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OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD—OUR COUNTRYMEN, ALL MANKIND.

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THE LIBERATOR

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THE LIBERATOR.

It is not by means indifferent to the expediency of the case. On the contrary, we think ourselves prepared to prove, by fair reasoning and by ascertained fact, that the expediency of the thing is all on our side; that IMMEDIATE ABOLITION is the only secure and proper way of attaining the object which we all profess to have in view; that to defer the measure to a distant period, and to admit the propriety of getting at it by a course of mitigation, is the surest mode of frustrating every hope we might otherwise entertain, and giving over the slaves to interminable bondage.

REV. DR. THOMSON.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

Extracts from the recent speech of Mr. Moore, in the House of Delegates of Virginia, on the subject of Slavery.

It is utterly impossible for us to avoid the consideration of this subject, which forces itself upon our view, in such a manner that we cannot avoid it. As well might the Apostle have attempted to close his eyes against the light which shone upon him from heaven, or to have turned a deaf ear to the name which reached him from on high, as for this Assembly to try to stifle the spirit of enquiry which is abroad in this land, as to the best means of freeing the State from the curse of slavery. The monstrous consequences which arise from the existence of slavery, have become exposed to open day; the dangers arising from it, stare us in the face, and it becomes us as men, as freemen, and the representatives of freemen, to meet and overcome them, rather than to attempt to escape, by evading them.

Permit me now, sir, to direct your attention to some of the evil consequences of slavery, by way of argument, in favor of our maturely deliberating on the whole subject, and adopting some efficient measures to remove the cause from which those evils spring. In the first place, I shall confine my remarks to such of those evils as affect the white population exclusively. And even in that point of view, I think that slavery as it exists among us, may be regarded as the heaviest calamity which has ever befallen any portion of the human race. If we look back through the long course of time which has elapsed from the creation to the present moment, we shall scarcely be able to point out a people whose situation was not in many respects preferable to our own, and that of the other states in which negro slavery exists.

True, sir, we shall see nations which have groaned under the yoke of despotism for hundreds and thousands of years, but the individuals composing those nations have enjoyed a degree of happiness, peace, and freedom from apprehensions, which the holders of slaves in this country can never know. True it is that slavery has existed almost from the time of the deluge in some form or other in different parts of the world, but always, and every where, under less disadvantageous circumstances than in this country. The Greeks and Romans had many slaves, but fortunately for them there was no difference in complexion, which placed an impassable barrier between the freeman and the slave, and prevented them from liberating the latter, and raising him to an equality with the former. They exercised an unlimited power over even the lives of their slaves, and being under but little restraint from principles of humanity, they could guard against danger, by putting a part of their slaves to death. We appear to be destined to see the evil constantly increasing upon us, whilst we are restrained upon the one hand, from raising them to the condition of freemen, by unconquerable prejudices against their complexion, and on the other from destroying them, by feelings of humanity, which, thank God, are equally invincible. But sir, I must proceed to point out some of the most prominent evils arising from the existence of slavery among us. And among these, the first I shall mention, is the irresistible tendency which it has, to undermine and destroy every thing like virtue and morality in the community. I think I may safely assert, that ignorance is the inseparable companion of slavery, and that the desire of freedom is the inevitable consequence of implanting in the human mind any useful degree of intelligence; it is therefore the policy of the master that the ignorance of his slaves shall be as profound as possible; and such a state of ignorance is wholly incompatible with the existence of any moral principle or exalted feeling in the breast of the slave. It renders him incapable of deciding between right and wrong, of judging of the enormity of crime, or of estimating the high satisfaction which the performance of an honorable act affords to more intelligent beings. He is never actuated by those noble and inspiring motives which prompt the free to the performance of creditable and praiseworthy deeds; on the contrary, his early habits, pursuits, and associations, are such as to bring into action all his most vicious propensities. He is habituated from his infancy, to sacrifice truth, without remorse, as the only means of escaping punishment, which is too apt to be inflicted, whether merited or not. The candid avowal of the fault, which a kind parent is disposed to regard in his child as the evidence of merit, is sure to be considered by the master, as insolence in a slave; and to furnish additional reason for inflicting punishment upon him. The slave perceives that he can never attain to the least distinction in society, however fair and unexceptionable his conduct may be, or even to an equality with the lowest class of freemen; and that however innocent he may be, he is often liable to the severest punishment, at the will of his overseers, without even the form of a trial. The impulses of passion are never restrained in him by that dread of infamy and disgrace, which operates so powerfully, in deterring freemen from the commission of acts, criminal or dishonorable; and he is ever ready to indulge with avidity, in the most beastly intemperance, conscious that nothing can degrade him in the estimation of the world. His reason, beclouded as it is, tells him that to hold him in slavery, is a violation of his natural rights; and considering himself as entitled to full remuneration for his labor, he does not regard it as a fault, to appropriate any part of the master's property to his own use. He looks upon the whole white population as participating in the wrongs he endures, and never scruples to revenge himself by injuring their property; and he is never deterred from the commission of theft, except by fear of the punishment consequent on detection. The demoralizing influence of the indiscriminate intercourse of the sexes among our slave population, need only to be hinted at, to be understood. Can it be expected, sir, or will it be contended, that where so large a mass of the population of the country is corrupt, that the other classes can entirely escape the contagion? Sir, it is impossible! and the dissolute habits of a large number of our citizens, especially of the very poorest class, is too notorious to be denied, and the cause of it is too obvious to be disputed. Far be it from me, Mr. Speaker, to assert, that virtue and morality cannot at all exist among the free, where slavery is allowed, or that there are not many high minded, honorable, virtuous, and patriotic individuals even in those parts of the State, where the slaves are most numerous. I know there are many such. I only contend, that it is impossible in the nature of things, that slaves can be virtuous and moral, and that their vices must have, to some extent, an influence upon the morals of the free.

There is another, and perhaps a less questionable evil, growing out of the existence of slavery in this country, which cannot have escaped the observation, or failed to have elicited the profound regrets of every patriotic and reflecting individual in the Assembly. I allude, sir, to the prevalent, and almost universal indisposition of the free population, to engage in the cultivation of the soil, that species of labor, upon which the prosperity of every country chiefly depends. That being the species of labor in which slaves are usually employed, it is very generally regarded as a mark of servitude, and consequently as degrading and disreputable. It follows of course, that the entire population of the State must be supported by the labor of that half which is in slavery; and it will

hardly be denied, that it is to this circumstance principally, if not solely, that we are to ascribe the astonishing contrast between the prosperity of the non-slaveholding, and slaveholding States of this Union. How many cases do we see around us, of men in moderate circumstances, who, too proud to till the earth with their own hands, are gradually wasting away their small patrimonial estates, and raising their families in habits of idleness and extravagance? How many young men, (who, were it not for the prevailing prejudices of the country, might gain an honorable and honest subsistence by cultivating the soil,) do we see, attempting to force themselves into professions already crowded to excess, in order to obtain a precarious subsistence? and how many of these do we see resort to intemperance to drown reflection, when want of success has driven them to despair? We learn from those who have had ample means of deciding, that the situation of the yeomanry of the middle and northern States is, in every respect, different from that of the same class of people in the slaveholding States. There the farmer cultivates his land with his own hands, which produces all the necessaries, and many of the comforts of life, in abundance. He rears up his children in habits of industry, unexposed to allurements of vice, and instead of being a burthen, they assist him in his labors.

If, sir, we compare the face of the country in Virginia, with that of the Northern States, we shall find the result greatly to the disadvantage of the former. We shall see the Old Dominion, though blessed by nature with all the advantages of a mild climate, a fruitful soil, and fine navigable bays and rivers, gradually declining in all that constitutes national wealth. In that part of the State below tide-water, the whole face of the country wears an appearance of almost utter desolation, distressing to the beholder. Tall and thick forests of pines are every where to be seen, encroaching upon the few cultivated fields, and casting a deep gloom over the land, which looks as if nature mourned over the misfortunes of man. The very spot on which our ancestors landed, a little more than two hundred years ago, appears to be on the eve of again becoming the haunt of wild animals. No man can doubt, sir, but that the deterioration in the appearance of the country, is owing mainly to the careless manner in which the soil is cultivated by slaves, and the indolence of the white population; nor can we hesitate to ascribe the flourishing condition of the non-slaveholding states, which are every where covered with highly cultivated farms, thriving villages, and an industrious white population, to the absence of slavery.

