'

Here is an important mistake. The scheme is supported by popular prejudice and by the advocacy of principles which are explicitly unchristish and anpublican; hence arises the opposition to it. The

remant to a notice published in the Liberato October 28th, a meeting was held at the African School Room, on Monday evening, Nov. 7th, on the subject of the College, proposed by the Philadelphia Convention. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Samuel Snowlen; after which, Mr Primus Hall was called to the Chair, and Mr J. T. Hilton appointed Secretary. The meeting was addressed by several gentlemen, among whom were Messrs Hall, Roberts, Barbadoes, Putnam, Cole and Cutler, Mr Remond of Salem, and the Rev. Mr Snowden all of whom were in favor of the establishment of the Institution herein spoken of. The company were also happily favored with the presence of rable Richard Johnson of New-Bedford.

The proposition of the council of the 28th ult. to form a State Society, to raise funds in aid of the said Institution, as requested in the proceedings of the Convention, was by a vote unanimonaly accepted it was also voted, that notice be given through the Liberator, inviting the several towns throughout the State to send one or two delegates to unite in form-ing a Society in aid of the aforesaid object, which meeting will take place at the African School Roo on Taesday, the 29th inst. at 7 o'clock, P. M. Voted, That the agents of the Liberator, residir

in this State, be requested to make these proceedings known, and to exert their influence in impressing upon the minds of the people the importance of the

It is hoped that an object fraught with so much good to the colored population of America, will not otherwise than arouse the sleeping energies of their souls, promptly to lend their aid and influence wherever they may be ; and to endeavor to enforce upor each other's minds the many advantages to be rived from the establishment of an Institution like that in contemplation, whose effect upon long rooted prejudice will be like the playing of the Summer's upon an icy substance.

Voted, That Messrs Garrison and Knapp be politely requested, by the Secretary, to give publication to these proceedings, for three weeks in succession in their useful pape

PRIMUS HALL, Chairman J. T. HILTON, Secretary.

At the Tariff Meeting lately held in Philadelphia Alderman Binns introduced a wild resolution re mending to the Legislature to instruct the Senators and Representatives of Pennsylvania in Congress, to 'take the earliest occasion to call the attention of that body to the number and condition of the slave population of the United States, and to raise a comm vise ways and means to cause all the slaves in the U. States to be promptly as possible transported to Africa, making to their owners such compensation as shall be deemed just and equitable.

[For the introduction of the above resolution

(which was promptly rejected by the Meeting,) Al-derman Binns has been presented by the Grand Jury oerman Dinns has been presented by the Grand Jary of Seriven County, Georgia!! The rest of the presentments,—probably including every editor who has dared to say aught against 'negro pedders' and southern kidnappers,—the editor of the Augusta (Ga.) Courier declines publishing, for reasons which he is sure will be satisfactory to the Grand Jury! So we are not the only sinners in the country. If any body doubts whether 'all Bedlam is let out' at the south, he may here see conclusive evidence of the fact

Friend Lundy, in the October number of his Geius of Universal Emancipation, has given the editors of the National Intelligencer a castigation which will enable them to remember him unto the day of their death. He thus introduces them :

death. He thus introduces them:

Who are they, that thus arrogantly tose their heads and utter their pointless surcasme, with little sense and less of dignity? A pair of court parasites, more noted for political servility and fawning selfishness, than either strength of intellect or extent of general knowledge:—the one an English cockney, with little togecommend him but his inflated vanity, and the other a sprig of the negro aristocracy of N. Carolina,—both of whom are 'all things unto all men' as far as their interests and 'abilities' go-!'

ABUSE OF OFFICE. Allen Fleming, Postma at Macon, Georgia, informs us that an individual to whom the Liberator is sent, in that place, refuses to take the paper from the office, and closes his lette with the following abusive sentence :- 'He considers each of you more infamous and more deserving death than the most degraded negro in the southern States.' This impudent epistle may possibly find States.

Porter's Health Almanac for 1882 : calculated generally for all parts of the United States. maxims and rules for the preservation of health, un-der the direction of the Editors of the Journal of Health.' This almanac contains 80 pages, which are full of the emence of life. It will save the cost of a physician in every family where it is admitted and its rules are adopted. Its circulation will mate rially benefit the cause of temperance.

The attention of our readers is requested to the Rav. Mr Jocelyn's lucid Exposition of the objects white are embraced in the proposed College for the education of the free colored population.