A third consequence of slavery is, that it detracts from the ability of a country to defend itself against foreign aggression. Every slave occupies the place of a freeman, and if we regard them merely as neutrals, they impair the force of the State in full proportion to their numbers. But we cannot rationally regard them as neutrals, for the desire of freedom is so deeply implanted in the human breast, that no time or treatment can entirely eradicate it, and they will always be disposed to avail themselves of a favorable opportunity of asserting their natural rights. It will consequently be necessary to employ a certain proportion of the efficient force of the whites to keep them in subjection. What that proportion will be, I will not undertake exactly to determine; but it may be safely assumed, that wherever the slaves are as numerous as the whites, it will require one half of the effective force of the whites to keep them quiet; and such is the fact as to the whole of Eastern Virginia. And in those counties, such as Amelia, Nottoway, Greensville, Charles City, King William, and some others, in which the slaves are more than double as numerous as the whites, the force of the latter, as to defence against an invading army, may be considered as wholly inefficient. And, for the same reason, the counties of Brunswick, Charlotte, Mecklenburg, and many others, in which the slaves are nearly twice as numerous as the whites, could spare no part of their forces to contend against an invasion of the State. I hope, sir, that my mentioning the counties I have enumerated, and the proportions of their different kinds of inhabitants, will not be attributed to any disposition in me, to show the slightest disrespect either to the people of those counties or their representatives on this floor. I am contending that where the proportion of slaves to the freemen is as great as it is in those counties, and I can satisfactorily show that it will be throughout the State, in less than thirty years, unless we do something to get clear of the former, that it wholly incapacitates a country for defence against a foreign enemy, and I mention those counties by way of illustrating my argument. And, Mr. Speaker, I think it can hardly be contended, that I have estimated the force necessary for keeping the slaves in subjection too high, when it is recollected that they are intimately acquainted with all the secret passages, strong holds, and fastnesses of the country, and being restrained by no moral or patriotic considerations, will ever be ready to act as guides to an invading foe, and to flock to his standard whenever he may be disposed to attempt them to do so, by holding out the strongest temptation which can ever be presented to the human mind—namely, the possession of liberty. It must be remembered, too, that we may often have enemies who will not be too magnanimous to avail themselves of advantages which cost them nothing. If our enemies should be of that description of men, who are but little disposed to perform their engagements in good faith, they will be tempted to seduce our slaves from our possession, not only for the purpose of injuring us, and adding to their own strength, but for the more criminal object of making a profitable spec-

ulation, by disposing of them in the West India market. The conduct of the British armies and their commanders, during the last war, and that of the Revolution, proves that the latter motive, disgraceful as it is, has not failed to have its full operation.

I will now briefly advert to another consequence of slavery, which is highly detrimental to the Commonwealth, which is, that it retards and prevents the increase of the population of the State. As a proof of this, I may direct your attention to the simple fact, that, in the whole district of country lying on the east of the Blue Ridge, the white population has increased but 61,332 in forty years, much less than either the cities of New York and Philadelphia have increased in the same length of time. The great retardation will be made manifest by comparing the number of inhabitants in Virginia with the number in New York at different periods. In 1790, the population of Virginia was at least from two to three times as great as that of New-York. In 1830, the whole population of Virginia was 1,816,299; that of New York was 1,934,409. From which it appears, that the inhabitants of New York have increased at least five or six times as rapidly as the inhabitants of Virginia; and the former has one-third more inhabitants than the latter at this time, notwithstanding the territorial extent of the former is one-third less than that of the latter. If we compare the population of the other slaveholding with that of the non-slaveholding States, we shall find similar results arising from the same cause; and if we institute the same sort of comparison between some of our oldest and thickest settled counties and some of the counties in the Eastern States, we shall find, that the inhabitants of the former never exceed thirty-nines, whilst those of the latter amount to from one to two hundred to the square mile. These facts are within the knowledge, or reach, of every member of this House; and those who have attended to the facts I have stated, as to the carelessness of the slaves in cultivating the soil, and the indolence of the whites in all slaveholding countries, can readily account for the difference which exists as to population, between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States.

Having now, sir, (in a most imperfect manner, I admit,) attempted to depict some of the many evils of slavery which we already experience, let us enquire what must be the ultimate consequence of retaining them among us. To my mind, the answer to this enquiry must be both obvious and appalling. It is, sir, that the time will come, and at no distant day, when we shall be involved in all the horrors of a servile war, which will not end until both sides have suffered much; until the land shall every where be red with human blood, and until the slaves or the whites are totally exterminated. Shall I be told, sir, that these are unfounded apprehensions? that they are nothing but the exaggerations of a heated imagination? Such a reply will not convince me that I am in error, or satisfy that numerous class of our fellow citizens who concur in the opinions I have expressed. Let not gentlemen "put the flattering unction to their souls," that it is the voice of fear, not of reason, which is calling on them, from every quarter of this Commonwealth, to remove from the land the heavy curse of slavery. If, sir, gentlemen will listen to the remarks I am about to make on this branch of the subject, I humbly hope that I shall succeed in satisfying them, if there be any truth in history, and if the time has not arrived when causes have ceased to produce their legitimate results, that the dreadful catastrophe in which I have predicted our slave system must result, if persisted in, is as inevitable as any event which has not already transpired.

I lay it down as a maxim not to be disputed, that our slaves, like all the rest of the human race, are now, and will ever continue to be, actuated by the desire of liberty—and it is equally certain, that whenever the proportion of slaves in this State, to our white population, shall have become so great as to inspire them with the hope of being able to throw off the yoke, that then an effort will be made by them to effect that object.—What the proportion between the slaves and the freemen must be which will embolden the former to make such an attempt, it is not material for me to inquire, for if it be admitted, that any disproportion however great, will have that effect, it is susceptible of the clearest demonstration, that it must be made within a period so short, that many of us may expect to witness it. And I need not go into an enquiry whether or not such an attempt can, at any time, or under any circumstances, be attended with success; for it is certain, that whenever it is made, it will be the beginning of a servile war; and from what we know of human nature generally, and from what we hear of the spirit manifested by both parties in the late Southampton rebellion, it is very evident that such a war must be one of extermination, happen when it will.

Taking it for granted that the positions I have taken cannot be shaken or controverted, I proceed to make a statement of facts, and to submit a table I have made out containing several calculations, showing the relative increase of the white and colored population in Eastern Virginia, and in the counties of Brunswick and Halifax in the last forty years, to the consideration of the House; and from which I expect to be able to prove very satisfactorily: 1st, that the colored population are rapidly gaining on the whites; 2dly, that that gain must be much more rapid in time to come than it has been in times past; And, 3dly, that in a short period the proportion of the slaves to the whites must become so great, that the consequences which I have predicted,

and which are so much to be deprecated, must ensue.

In 1790, the population of Eastern Virginia, was
of Whites, 314,523
Colored, 289,425
In 1830, it was
Whites, 457,013
Colored, 375,558
Increase in 40 years of Whites, 167,588
Colored, 167,588
Majority of Whites in 1790, 25,098
Colored in 1830, 81,078
Gain of Colored in 40 years, 106,176
If both kinds of population continue to increase in the same ratio for the next 40 years, the population of E. Virginia will be, in 1870,
Whites, 449,147
Colored, 722,080
Majority of Colored, 272,933
The population of Brunswick County was, in 1790, Whites, 5,919
Colored, 6,908
In 1830, it was of Whites, 5,397
Colored, 10,872
Decrease of Whites in 40 years, nearly equal to 9 per cent.
Increase of Colored, equal to 50 per cent.
Gain of Colored in 40 years, 3,986
Should the Whites decrease and the Colored increase, for 40 years to come, in the same ratio, the population will then stand thus,
Whites, 4,912
Colored, 15,558
The Colored being at that time, more than three times as numerous as the Whites.
In 1790, Halifax had, Whites, 8,931
Colored, 5,791
In 1830, of Whites, 12,915
Colored, 15,117
Increase in 40 years of Whites, 3,984
equal to 44 per cent.
of Colored, 9,520
equal to 131 per cent.
Gain in Colored in 40 years, 5,344
If both increase in the same ratio, to the year 1870, the population will stand thus,
Whites, 18,597
Colored, 39,455
or two Colored to one White.

A part of the table I have just read, Mr. Speaker, is extracted from the petition referred to your Select Committee from the County of Hanover. I have already stated that there are several Counties in the State, in which the slaves are twice, and many others in which they are nearly twice as numerous as the whites; and it would be very easy to shew that if the two kinds of population increase in the same ratio for the next, that they have done for the last forty years, the slaves will, at the end of that time, be from three to five times as numerous as the whites, in those Counties.

But, sir, having said enough to satisfy any reasonable man that the slaves are rapidly gaining on the whites, I shall now endeavor to shew beyond controversy, that they must gain upon them much more rapidly in time to come than they have done in time past. The population of every country must of necessity be limited to the means of subsistence which it affords, and of course there can be no increase of population in countries in which the inhabitants are so numerous as to consume all the means of subsistence which it can be made to produce. The population of China has long been stationary, not being greater now than it was a thousand or two thousand years ago. In other old settled countries, such as Holland, France, and many parts of Germany and Italy, the increase of population is scarcely perceptible. In new countries in which provisions are abundant, like the States of Ohio, Indiana, and some others, population doubles itself in from ten to twelve years; and in the whole United States it doubles itself in about twenty-five or thirty years, as has been ascertained from actual enumerations, independent of emigration from abroad. The means of subsistence in every country consist almost exclusively of the products of the soil, and the quantity of these products depends very much upon the manner in which the soil is cultivated. England, for example, sustains three times as many inhabitants, owing to its high state of cultivation, as it would do, if cultivated as lands are in Virginia. And every country in which the inhabitants are free, will sustain double as great a population as one in which slavery exists. In attempting, then, to ascertain what number of inhabitants Virginia will maintain, we are not to be governed by the number of inhabitants to the square mile, in countries in which agriculture is carried to the highest perfection, but by the amount of the necessities of life which can be drawn from the soil by our mode of cultivation. Estimating the population which Virginia, or rather that part of it lying east of the Blue Ridge, will support, upon that principle, it is perfectly apparent it can never sustain more than one-third in addition to its present population. The whole number of inhabitants in Eastern Virginia, according to the census of 1830, is 832,868; by adding one-third to this number I ascertain the whole number of inhabitants which Eastern Virginia can support, to be 1,110,490. That this estimate is sufficiently high, is proved by the fact, that there are seventeen counties in that part of the State, which have a smaller population now, than they had forty years ago, that there are many others which have scarcely increased at all in that period, and probably many more which have decreased in the last ten or twenty years. And the additional fact furnished by the statement made out by the Auditor for the Convention, that in the two great divisions of the State from the Blue

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cul as the absurd, impolitic and anti-christian speculations of the Colonization Society. Whether the people will consent to two or three additional taxes and tariffs, so that the government may give some pecuniary aid to the cause of the infatuated colonizationists, is for them to say.

O. T. B. NICKENS, G. CARY, G. W. GEST, } Committee.

HOW SHALL WE ASSERT OUR RIGHTS?

This has often been made a question of discussion amongst our friends. Notwithstanding many, for whose judgment I have great respect, have differed from me; and have offered as their main objection to my opinion, 'that we have our hands in the lion's mouth, and we should endeavor to get it out as easy as we can'—still I have always said, that we should assert our rights boldly.

BENEFITS OF FREEDOM.

From the late census of the United States, we learn the following facts, which enable us to form a comparison of one of the differences between Slavery and Freedom. It appears that of the free white population, only one in 20,720 arrives to the age of one hundred years; of the slaves, one in 1,450—and of the free blacks, one in 606!

DIALOGUE

BETWEEN A SEXTON AND CATO, A COLORED MAN. SCENE—A CHURCH DOOR. Sexton. Stop there, you can't go in at that door. Why, sir, isn't this the house of God, the gate of Heaven?

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

A most unexpected, ominous and protracted debate on the question of slavery, has just terminated in the Legislature of Virginia, in which the most distinguished talents of the Commonwealth were enlisted. It has ended precisely as we expected—in a refusal to act upon any proposition for the gradual emancipation of the slaves, and in a recommendation to expel the free colored population from the State.

It will be seen that a large portion of our paper is occupied with the speech of Mr. Moore, a member of the Legislature of Virginia. It will amply repay a careful perusal. In the graphic language of a correspondent of the New Haven Advertiser:—'Mr. Moore has taken off the cover, and shown the ingredients of the cup of trembling now in the hand of Virginia, and, in the boldest and most powerful manner, has forced the conviction of guilt upon all engaged in slavery.'

Query—Where is the Columbia Vigilance Association? where the Legislature of Georgia? where the Grand Jury of North Carolina? Incendiaries are multiplying rapidly—why do they pause? Let them magnify their rewards and multiply their indictments!

OHIO LEGISLATURE. We have before us a Report of a Select Committee of this body, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Colored Population of Ohio. It contains sentiments which would disgrace almost any legislative body but that of Georgia.

THE EXISTENCE in any community of a people forming a distinct and degraded caste, who are forever excluded by the fiat of society and the laws of the land, from all hopes of equality in social intercourse and political privileges, must, from the nature of things, be fraught with un-mixed evil.

Did this committee believe it possible, by any acts of legislation, to remove this blot upon the body politic, by so elevating the social and moral condition of the blacks in Ohio, that they would be received into society on terms of equality, and would by common consent be admitted to a participation of political privileges—were such a thing possible, even after a lapse of time and by a pecuniary sacrifice, most gladly would they recommend such measures as would subserve the cause of humanity, by producing such a result.

Such monstrous assertions as are contained in the above extracts are calculated to sink the character of the American people down—down—

down to the lowest depths of infamy, in the eyes of other nations. Behold the consistency of the logic of the Committee! The colored people of Ohio are degraded and miserable—therefore they must always remain in that condition. They cannot, in the opinion of the Committee, rise to respectability by any legislative assistance—therefore no laws should be enacted for their benefit.

Whether this feeling be right or wrong, reasonable or unreasonable, it is not the province of this committee to inquire; that is a question for the abstract philosopher and metaphysician.

Now, we say it was expressly the province of the committee to inquire into the reasonableness of this state of things, to rebuke the prejudices of society, and to propose a scheme to elevate and protect the colored population of Ohio.

Ohio has already disgraced herself by one persecution of her colored population, and she is now preparing her whips and chains for a second. In the pride of her heart, she is treading upon the necks of a helpless and inoffensive people; forgetful that 'the Lord will maintain the cause of the afflicted, and the right of the poor.'

We quote another paragraph from the Report: 'Even now, when this people constitutes less than one hundredth part of our population, the evils arising from their residence amongst us are seriously felt, and especially where they are congregated in considerable numbers in the larger towns.'

The fact revealed in the foregoing statement is not so derogatory to the black as to the white population. The evils arising from the residence of the blacks in Ohio are owing to their ignorance; and their ignorance is owing to their expulsion from the common schools. To treat men like brutes, and to demand from them the usefulness and intelligence of well-educated persons, is not only cruel but absurd.

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On motion of Mr. B. Edwards, it was resolved that the clergymen in this commonwealth of all denominations, be requested to present the claims of the society to their respective congregations, and take up collections for its funds, on the Fourth of July, or the Sabbath next proceeding or succeeding that day.

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Georgia.—We observe in the Georgia papers a copy of an act of the Legislature of that State, offering a Reward of Five Thousand Dollars for the arrest, prosecution, and trial to conviction, under the laws of that State, of the Editor or Publisher of a certain paper called the Liberator, published in a town of Boston and State of Massachusetts, or any other person or persons who shall utter, publish, or circulate within the limits of the State and paper called the Liberator, or any other paper, pamphlet, letter or address, of a seditious character.

NOTICE. The adjourned monthly meeting of the New-England Anti-Slavery Society will be held at the Cpwr Committee Room, No. 11, Cornhill, on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7 o'clock. All persons interested in the subject of slavery are invited to attend.

Robert S. Finley, an agent of the American Colonization Society, writes from New-Orleans, under date of the 30th Nov. to the Board of Managers, as follows:—'It is my decided opinion, that the Colonization cause bids fair to meet with greater patronage in New-Orleans than in any place I have ever visited.'

OFFUGNATION. The freedom with which the Editors of the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer have written on the subject of slavery, since the commencement of the Great Debate in the Virginia Legislature, has roused the angry feelings of a slave named Alexander, a Senator from Mecklenburg, who addresses the criminals in the following style:

REPLY.—(ON THE SAME PAPER.) Sir—Your paper is discontinued with pleasure. A note so 'reckless' in its assertions as this, is fit only for the hands which penned it.

Not content with the laconic reply of the Editors, Mr Alexander (who appears to be a lineal descendant of Alexander the coppersmith) immediately publishes in the Whig an address 'To the People of the Senatorial District composed of Halifax and Mecklenburg Counties,' wherein he calls upon them to hold meetings to take into consideration the propriety of discontinuing the use of the Enquirer!