The fittle tract, entited pipe and the pure Principles of Morality the sure Feandation on which the People of Color must build, which has been recently published by Mrs Steward, a colored lady of this city, is thus deservedly complianented by a highly respectable clergyman in a letter addressed to us:

· Mrs Steward has sterling wit—is practical—and
in some instances is truly eloquent. Her praise will
be in all the circles of her people, and our country
will yet place her name among the few and not among the many.

Mr. Charles W. Denison, the ardent, industrious and philanthropic editor of the Stonington Phenix, has dissolved his connexion with that poper, and is hereafter to assist in conducting 'The Herald or PEACE, a religious paper just commenced in the city of Norwich, Ct. He is a gentleman of great moral courage,—the rarest and best courage in the world,—and no doubt will fill his new station with great advantage to the public, if not to himself. He

the propriety of language, we must To measure the propriety of language, we must first examine the character of the system, or the nature of the object, against which it is directed. If I see a person wilfally abusing the goods of an individual, I may reprehend him, but with comparative mildness. If I see him maining, or in any way mal-treating another man's cattle, I may increase the severity of my rebuke. But if I see him viola-ting all the social and sacred relations of life,—daily defrauding a number of his fellow creatures of the dertatoning a number of this testow creatures of the fruits of their toil, calling them his property, ruin-ing their souls selling them for money, and lacera-ting their bodies,—I may use the shongest terms of moral indignation. Nor is plain and vehement denunciation of crime inconsistent with the most benevolent feelings towards the perpetrators of it. I am sustained in these positions by the example of Christ, and the apostles, and the prophets, and the

STRANGE OBLIQUITY OF MORAL VISION.

I have received a letter from a gentleman whose reputation is broader than the Atlantic, and whose mind is distinguished for its acuteness, from which I select two sentences :

"I believe, as strongly as any other man, that slavery is VANT WICKED, and nerry destructive to the interests both of master and slave. [Very good.] [□] But this does not seem to me to decide that immediate connectipation of all the slaves in the U.S. would be either wise or JUEY '!!

Reasoning like this seems to me in the highest degree paradoxical, and, emanating from such an amind, fills me with astonishment. I cannot conceive it possible to join two sentences more conradictory to each other.

If 'slavery is very wicked, and very destructive to the best interests both of master and slave,' why should it not be abolished immediately? Is it wise or reasonable to talk of regulating robbery and cruelty? Suppose a small number of slaves are manu-mitted monthly or yearly, what right have they to their freedom over those who still remain in bond-Such a process would be partial and unjust, as well as delusive. Prove that one slave is ent to his liberty, on the principles of justice, and you establish the right of all the slaves to be free.

I know not by what rule of the gospel men and are authorised to leave off their sins by a slow process. Slave owners are robbers and men-stealers as really and absolutely as if they had stolen their vic-tims on the coast of Africa. Shall they cease to be such, only when it suits their convenie hey choose to deem it safe?

THE PROGRESS OF INTEMPERANCE A little book has just been designed, engraved and ablished by E. Gallaudet, 48, Milk-street, Boston,

entitled, 'THE PROGRESS OF INTEMPERANCE.' It contains six portraits, excellently conceived and admirably executed, showing the dreadful effects of admirably executed, showing the creating effects of alcoholic liquous upon the human system. The first person is one who practises entire abstinence; of course, of a fine, healthy aspect, and decrous in ers and dress. The second uses Wine in what is termed moderation, and exhibits undue gaiety in behaviour and appearance—countenance injured. The third takes Wine freely, and at times to excess-betrays extravagance in actions and dress, and the effects of occasional intoxication. The fourth is one who drinks Brandy to frequent intoxication, with loss of health and reputation. The fifth takes Brandy to excess, and is sottish, emeciated and in rags. The last is said 'not to be a fancy sketch,' and a horrible object it is the victim of brutality, consumption. and then death.

Altogether, this ingenious picture book is calcu lated to make a deeper impression upon the mind and create a stronger abhorrence of wine and brandy, than volumes of discourses against intemperance. It ought to be in every family, and in every me pecket,-a mirror constantly before the faces of the ober and the intemperate.

MARRIED,

In this city, on Wednesday evening last, by Rev. Dr Wisner, Mr Robert Long, of Elseworth, Ma. to Miss Sarah Eliza, daughter of John S. Lillie, Esq.