In our Slavery Record, this week, may be found some appalling confessions of slaveholders, in relation to the degrading effects of slavery upon the prosperity of the south, and the terrors which have occupied the bosoms of the whites in Virginia, since the Southampton tragedy. Such testimony cannot be resisted. It is given by men who cannot be suspected of exaggerating their actual condition; who, though they cannot be called disinterested witnesses, are competent to measure the evils under which they groan; and who have been slow to acknowledge the dangerous tendency of the system of slavery.

PERIODICALS. THE NATURALIST. The February number is, as usual, prompt in its delivery, neatly printed, and amply supplied with useful matter. Its contents are—Ornithology, No. II.; The Wild Turkey; Cabinet Cyclopaedia; Silk Manufacture, No. II.; Human Longevity; Nuttall's Ornithology; together with a summary of Miscellaneous Intelligence.

THE YOUNG MECHANIC. This is a new magazine from the press of Light & Harris, to be conducted by an association of practical mechanics. Its grand object is, 'to diffuse general elementary knowledge.'

JOURNAL OF INSTRUCTION.—designed for the assistance of Parents and Teachers, and the promotion of General Education, and conducted by the Philadelphia Association of Teachers. Published semi-monthly—terms \$1.25 per annum—Henry H. Porter, Proprietor.

FEMALE ADVOCATE.—a neat, valuable semi-monthly paper, of the former size of the Liberator, published at the office of the Genius of Temperance, New-York City. Terms seventy-five cents per annum, payable in advance.

JUVENILE RAMBLER.—or, Family and School Journal. Published weekly, by Allen & Goddard, No. 11, School-street, Boston. Price one dollar a year in advance.

DECLINE OF SLAVE PROPERTY. We have seen nothing which more conclusively proves the certainty of a speedy abolition of slavery in the British Colonies, than the fact that one hundred slaves were lately sold at Spanish Town, Jamaica, at an average of £17 each, who, three years ago, would have averaged £100 each.

The following section of the Act of June, 1786, not only deprives every colored but every white person of the right to choose his or her own partner. It is really an invasion of the liberties of the whole people, as well as a burlesque upon the wisdom of the Commonwealth.

WASHINGTON'S VIEWS OF SLAVERY. In a letter to Sir J. Sinclair, dated 11th Dec. 1796, Washington thus emphatically gives his opinion why foreign emigrants should prefer Pennsylvania to any of the slave States, and why the lands in the former State are more valuable than those of Virginia.

Attempt to Kidnap.—A gentleman came into our office this morning, bringing with him a small boy, who related to us the following facts. The lad's name is James Wood; he is ten years of age, but not much larger than children usually are at eight.

Such are the facts as related to us by the boy himself. He is very intelligent, and stood cross examination like a veteran. He could have had no motive in relating the story unless it were true, and we have no reason to doubt his assertions. The question then is, what could have been the object of the villain who attempted to kidnap him?

Slavery.—The annual report of slavery from the Liberator, presents the evil in a glaring light. Slavery, in its best estate, is wretched indeed; but when aggravated by such acts of barbarity on the part of the masters, who can be astonished that these miserable creatures, as destitute of moral cultivation as the beasts,—oppressed in numerous ways by wrongs too grievous to be borne, even by elevated minds,—ties of blood,—parents and children severed by avarice and the ungodly traffic in the souls of men,—and weaker sex wronged by means at which modesty and humanity would blush, by slaveholders and their unprincipled sons, even without the knowledge of those whom nature's God designed as their protectors, without so much as a right to raise their voices for the redress of wrongs;—we say, who can be astonished that desperate means should finally be resorted to, by these wretched creatures; and that insurrections and massacres will finally devastate the fairest portions of our land?

A new emission of Counterfeit.—Five Dollar Bills of No. 8104 Eagle Bank, Boston, payable to R. Emmons, dated Sept. 4th, 1829, are in circulation in this town. The paper is too much of the rose color—the engraving and general impression is very bad, and much worse than the counterfeits on the same bank on lighter paper.

The United States Senate have rejected the nomination of Martin Van Buren as Minister to England, by the casting vote of the Vice President.

The Journal of Commerce states that the amount of duties accruing at the port of New York in 1831 was \$20,000,000.

It appears from the returns of the Valuation Committee, that there are upwards of 54,000 spindles in the single town of Lowell.

The Fire at St Thomas.—It is reported that upwards of 1200 houses were burnt in the fire of the 21st December, 1831; and the damage is computed at a million and a half of dollars. A great portion of it was American property.

Quackery.—A notorious quack in Sherborne, (Eng.) declares that his medicines will cure 'burns, rashes, and bushfulness, and will eradicate corns and increase genius.'

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, AND AT THE BOOKSTORE OF CARTER AND HENDERSON, A DISCOURSE On Slavery in the United States, By Rev. Samuel J. May, Pastor of the First Church in Brooklyn, Ct.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

A most unexpected, ominous and protracted debate on the question of slavery, has just terminated in the Legislature of Virginia, in which the most distinguished talents of the Commonwealth were enlisted. It has ended precisely as we expected—in a refusal to act upon any proposition for the gradual emancipation of the slaves, and in a recommendation to expel the free colored population from the State.

O. T. B. NICKENS, G. CARY, G. W. GEST, Committee.

For the Liberator.

HOW SHALL WE ASSERT OUR RIGHTS?

This has often been made a question of discussion amongst our friends. Notwithstanding many, for whose judgment I have great respect, have differed from me; and have offered as their main objection to my opinion, that we have our hands in the lion's mouth, and we should endeavor to get it out as early as we can.

For the Liberator.

BENEFITS OF FREEDOM.

From the late census of the United States, we learn the following facts, which enable us to form a comparison of one of the differences between Slavery and Freedom.

It appears that, of the free white population, only one in 20,720 arrives to the age of one hundred years—of the slaves, one in 1,450—and of the free blacks, one in 606! Thus the hardness of constitution seems to be greater in the blacks than in the whites; and the number of free blacks who attain the age of one hundred years and upwards, is to the number of slaves who attain the same age, as more than 21 to 8!

The number of slaves who attain the age of 55 and upwards, is about the proportion of one in 24—the number of free blacks who arrive at the same age is one to 12!

Thus it appears that by liberation, the tendency of the slaves to long life and health, and consequently to usefulness and ability, would be doubled, if not trebled.

How then can slaves be 'more happy' than freemen, if their tendency or liability to mental and bodily suffering, to sickness and death, would be lightened more than one half by freedom!

The utilitarian would esteem that a useful project, which would enable us to throw off more than one half of the burdens and sorrows of humanity.

From the Genius of Temperance.

DIALOGUE.

BETWEEN A SEXTON AND CATO, A COLORED MAN. SCENE—A CHURCH DOOR.

Sexton. Stop there, you can't go in at that door.

Cato. Why, sir, isn't this the house of God, the gate of Heaven?

Sexton. Yes, but you are not allowed to go in there.

Cato. I thought any body had a right to go to the house of God, and I did not know that any one but God himself could shut the gate of Heaven against people.

Sexton. Well, you must not go in.

Cato. What is the reason that I am not allowed to go in and hear the word of the Lord, and worship with his people?

Sexton. Because you are a black man.

Cato. Then the color is the only objection?

Sexton. Yes, that is the only objection.

Cato. The minister wears a black coat into the church, and he is certainly more to blame for that than I am for wearing a black skin, for I was made with a black skin and cannot pull it off and put on a white one when I go to church, but the minister can take off his black coat when he pleases, and put on a white one.

Sexton. Well, you can't go in.

It will be seen that a large portion of our paper is occupied with the speech of Mr. Moore, a member of the Legislature of Virginia. It will amply repay a careful perusal. In the graphic language of a correspondent of the New Haven Advertiser—'Mr. Moore has taken off the cover, and shown the ingredients of the cup of trembling now in the hand of Virginia, and in the boldest and most powerful manner, has forced the conviction of guilt upon all engaged in slavery. We had predicted sudden and great changes on this subject; but the wheel of redemption rolls faster than our highest hopes. Once let the conviction of guilt be fastened upon the American people on this awful and all engrossing subject, and soon we shall be ripe for the measures of justice and mercy commanded in the word of God. Yes, the hated fanaticism of truth and justice will spread from North to South, and shameless apologists in the free States, rebuked by magnanimous men at the South, will crouch to beg a portion of their glory.'

We do not see either the Richmond Enquirer or Whig; but we shall continue to give our readers such portions of the Debate as we happen to find in other papers. Slavery is no longer a sacred or delicate question; they who but recently affected to deem it such, and vehemently denounced our investigation of it, are now crowding their columns with speeches as inflammatory and dangerous as any remarks ever published in the Liberator.

Query—Where is the Columbia Vigilance Association? where the Legislature of Georgia? where the Grand Jury of North Carolina? Incendiaries are multiplying rapidly—why do they pause? Let them magnify their rewards and multiply their indictments! If our humble persons be worth kidnapping, surely the Legislature of Virginia is a more valuable prey. Be not intimidated, ye patriotic bodies! as danger approximates, so let your courage rise!

OHIO LEGISLATURE. We have before us a Report of a Select Committee of this body, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Colored Population of Ohio. It contains sentiments which would disgrace almost any legislative body but that of Georgia. For example:

'The existence in any community of a people forming a distinct and degraded caste, who are forever excluded by the fiat of society and the laws of the land, from all hopes of equality in social intercourse and political privileges, must, from the nature of things, be fraught with un-mixed evil.'

'Did this committee believe it possible, by any acts of legislation, to remove this blot upon the body politic, by so elevating the social and moral condition of the blacks in Ohio, that they would be received into society on terms of equality, and would by common consent be admitted to a participation of political privileges—were such a thing possible, even after a lapse of time and by a pecuniary sacrifice, most gladly would they recommend such measures as would subvert the cause of humanity, by producing such a result.'

'For the purposes of legislation, it is sufficient to know, that the blacks in Ohio, must always exist as a separate and degraded race, that when the Leopard shall change his spots and the Ethiopian his skin, but not till then, may we expect that the descendants of Africans will be admitted into society, on terms of social and political equality.'

'Any legislation aiming at this result, could therefore be productive of no benefit to the blacks now within the State, and would lead to the most ruinous consequences by inviting within our borders a depraved and dangerous population.'

Such monstrous assertions as are contained in the above extracts are calculated to sink the character of the American people down—

down to the lowest depths of infamy, in the eyes of other nations. Behold the consistency of the logic of the Committee! The colored people of Ohio are degraded and miserable—therefore they must always remain in that condition. They cannot, in the opinion of the Committee, rise to respectability by any legislative assistance—therefore no laws should be enacted for their benefit. They have skins not colored like the whites—therefore until they change their complexion, they cannot be treated like rational beings by the whites.

Further: 'Whether this feeling be right or wrong, reasonable or unreasonable, it is not the province of this committee to inquire; that is a question for the abstract philosopher and metaphysician.'

Now, we say it was expressly the province of the committee to inquire into the reasonableness of this state of things, to rebuke the prejudices of society, and to propose a scheme to elevate and protect the colored population of Ohio.

Ohio has already disgraced herself by one persecution of her colored population, and she is now preparing her whips and chains for a second. In the pride of her heart, she is treading upon the necks of a helpless and inoffensive people; forgetful that 'the Lord will maintain the cause of the afflicted, and the right of the poor.' Understand, ye brutish among the people; and ye fools, when will ye be wise? He that planted the ear, shall he not hear? he that formed the eyes, shall he not see? he that chastiseth the heathen, shall not he correct? he that teacheth man knowledge, shall not he know?

We quote another paragraph from the Report: 'Even now, when this people constitutes less than one hundredth part of our population, the evils arising from their residence amongst us are seriously felt, and especially where they are congregated in considerable numbers in the larger towns.'

The fact revealed in the foregoing statement is not so derogatory to the black as to the white population. The evils arising from the residence of the blacks in Ohio are owing to their ignorance; and their ignorance is owing to their expulsion from the common schools. To treat men like brutes, and to demand from them the usefulness and intelligence of well-educated persons, is not only cruel but absurd.

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On motion of Mr. B. Edwards, it was resolved that the clergymen in this commonwealth of all denominations, be requested to present the claims of the society to their respective congregations, and take up collections for its funds, on the Fourth of July, or the Sabbath next preceding, or succeeding that day. We hope there will be no such collections taken. It would be more benevolent to throw the money into the Atlantic.

The following gentlemanly article is copied from the New-York Commercial Advertiser. Having never exchanged papers with Col. Stone, it is extremely doubtful whether he has ever perused a number of the Liberator. Whenever I shall have turned half as many somersets, apologised for half as many vices, changed my coat half as many times, printed half as many foolish and injurious articles, as the Colonel has done, my friends and the public will be inexcusable if they longer deem me 'in a mental condition to be entrusted with printing types.' If the Liberator has created 'more ill-feeling, than a hundred wise and prudent real philanthropists (colonizationists) can counteract,' it has also melted the hearts and awakened the sympathies of a large army of philanthropic individuals; yea, it has done more, in one year, to call the attention of THE NATION to the evils of slavery, than all the newspapers which have been published for the last twenty years.

Georgia.—We observe in the Georgia papers a copy of an act of the Legislature of that State, offering a Reward of Five Thousand Dollars for the arrest, prosecution, and trial to conviction, under the laws of that State, of the Editor or Publisher of a certain paper called the Liberator, published in the town of Boston and State of Massachusetts, or of any other person or persons who shall utter, publish, or circulate within the limits of the State said paper called the Liberator, or any other paper, pamphlet, letter or address, of a seditious character.

This Mr. Garrison, whose paper, published in Boston, gives our Southern neighbors so much inquietude, and has called forth such a variety of municipal and legislative enactments in the slaveholding states, is an enthusiast, all but mad. He is rash, and presumptuous, and in his indiscreet exertions in a good cause, does it more injury, and creates more ill feeling, than a hundred wise and prudent real philanthropists can counteract. His paper ought to be discontinued, and his friends, if he have any, should take care of him. We believe him to be an honest young man; but not in a mental condition to be entrusted with printing types.

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OPPUSSION. The freedom with which the Editors of the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer have written on the subject of slavery, since the commencement of the Great Debate in the Virginia Legislature, has roused the angry feelings of a slave named Alexander, a Senator from Mecklenburg, who addresses the criminals in the following style:

JANUARY 9th, 1832. Messrs Editors:—Owing to the late publications in your paper, advising the gradual emancipation of our slaves, you will discontinue sending the Enquirer to my Post Office, and consider me no longer a subscriber to a paper so reckless in its course, and so regardless of the safety and property of others. Yours, &c.

NATH. ALEXANDER.

MESSRS RITCHIE & COOK, Editors Enquirer.

REPLY—(ON THE SAME PAPER.) Sir—Your paper is discontinued with pleasure. A note so 'reckless' in its assertions as this, is fit only for the hands which penned it. We have no further occasion for it. RITCHIE & COOK.

Not content with the laconic reply of the Editors, Mr Alexander (who appears to be a lineal descendant of Alexander the coppersmith) immediately publishes in the Whig an address 'To the People of the Senatorial District composed of Halifax and Mecklenburg Counties,' wherein he calls upon them to hold meetings to take into consideration the propriety of discontinuing the use of the Enquirer! The remarks of Messrs Ritchie and Cook upon this proscriptive appeal are spirited, yet so full of heresy that we read them with changeable emotions of pleasure and pain. For example, these gentlemen say: 'We expressly declared, that we were no fanatics—no Amis de noirs [no friends to the blacks!]—that our regard was FOR THE WHITES ONLY!! Again: 'Not a slave should be loosed from his bonds, until he is fully paid for.' The Editors of the Enquirer have recently become converted to the Colonization faith; and their sentiments, as above quoted, prove the genuineness of their discipleship.

In our Slavery Record, this week, may be found some appalling confessions of slaveholders, in relation to the degrading effects of slavery upon the prosperity of the south, and the terrors which have occupied the bosoms of the whites in Virginia, since the Southampton tragedy. Such testimony cannot be resisted. It is given by men who cannot be suspected of exaggerating their actual condition; who, though they cannot be called disinterested witnesses, are competent to measure the evils under which they groan; and who have been slow to acknowledge the dangerous tendency of the system of slavery.

PERIODICALS.

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THE YOUNG MECHANIC. This is a new magazine from the press of Light & Harris, to be conducted by an association of practical mechanics. Its grand object is, 'to diffuse general elementary knowledge.' The first number is judiciously composed. The work will be published in monthly numbers of sixteen octavo pages each, with wood cuts or lithographic prints to illustrate the subjects treated of, at One Dollar a year, in advance. The class, for which it is designed, is sufficiently numerous to give it a wide circulation.

JOURNAL OF INSTRUCTION—designed for the assistance of Parents and Teachers, and the promotion of General Education, and conducted by the Philadelphia Association of Teachers. Published semi-monthly—terms \$1.25 per annum—Henry H. Porter, Proprietor. The object of this publication is highly meritorious, and we doubt not will be ably sustained.