REAUTIFUL EXTRACT. What is Ambition? 'T' is a glorio Angels of light walk not so dazzlingly 'T' is a glorious cheat ! The sapplire walls of heaven. The or Hath not such gems. Earth's constellated thrones Have not such pomp of purple and of gold. It hath no features. In its face is set A mirror, and the gazer sees his own. It looks a god, but it is like himself. It hath a mien of empery, and smiles Majestically sweet -- but how like him ! It follows not with fortune. It is seen Rarely or never in the rich man's hall. ks the chamber of the gifted boy, And lifts his humble window and comes in.

The narrow walls expand and spread away Into a kingly palace, and the roof Lifts to the sky, and unseen fingers work The ceilings with rich blazonry, and write His name in burning letters over all.

And ever us he shuts his wildered eyes, The phantom comes, and lays upon his lids A spell that murders sleep, and in his ear Whispers a deathless word, and on his brain Breathes a fierce thirst no water will allay. He is its slave henceforth! His days are spent In chaining down his heart, and watching w To rise by human weakness. His nights Bring him no rest in all their blessed hours. His kindred are forgotten or estranged. Unhealthful fires burn constant in his eye His lipigrows restless, and its smile is curl'd Half into scorn-till the bright, fiery boy, That was a daily blessing but to see, His spirit was so bird-like and so pure,

And what is its reward? At best, a name! Praise—when the ear has grown too dull to hear!
Gold—when the senses it should please are dead! Wreaths-when the hair they cover has grown gray Fame-when the heart it should have thrill'd is numb All things but love-when love is all we want, And close behind comes Death, and ere we know And close behind comes Deam, and That e'en these unavailing gifts are ours, He sends us stripp'd and naked, to the grave! WILLIS.

TO A BUTTERFLY NEAR A TOMB. BY FELICIA HEMANS.

Is frozen, in the very flush of youth, Into a cold, care-fretted, heartless man .

I stood where the lip of song lay low, Where the dust was heavy on beauty's brow Where stillness hung on the heart of love, And a marble weeper kept watch above

I stood on the silence of lonely thought, While song and love in my own soul wrought; Though each unwhispered, each dimmed with fear, Fuch but a hanished spirit here.

Then didst thou pass me in radiance by Child of the sunshine, young Butterfly ! Thou that dost bear, on thy fairy wing, No burden of inborn suffering !

Thou wert flitting past that solemn tomb, Over a bright world of joy and bloom; And strangely I felt, as I saw thee shine, The all that severed thy life and mine :

Mine, with its hidden, mysterious things Of love and grief, its unsounded springs, And quick thoughts wandering o'er earth and sky, With voices to question eternity;

Thine, on its reckless and glancing way, Like an embodied breeze at play. Child of the sunshine! thou winged and free! One moment, one moment, I envied thee.

Thou art not lonely, though born to roam; Thou hast no longings that pine for home; Thou seek'st not the hannts of the bee and bird, To fly from the sickness of hope deferred.

In thy brief being no strife of mind, No boundless passion is deeply shrined;
But I—as I gazed on thy swift flight by, One hour of my soul seemed infinity.

Yet, ere I turned from that silent place, Or cossed from watching thy joyous race, Thos, even those, on those airy wings, Didst waft me visions of brighter things.

Thou, that dost image the freed soul's birth, And its flight away o'er the mists of earth,— Oh! filly thou shinest 'mid flowers that rise Round the dark chamber where genius lies!

POLAND.

It is with sorrowful feelings that we record the long anticipated, but long dreadful fall of POLAND Who is there insensible to so great a calamity? Yet, Freedom! yet thy banner, torn but flying, Streams like the thunder-storm against th

Thy trumpet voice, though broken now and dying, The loudest still the tempest leaves behind Thy tree hath lost its blossoms, and the rind,

Chopped by the axe, looks rough and little worth

Sup The Sup Lasts, and still the seed we find,

Beyin deen, such to the location of the Martin Sewn deep, even in the bosom of the North; So shall a better year less bitter fruit bring forth.

MISCELLAWROUS.

A NORTH AMERICAN FOREST.

A NORTH AMERICAN FOREST.

BY JOHN NEAL.

The autumnal beauty of a North American forest cannot be exaggerated. It is like nothing else on earth. Many a time have we gone through it; slowly tilting over a pretty bloe lake there, among the hills; our birch came dipping with every motion of the paddle—the waters heneath us—all the mountains about us—all—unknown to the world, in a solitude—a uniet nro@and as death—and bright.

tion of the paddle—the waters meneuth as muontains about as all—unknown to the world, in a solitude—a quiet profound as death—and bright as heaven, the shores overhung with autumnal foliage; and a sky so wonderful—so visionary—that all the clouds, and all the mountains were of apiece in the clear water, and our boat was like a balloon. Say what you will, there is nothing to be compared with a scene of this kind—about an hour beliors sunset, in the depth of a great North American solitude—a vost amphitheatrs of wilderness, rock and mountain—after the trees are changed by the frost. People may talk of their fine Italian skies; of their hot, bright East India skies, and of the Gouth American skies.—We have seen them all; slept under a sky, like one great moon; wonshipped them all, seen them through all the changes of storm and sanshine, daykoese and light; and we say, that in realskies.—We have seen them at ; stept unuer a wy, like one great moon; worshipped them all, seen them through all the changes of storm and sunshine, darkness and light; and we say, that in reality, they are dim, heavy, clouded, uninteresting, compared with your-North American skies, a little before and after sunset.

before and state sames.

before and state sames.

And so, too, of the garniture of a North American wilderness, after two or three clear, frosty nights. There is nothing to compare with it under heaven. The mountains, valleys, woods, all burst into flowers; all at once. Other countries are in a better state of cultivation. Their trees are less merous; their wild shrubbery less like a vegsteble inundation over the land—covering every foot of the earth—or the changes of their color, from season to season, are slow and gradual.

It is not so in America—North America.—There, the transformation is universal—instantaneous. A singles nists will do: it. In the constitution.

It is not so in America—North America.—
Three, the transformation is universal—instantaneous. A single night will do it. In the evening of a fine day, perhaps, all the great woods will be green; with hardly a red, or a brown, or a ycllow leaf. A sharp frost will set in at night. Before the sun rises again, the boundless verdure of the whole province—a whole empire, in truth—will be changed. In the morning, there will be hardly a green leaf to be found. Before the week is over, go where you may, through the superb wilderness, you will meat with nothing but gay, brilliant scarlet—purple orange; with every possible variety of brown, light blue, and vivid crimson, or blood color. Of all the trees, none but the evergreen tribe, keep their integrity. They show along the battlements of the mountain darker than ever; more cloudy than ever; like so many architectaral ruins, or surviving turrets, in the splendor of the surrounding landscope.

No, no—tis not saving too great the surrounding landscope.

of surviving universe, in glandscope.

No, no—it is not saying too much of all this beauty; of all this great magnificence; when the fresh, cold, brisk wind of the season, gets among the branches after such a night, and blows up the neauty, of all this great magnificence; when the fresh, ead, brisk wind of the season, gets among the branches after such a night, and blows up the superfluous leafing, to the warm sunshine; like a tempest among prodigious flowers—tearing and scattering the tailp colored foliage over all the earth, and over all the waters; no, it is not saying too much—merely to say, that, under heaven, throughout all the vegetable creation, there is no spectacle of beauty, or show of richness or grandeur, to be compared with it. Imagine (we do not mind appearing a little absard, if thereby we may give the stringer a true idea of this appearance)—imagine, therefore, a great wilderness of poppies, or tailps, outsprouding itself on every side; reaching quite away to the horizon, over hill and over valley—or a wood, literally encumbered, heavy with great, gorgous, live butterflies—forever in motion

We have been a traveller—we have looked upon the dark Norwegian woods—their dull evergreens towering up into the sky, and covering a whole province; woods, too, of supendous ouk—each tree, if the soil were divided, overshadowing a man's inheriance: flourishing bravely through whole territories; more than one quiet, solarry place—entrely shat ir, by the hills; flowering all over: all the year round. But we nover met with—never heard of—never looked upon, disewhere, that profusion of glorious vegetable beauty which is to be seen every fall, in the woods of North America, heaped up on the banks of all the rivers—up—to the very sites—on the green monatains; or accumulated over the low countries—and weltering there, all the day through, in the light or shadow—or wind or sunshine, of the sesson.

Liberia.—Late accounts from the American colories Liberia.**—Late accounts from the Ame

Liberia.—Late accounts from the American colony at Liberia, represent it as being in a healthy and flourishing condition. The enemies of the Colonization Society, a few months since, triumphantly declared that sixty-five of the eighty-four emigrants who went out in the Valador, lad taken sick and died immediately on their arrival at Monrovia, in consequence of the unhealthiness of the country. This report was published in the columns of the Liberator, in capitals, with a view, no doubt, to deter the blacks from emigranting to that settlement. It is proper here to state that this story was put in circulation by a Capt. Waters, who had picked it up at Port Praya. The Society is now in possession of the facts, and it appears from its official statement, that instead of sizty-five, but Two of the Valador's passengers had died, and they were children! Liberia .- Late accounts from the American col

dren?
We hope Mr Garrison will be candid enough to correct the statement made in his paper in relation to this subject. We do, not wish to believe that he would wilfully misrepresent the fact.—Wilmington

[P Will the editor of the Advertiser be ' car did enough ' to inform his readers, that Mr. Russ wurm's apocryphal statement is positively contra-dicted by a letter from Liberia, which states that 30 out of 31 emigrants from Ohio, per Valader, died

From Poulson's Philad. Am. Da PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 25, 1881.