FEMALE ADVOCATE—a neat, valuable semi-monthly paper, of the former size of the Liberator, published at the office of the Genius of Temperance, New-York City. Terms seventy-five cents per annum, payable in advance.—It will seek the good of the female sex, of every age and condition, as an object highly important in itself, and indispensable to the well-being of society.—It will seek, on the other hand, the purity of the community at large, as the necessary means of elevating the condition of females.

JUVENILE RAMBLER—of Family and School Journal. Published weekly, by Allen & Goddard, No. 11, School-street, Boston. Price one dollar a year in advance. This little rambler has met us on his fourth excursion, and we find him shrewd, intelligent and observant. He cannot help becoming a favorite with all classes.

We are struck with the rapid multiplication of periodicals which are expressly designed to improve the mind, to facilitate and cheapen instruction, and to supply the real wants of every class of society. It is a good omen.

DECLINE OF SLAVE PROPERTY. We have seen nothing which more conclusively proves the certainty of a speedy abolition of slavery in the British Colonies, than the fact that one hundred slaves were lately sold at Spanish Town, Jamaica, at an average of £17 each, who, three years ago, would have averaged £100 each.

This following section of the Act of June, 1786, not only deprives every colored but every white person of the right to choose his or her own partner. It is really an invasion of the liberties of the whole people, as well as a burlesque upon the wisdom of the Commonwealth. A petition, praying for its repeal, was presented to the Legislature on Thursday, which was referred to a Select Committee.

And be it further enacted, That no person by this Act authorized to marry, shall join in marriage any white person with any Negro, Indian or Mulatto, on penalty of the sum of Fifty Pounds, two thirds thereof to be used for the cost of the county wherein such shall be committed, and the residue to be recovered by the Treasurer of the same county, in manner as aforesaid; and all such marriages shall be absolutely null and void.

WASHINGTON'S VIEWS OF SLAVERY. In a letter to Sir J. Sinclair, dated 11th Dec. 1796, Washington thus emphatically gives his opinion why foreign emigrants should prefer Pennsylvania to any of the slave States, and why the lands in the former State are more valuable than those of Virginia: 'because there are laws here for the gradual abolition of slavery, which neither of the two States above mentioned have at present, but which nothing is more certain than that they must have, and at a period not remote.'

The excellent communication of S. T. U.' next week.

Attempt to Kidnap.—A gentleman came into our office this morning, bringing with him a small boy, who related to us the following facts. The lad's name is James Wood; he is ten years of age, but not much larger than children usually are at eight. Last evening, about half past eight o'clock, whilst going on an errand, he passed a man in Hanover street, who called to him, 'Boy! boy!' The lad stopped; the man approached him and said, 'Don't you know me?' The boy answered 'No sir;' when the man immediately seized him, took him under his arm, covered him with his cloak, and ran. The boy struggled and hallooed so lustily that the man was compelled, after going a short distance, to set him down again. The lad then broke away from him, and took to his legs for security. The fellow however followed him, and the boy cried 'Murder! murder!' at the top of his voice. This attracted the notice of some persons in the street, and his pursuer, probably fearing detection, turned and fled down Cross street.

Such are the facts as related to us by the boy himself. He is very intelligent, and stood cross examination like a veteran. He could have had no motive in relating the story unless it were true, and we have no reason to doubt his assertions. The question then is, what could have been the object of the villain who attempted to kidnap him?

In a city so populous as Boston, it cannot be otherwise than hazardous in parents to send young children into the streets at so late an hour, alone and unprotected.—Transcript of Thursday.

Slavery.—The annual report of slavery from the Liberator, presents the evil in a glaring light. Slavery, in its best estate, is wretched indeed; but when aggravated by such acts of barbarity on the part of the masters, who can be astonished that those miserable creatures, as destitute of moral cultivation as the beasts,—oppressed in numerous ways by wrongs too grievous to be borne, even by elevated minds,—of blood,—parents and children severed by avarice and the ungodly traffic in the souls of men,—the weaker sex wronged by means at which modesty and humanity would blush, by slaveholders and their unprincipled sons, even without the knowledge of those whom nature's God designed as their protectors, without so much as a right to raise their voices for the redress of wrongs—we say, who can be astonished that desperate means should finally be resorted to, by these wretched creatures; and that insurrections and massacres will finally devastate the fairest portion of our land?—Slavery is rendered supportable in countries where the people have no rights; but in this land of liberty, it is doubly oppressive, inasmuch as the contrast between the different portions of the inhabitants is greater. Something must be done for this degraded race, and for the safety of the country infested with them.

Cortland (N. Y.) Republican.

A new edition of Counterfeit.—Five Dollar Bills of No. 3104 Eagle Bank, Boston, payable to R. Emmons, dated Sept. 4th, 1829, are in circulation in this town. The paper is too much of the rose color—the engraving and general impression is very bad, and much worse than the counterfeits on the same bank on lighter paper. Henry D. Stone's signature, fair; Titus Wells', well executed. The bill we saw had apparently been handled but very little.—Portland Advertiser.

The United States Senate have rejected the nomination of Martin Van Buren as Minister to England, by the casting vote of the Vice President.

The Journal of Commerce states that the amount of duties accruing at the port of New-York in 1831 was \$20,000,000.

It appears from the returns of the Valuation Committee, that there are upwards of 54,000 spindles in the single town of Lowell.

The Fire at St Thomas.—It is reported that upwards of 1200 houses were burnt in the fire of the 21st December, 1831; and the damage is computed at a million and a half of dollars. A great portion of it was American property.

The number of deaths in the army during the last year was 126; of which 22 were from intemperance and 21 from consumption.

Quackery.—A notorious quack in Sherborne, (Eng.) declares that his medicines will cure 'burries, and bashfulness, and will eradicate corns and increase genius.

Letters received at this office from Jan. 27 to Feb. 4, 1832.

Joseph B. Little, West Newbury, Mass.; Alonzo Lewis, Lynn, Mass.; William Harris, Norwich, Ct.; George Cary, Cincinnati, Ohio; Jonathan Shaw, Centerville, Indiana; Nathan Winslow, Portland, Me.; Edward Johnson, Lynn, Mass.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, AND AT THE BOOKSTORE OF CARTER AND HENDER, A DISCOURSE

On Slavery in the United States, By Rev. Samuel J. May, Pastor of the First Church in Brooklyn, Ch.

This discourse is judicious, forcible and eloquent, richly meriting an attentive perusal and a wide circulation. Price 12 1/2 cents.

BIBLIOPHY.

For the Liberator.

AFRIC'S LAMENTATION.

[BY A COLORED PERSON.]

She weeps her desolated realms,
My harp is tuned to ages past,
When bright my glory shone;

THE FLY'S REVENGE.

'So,' said a fly, as he paused and thought
How he had just been brushed about,
'They think, perhaps, I am next to nought—

H. F. GOTLD.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARRIED LIFE.

A bare glance at the thing, shows that a farmer,
above all men living, can never carry on his affairs
with profit without a wife, or a mother, or a daughter,

As to the expense, there is no comparison between
that of a woman servant and a wife, in the house
of a farmer or tradesman.

Besides, is the money all? What a life to lead!
No one to talk with 'without going from home,
or without getting some one to come to you; no friend

It does very well in bantering songs to say that
a bachelor's life is 'devil of care.' My observation
tells me to the contrary, and reason concurs, in this
regard, with experience.

"COUP D'ETAT OF EUROPE"

Under this head, (says the Salem Gazette,)
the celebrated "O. P. Q." correspondent of the London-
Morning Chronicle, in a late communication,

NORWAY contains less than a million of inhabitants.
The peasantry are not generally bound to the soil;
the late events in Europe have excited a great interest

SWEDEN contains a population of about three
millions. Bernadotte, one of Napoleon's Marshals,
was elected Crown Prince in 1818, and succeeded to the
throne in 1818.

RUSSIA, out of fifty millions of inhabitants,
not five can be said to be truly civilized. The lower
orders are dirty, are great eaters, are attached to
strong drinks, are lovers of saints and images,

Price of Slaves.—For a man, 9 ounces, (doubt-
less) or 216 yards of cloth, or 9 rolls of tobacco,
or 36 gallons of spirits, or 189 handkerchiefs.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

A DIALOGUE—50 YEARS HENCE.

Father, here is a newspaper printed fifty years
ago, in which is a notice calling the people of the city
together, to take measures to prevent men from
drinking Rum!

Yes, my son, Rum was the same poison then as
now. Men were not compelled to drink it.—But they
first became the slaves to custom, and then slaves
to appetites, and then would drink to their own
ruin.