From Poulson's Philes. Am Delty Alexanders, Philes Bernick St. 1881.

MR EDITOR—I observed fin your paper of Monday the 24th inst. an article from the National Intelligenere, containing an account from Liberia, brought by the Hilarity, recenily arrived at this port, and a number of the Liberia Herald of August last, contradicting, most positively, the reported mortalicity in the colony. Your readers will recollect some few months since, it was stated on the authority of Capt. Waters, of the Fetdonia, from Port Praya, that the Henry Eckford had brought intelligence from Liberia, of the death of 65 of the emigrants (84) who went out in the Valudor. The Liberia Herald saya, that so far from this being true, that only two of the emigrants had died, both of whom were children; now I, have received by the Hilarity, a letter from a respectable colonist, and one on whose veracity reliance can be placed, a corroboration of the statament brought by the H. Eckford. He mentions that in looking over the record, the number of deaths was not down, but that the greater part died; and that in one family from Ohio, consisting of 31 persons, all died carcept one; and adds that it is his belief, that one third of the smirants die with the fever, or in becoming acclimated. I have thought it right to notice this denial of the L. Herald, because I can rely on the information I have received, and that it is right to hear both sides in all that relates to the colony at Liberia.

The express from Paris gives alarming accounts of the state of the French capital. The news of the fall of Warsaw seems to have oxcited anony all classes there a phrenzy equal to that produced by the publication of the Polignac Ordinances. Mean view it as national calamity—as a national distinct of the majority of the shops are shut—public basiness is in some degree suspended—The Ministers are insulted, laughed at, threatened, and hauged in effiguence with strong the streets, with crape hat and arm bands, some pillaging gun-maken' shops, others busy in listening to the ardent appeals of the newspapers—the theatres are almost all closed—the black flag is hoisted in some of the main streets—the dram beats hourly to arms—the Marsellaise is publicly sang in the Palais Royal—the troops of the line are in motion—and to sum up all in one significant generating the product of the product of the product of the control of the product of the product of the control of the product of the produc

which it had strongly at heart.

Choice of a Wife, (Burleigh's advice to his son.)

When it third please God to bring thee to man's estate, use great providence and circumspection in choosing thy wife, for from thence will spring all thy luture good or evil. And it is an action of thy life, like unto a stratagem of war: wherein a man can err but once! If thy estate be good, match near home and at leisure; if weak, far off, and quickly. Inquire diligently of her disposition, and how her parents have been inclined in their youth. Let her not be poor, how generous soever; for a man can buy nothing in the market without gentility. Nor choose a base uncomely creature allogether for wealth; for it will cause contempt in others and loatting in thee. Neither make choice of a dwarf or a fool, for by the one thou shalt beget a race of wealth; for it will cause contempt in others and loathing in thee. Neither make choice of a dwarf or a fool, for by the one thou shalt beget a race of pigmies; the other will be thy continual disgrace, and it will yirke thee to hear her talk. For thou shalt find it to thy great grief that there is nothing more fulsome than a she-fool.

We may form some idea of that system of terror which prevails in Portagal under the sway of het present ruler, from the following list of her unbappy victims, which we extract from the London Cou-

Executed,

We learn from our late English papers, that a petition of jurymen has been presented to the British House of Lords, against punishment by death, on the ground that their belief of the unnecessary and unjust severity of such panishment had induced them, in some instances, to acquit prisoners of whose guilt they had no doubt!—What an argument this against capital punishments! What a temptation to crime must be the knowledge of the fact here disclosed! fact here disclosed !

fact here disclosed!

From Liberia.—The last accounts, which are to Aug. 22, are sad enough. Great appreheasions were entertained that the Agency schr. Mesurudo, Cupt. William Thompson, was taken by a pirate, off Little Cape Mount. Several natives have given statements, tending to prove that the crew are prisoners on board the pirate. Two English vessels, it is stated, have been recently captured, and their crews have been murdered.—Am. Traveller.

have been murdered.—Am. Traveller.
The most agreeable of all companions is a simple frank man, without any high pretension to an oppressive greatness, one who loves life, and understands the use of it; obliging alike at all hours; a bove all, of a golden temper, and steadfisst as an anchor. For such an one, we would gladly exchange the greatest genias, the most brilliant wit, the profoundest thinker.

foundest thinker.

Two woodsawyers of renown, in Philadelphir operated on 1½ cord of white oak each, on a wage Top gallant, alias Daniel Blosan, got through in 1½ am. Ephraim Smooth, alias Shadrach White, wt 15 minutes behind.—This may be called a woode.

horse race.

A thief lately robbed a house in New-York at mid day, of a parcal of silver spoons. The lady of the house heard him jingling the silver, and called out, 'John, are you going to clean the silver to days?' The rogue answered, 'Yes, mam,' and passed out the front door.

A huge rattle-make, for fourteen years in the meningerie of the Dey of Algiers, has been brought to New-York flows. France, for exhibition, this lies is no journeess; that every senious just in, his way meets with instant death.

CHRISTIAN RUM-SELLERS

If there is a class of beings on earth, who describes to be regarded as a scoulage to bunsaity, it is, the venders of ardeut spirits. We care not whether they sell by the glass or gallon, their own or others' manufacture—as Mr Wesley says, 'they are positioners', 'they marter their own benefactors, their own supporters, without remores; 'nesthere was not provided to the contraction of the c they sell by the gisse or gallon, their own or others' manufacture—as Mr Wesley says, 'they are peisoners-general;' they murder their own benefactors, their own supporters, withest remones; 'neither does their eye pity nor spare.' They are devoid of human sympathies. They care not what muschief, what crimes, they occasion. They care not whose family is ruined, whose soal is destroyed. Their business is, to get morey. This they will do, let what may follow. One lately remarked, 'that should a man come to him ragged and starved, whose family he knew to be suffering for food, and 'bold out a shilling, asking for a pint of run, and declaring, at the same time, it was the last farthing he had in the world, he would let him here the rum.......and think he did right!' And mash.—this vender was once a professor of raigion, and, for aught we have beard, is still a member of the chieft. Few. perhaps, would acknowledge as much. But does not their practice show they possess the same feelings! Rum-sellers are alike. The natural and legitimate fruits of alcohed are known to all of them. Not one can say—he could not have supposed the poisonous liquid would occasion such misery, or degradation, or crime. He knows it beforehand. He knows, if it does not thouse the professor of wealth, of influence, and men professing godiness, are engaged in dissensiriating this faul and deality position. What language is sufficiently strong, to tryress suitable abhorrence and abomination of this traffic? And what, in particular, of that criminal and deality parsuit, by christian professor?

Did you ever hear one of those religious monates amount:—

pray, using the Lord's prayer? If not, attend a moment:—

Our Father who art in beaven, herlowed be thy name. We know thou requirest us to do all possible good to the souls and bodies of men, though we are daily scattering firehrands, arrows and death-among them; yet we hellow thy name, though we are daily scattering firehrands, arrows and death-among them; yet we hellow thy name with our lips: we declare then art holy, and strict to mark impairs we declare then art holy, and strict to mark impairs we declare then art holy, and strict to mark impairs we declare then art holy, and strict to mark impairs to the counters, peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost —let he causeness, peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost —let he countered in the counter of the coun

There never was found, in any age of the world, either philosopher, or sect, or law, or disciplies, which did so highly exalt the public good, as the Christian Faith. [Lord Bacon.

WILBERFORCE HOUSE.

Prancis Wiles

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that his House, No. 152. Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of color with

BOARDING AND LODGING.

Grateful for past favors, he solicits a continuants of the same. His House is in a pleasant and healthy part of the city, and no pains or expense will be spared on his part to render the situation of those who may honor him with their patronage, as confortable as possible.

New York, October 8.

fortable as possible. New-York, October 8.

THM PERMINE TO THE COUNTY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a large accumediate of the provided subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a large and the public, that he has taken a large and Corners, in Quincy (8 miles from Boston,) for the accommodation of Travellers and such Company as the time with their patronage. No pains will be appreciate to make the most liberal provisions for his visitors, and to gratify their desires. No Spirituses Liquors will be and, blut acro-coviers and tradingly the control of the day.—Boardess can be accommodated on liberal terms.

BENLYMMN R. DOWNES.

RESIDAMN R. DOWNES.