What! did men use to take rum when they were
well?
Yes, a majority of the people in the United States
would drink it almost daily—and fifty years ago,

Did not the city lose money by rum?
Yes, \$150,000 annually.
But were not those who poisoned their neighbors
punished for it?

What! did the common council ever license 450
men to poison the city?
Yes, such things were, but that time has passed.
Did not those who paid the taxes oppose the common
council?

Yes, they petitioned them not to grant so many
licenses, but at first they failed of success, owing
partly to the fact that respectable men and profes-
sors of religion were opposed to them.

What! did respectable men, and Christians
50 years ago deal in rum?
Yes, they were called so then, but it would be
hard to make people now-a-days believe it. But in
those times the church and Clergy were no more than
half awake to the subject, and some were even
willing to have wholesale rum dealers for officers
in the church.

I should think the Corporation would have re-
fused to give so many rum warrants, on account
of the tax imposed by the use of the article; and
because it destroyed life. Did the Corporation
know that rum was poison?
Yes, they knew it, but Rum was once a politi-
cian.

'Rum a politician!' What does that mean?
Well, if I must tell you, to the disgrace of our
old council, it is this: The Corporation would not
refuse to grant licenses to Rum dealers, fearing in
case of their refusal, their opposition would dislo-
cate them from power. And in those days men would
rather have rum and office, than private life
without rum.

Poor souls! But did not the people give the
alarm of 'Rum and State'?
No. But Rum dealers and drinkers charged the
temperance men of 'Church and State.'

Why?
No one could tell why in those days.
Well, how long did this war against Rum last?
Not long. For when people began to act as
well as talk, they soon conquered. Rum dealing
was brought to the same level with public gaming,
by what was called 'lotteries,' and they made the
rum dealer pay for his mischief in taking away
men's money, reputation, happiness, usefulness and
health; and the public gambler had to pay for rob-
bing men's pockets. Each were charged a sum
proportioned to the amount of their mischief. And
to the efforts of these patriotic men who engaged
on the side of the people, Albany now mostly owes
its 100,000 inhabitants; the health and happiness
of its people; its rail-roads verging in every direc-
tion; its public improvements; its exemption from
taxation; the wealth of its citizens, and all its bright
prospects for the future. For had our fathers sub-
mitted to the rum law, we should now have been
poor. Learn from this, my son, to remember your
benefactors with gratitude. D.

ENEAS WOODBRIDGE. This man, whose
death was recently announced, was the most odd
and eccentric person that lived in this part of the
country. He was born in South Hadley, in 1752.
Through a long life, he refused to call persons and
things by their proper names, would say neither
yes nor no, and seldom made a positive affirmation
or negation. He designated persons in this man-
ner, 'the long legged man,' 'the yellow house
man,' &c. The minister was the 'gospel man,'
the physician, the 'physic man,' &c. A horse was
a 'jude,' a cow a 'stripper,' &c. His common
way of answering questions in the affirmative was:
'it is pretty likely,' or 'I think it is pretty likely.'
In the negative, 'it is pretty likely that I did not
see it,' &c. His answers were frequently more in-
direct and uncertain than these. He was once sent
to a neighbor's house to get some rye flour and
yeast. He did his errand in this manner: 'it is
likely the woman wants some common fare and
some track to hoist it with.' This was an indus-
trious, harmless man, was not destitute of shrewd-
ness, and possessed considerable information on
some subjects.—Hampshire Gazette.

A Novel Mode of Indulging Grief.—A noble
lady died lately at Paris, leaving a singular ex-
ample of attachment to the fallen dynasty of France.
After the departure of Charles X. from Cherbourg,
she never quitted her apartment, which she had
caused to be hung with black cloth, ornamented
with tears and fleure-de-lis of tin. This mournful
arrangement was the same in every room, from the
ante-chamber to the kitchen. All the furniture and
utensils were painted black, and those which could
not bear the brush were covered with black empe-
te. It was not until the auction of the lady's effects,
that her neighbors were enabled to ascertain the extent
of her grief. Amongst the various objects which
excited curiosity was a cage containing a parrot
dressed in deep mourning.

Water Telescope.—A gentleman residing in
the district of Argyle, Australia, has invented a new
optical instrument of very considerable ingenuity,
for seeing through water, and thus exploring the
bottom of rivers, &c. It consists of a tube that
may be varied in length as occasion may require,
about an inch broad at the top, where the eye is
applied and regularly enlarged to the bottom, which
bears a proportion to the other end, about ten to
one in diameter. Each end is glazed. The advan-
tages of such an instrument will readily occur;
amongst other interesting ones, the speedy recovery
of drowned bodies is one, and it would doubtless
be the means of saving many lives. Lost property
too, may be found; the impediments to excavation
discovered; and their removal facilitated.

There is nothing more worthy of a man than
truth; nothing makes him feel so despicable as a
lie.
Men often act lies without speaking them. All
false appearances are lies. All shuffling and pre-
varications are lies.

A habit of lying in small things leads on to
a habit of lying in great; and then a man is wholly
detestable.
Want of punctuality is lying.

When the head of Sir Thomas Moore was placed
on London bridge, his darling daughter, Margaret,
had the courage to take it down, that she might
exercise her affection by continuing to look on her
parent's features. Carrying her love beyond the
grave, she desired that it might be buried with her
when she died, which was about nine years after
the fate of her unfortunate father. The remains of
the precious relic are said to have been since ob-
served in the burial place, lying on what had
been her bosom!

Ardent Spirits.—The amount of ardent spirits
imported into the United States in
1824, was 5,285,047 gals
1825 - - - 4,114,046 do
1826 - - - 3,322,380 do
1827 - - - 3,465,302 do
1828 - - - 4,446,698 do
1829 - - - 2,462,303 do
1830 - - - 1,095,488 do

Jackson Eloquence.—It is stated that Mr Robert
J. Ward, in the course of a speech before the
General-Jackson-Convention at Frankfort, uttered
the following magnificent sentiment:

'Fellow-citizens, you may search the records of
antiquity; you may scan the histories of Cicero, of
Demosthenes, of Cato, and the other great patriots
of Greece and Rome, and among them all you will
find no one who has done more for our country
during the last fifteen years than Andrew
Jackson'!!!—Louisville Journal.

Difference of Taste.—A traveller in the last
century remarked to certain Arabs, that he wonder-
ed at their eating insects so disgusting; to which
they replied, with some show of reason, that it
savoured of affection, in a person who could swal-
low an oyster, to be startled by any thing in the
way of eating.

Suicides by fire.—There have been only three
instances of self-destruction by fire—that of the
philosopher Empedocles, who threw himself into
the crater of Mount Etna; that of a Frenchman,
who, in imitation of the former, precipitated him-
self, in 1820, into the crater of Vesuvius; and
that of an Englishman, who, about twenty years
back, jumped into the furnace of a forge.

Calvin Edson, the living skeleton, being asked if
he told the Londoners, that he drove the English in
the last war, replied, 'Yes; and they made me a
pretty good answer, saying, "Well, if you did drive
us, you have nothing to brag of, for we have scard
all the flesh off your bones!"'

An Anti-Liquor meeting was held in Philadel-
phia 12th ult. A report of a former committee
was made, of which 10,000 copies were ordered to
be printed; and a memorial to the Legislature was
adopted.

One Abraham Randolph, a notorious dealer in
counterfeit money, was lately discovered by the
N. York police, snugly shut up in an oven; he
was greatly chagrined at finding his cake was
dough.

Value of Property in Boston.—The sub-com-
mittee have agreed to report to the valuation
committee of Boston, that the property of this city
should be valued at eighty millions of dollars. At
the last valuation, the property of this city was
valued at only sixty millions.

A Mrs Rhoads, near Elmhurst, N. Y. in the
absence of her husband, seeing two deer approach
her dwelling, recently, took his rifle, fired from the
window, brought down one, reloaded and brought
down the other. She fired at three others, who
came up soon after, but they fled. The game was
secured.

Lord Brougham is said to acknowledge that his
best speeches are the products of great labor—and
that the peroration of his defence of the Queen was
written 'some dozen times.' Canning was elabo-
rate and minute in preparation, and Burke's best
speeches were composed.

A young colored woman was found dead in her
bed in New-York, on Saturday morning last. She
slept in her stays the night previous, and it was
ascertained that her death was caused by their having
laced too tight.

Very Diminutive.—A man who had just wit-
nessed an act of exceeding meanness thus gave way
to his feelings: 'Ten thousand such souls as these,
he said, might live in the shell of a tobacco seed—
and have room to 'let!'

Fine Preaching.—Robert Hall was once asked,
what he thought of a sermon delivered by a pro-
verbially fine preacher, which had seemed to excite
a great sensation among the congregation. 'Very
fine, Sir,' he replied, 'but a man cannot live upon
flowers.'

National Characteristics.—A Scotchman is
never at home but when he is abroad; an English-
man is never pleased but when he is complaining;
an Irishman is never at peace but when he is fight-
ing.

Anthracite coal ink-stands, wafer-cups, candle-
sticks, lamps, &c. are sold in Philadelphia, said to
have a polish equal to the finest Italian marble.

If you boast of a contempt for the world, avoid
getting into debt. It is giving to gnats the fangs
of vipers.

Since custom is the powerful magistrate of man's
life, let man, by all means, endeavor to obtain good
customs.

To insure young persons to bear patiently small
injuries, is a capital branch of education; nothing
tends more effectually to secure them against great
injuries.

A man who gives his children habits of truth, in-
dustry and frugality, provides for them better than
by giving them a stock of money.

DEATHS.

In Plymouth, 24th ult. William Deane, (alias
Pompey Goodwin) a native of Africa, aged about
80. He was for many years a slave in the Good-
win family. When the cruel and obnoxious law of
our Commonwealth which bound slave to master
was abolished, the better ties of kindness still held
Pompey in the family, and continued him with
them to the third generation. The best testimony
of his faithfulness, and the good feelings of a
late master, is a provision in his will for support during
life, which has not only been fulfilled to the letter,
but in that spirit of kindness which has smoothed
his passage to the grave.

In Ashfield, on the 18th inst. Peter Wells, a col-
ored man, aged 100 and upwards. He was cap-
tured in Africa and sold into slavery when about fifteen
years old, and consequently the circumstances of his
capture remained distinct in his memory during his
life. The years of his bondage were spent in Con-
necticut. He has lived in Ashfield many years, and
was respected for his sobriety, industry and kind-
ness. He improved a plot of ground, and perform-
ed all the manual labor, even to mowing and wak-
ing hay, with his own hands, till a year or two
since. He was remarkably active and cheerful.
His exact age was not known. According to his own
account, and in the opinion of many who knew him,
he had lived several years over a century.

In Newburyport, Mr Charles Fields, a colored
man aged 77.
In Cavendish, Peter Tambo, colored, 106.
At Walpole, N. H. widow JERUSA ALEXAN-
DER, in the 100th year of her age.

MORAL.

THE SAVIOUR.

From the toils and trials of a distressing, but per-
fect life, follow this illustrious personage to the place
of death. Approach his cross and fix your atten-
tion on the prodigies which signalize his suffering,
and stamp divinity on their martyrdom! Think
not that I allude to the terrific drapery which in
that dread hour was flung around the great theatre
of nature. No! 'tis not the darkened sun, the
bursting tombs, the quaking mountains, or the trem-
bling world that I allude to! These indeed are
prodigies; but these vanish before the still greater
prodigies of meekness, humility, and sin-fulving
goodness, displayed in the dying Saviour. When I
behold him amidst the last agonies of dissolving
nature, raising his dying eyes to heaven, and forgetful
of himself, interceding with the God of Mercy, with
his last breath, and from his very cross, in behalf
of those wretches whose insatiable malice had fixed
him there—then it is that the evidence of his claims
rises to demonstration, and I feel the resistless force
of that impassioned exclamation which burst from
the lips of infidelity itself, 'If Socrates died as a
Philosopher, Jesus Christ died as a God!'

And shall a worm, covered with crimes, and liv-
ing on sufferance, in that same world where the ag-
onizing Saviour uttered his dying supplication, and
left his dying example for imitation—shall such a
worm, tumid with resentment, lift his proud crest
to his fellow worm, and incapable of mercy, talk
of retribution?—No! Blessed Jesus, thy death is
an antidote to vengeance. At the foot of thy cross,
I meet my enemies, I forget their injuries, I bury
my revenge, and learn to forgive those who have
done me wrong; as I also hope to be forgiven of
them.—Dr. Nott's Address.

Amazing responsibilities attach to Christians in
this part of the country, at the present time. Who
can tell their amount? Who can calculate the worth
of souls? These, it should seem, will be saved or lost,
according to the activity or sloth, spirituality or
worldliness of Christians and Christian ministers.
What shall be done? Let every one ask the ques-
tion, and act upon it in his own person; for the
school of Christ admits of no idlers. His army
acknowledges 'no supernumeraries.' Every 'sloth-
ful servant,' properly so called, will at length be
turned out of service. Every unjust steward will
be displaced and condemned. And what if the
decision should now be made? Are Christian profes-
sors all waiting for the coming of the Lord?

PROSPECTUS

OF THE
ROCHESTER MIRROR,
(OR THE 4TH YEAR OF THE GEM.)
A SEMI-MONTHLY LITERARY AND MISCEL-
LANEOUS JOURNAL.

Homo sum, atque nil humanum, a me alienum
puto.

The first three volumes of the Gem have been
edited by Edwin Scrantom at Rochester. The
same paper will be continued with the new title
of the Rochester Mirror, under the joint care of Mr. E.
Scrantom, and Gen. H. L. V. Ducoudray Holstein,
Professor at Geneva College, New York.

They offer the following prospectus on a larger
scale than the increasing number of the subscribers
gives them the assurance that the publication has
become established upon a permanent basis,
and that the success of the work is no longer
doubtful.

Our Western country is filled with newspapers,
gazettes, addresses, pamphlets, &c. Politics and
monied speculations are the order of the day; but
literature among us is at a low ebb. The Atlantic
towns and cities monopolize the science; and the
tone they give to inquiry hardly affects us; but few
of their best periodicals reach us, and these are not
generally read. The state of learning among us
proves that a stimulus is needed to give life and ac-
tion to those who should be engaged in adding
to the sum of human knowledge. A vast field is
opened before us, and we desire to compete with
our eastern brethren in the operations of intellect
and morality, as we do now physically, and contrib-
ute with them to the glory of our common coun-
try.

It is intended to give a variety of matters inter-
esting and instructive to all inquiring minds, and
every class of readers; and yet it is no more than
should be effected in considering the times, the
state of literature, and the great variety of materials
which are scattered every where around us.

In our Journal, will be found:—Notices of In-
stitutions devoted to instruction and the dissemination
of knowledge—the advance of the arts and national
industry—Historical and Biographical Sketches—
Manners and Customs—Geographical and Statistical
accounts—Foreign and American Literature—
Miscellaneous—Tales—Reports of Fashions—Orig-
inal and selected Poetry—Scientific, Literary and
Philanthropic Societies in Europe and both Amer-
icas—and European Institutions, Inventions, Dis-
coveries, &c. &c.

New works published or preparing for the press.
Magazines, Journals, &c. in America and through-
out Europe, will furnish the Editors a copious ap-
ply, which, besides a number of original articles,
under proper management, will, it is believed, give
to the Rochester Mirror a respectable rank among
the permanent and useful periodical productions of
the present time.

The Editors will be enabled by means of corre-
spondence in Europe, South America and throughout
the Union; especially the interior, to offer much
original, curious and useful matter to the patron of
the work. They request therefore the Authors,
Booksellers and Printers to send to Gen. D. H. at
Geneva, their books, pamphlets, addresses, &c. to
enable him to make short extracts, and announce
them to the public.

The Rochester Mirror will, as usual, be published
by Mr Edwin Scrantom, at Rochester, every other
Saturday—printed on good paper and type, in a
quarto form for binding, and afforded at the low
rate of \$1.50 per annum, payable in advance.

Mr Edwin Scrantom at Rochester, and Gen. D.
H. at Geneva, will receive subscriptions and money,
as also communications, Post-Paid. The volume
commenced January 2d, 1832.

Premiums the same as were offered for the 2d
Vol. of the Gem, will be given.

Specimens and subscription papers will be fin-
ished to those who wish them, on application,
post-paid, to the publisher.

Editors with whom we exchange, are re-
quested to copy the above into their columns.

ROBERT WOOD

GIVES notice to his friends and the pub-
lic that he has taken the house corner of Ge-
den and Southack streets, for the entertainment of
gentle persons of color who may wish to be ac-
commodated with board. It is situated in an elig-
ible part of the city, and commands an extensive and
pleasant prospect. Board may be obtained by the
week or month. Every effort will be made by
Mr Wood to suit the taste and convenience of his
patrons. Gentlemen of color, in other places
visiting Boston, will find his house a desirable re-
sort. Patronage is respectfully solicited. Dec. 11.