

THE LIBERATOR.

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WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON AND ISAAC KNAPP, PUBLISHERS.

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BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.]

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

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THE LIBERATOR

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THE LIBERATOR.

Does emancipation from slavery imply emancipation from law? Does emancipation from lawless tyranny—from compulsory unremunerated labor, under the lash of the cart-whip—imply emancipation from all responsibility and moral restraint? Were slavery extinguished, the same laws which restrain and punish crime in the white population, would still restrain and punish crime in the black population.—Mrs. HEYRICK.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Extract of a letter from a highly intelligent member of the Society of Friends in Pa.

I seat myself a few minutes to do that which my heart has done a thousand times—hold communion with a kindred spirit. Since we last met, many have been the events which have occurred—in the religious—in the moral—and in the political world; but none of them have claimed a deeper solicitude, none have excited more ardent desires, and none have kindled more lively hopes, than the course of the youthful Liberator. And well indeed may it. Its theme is one of the noblest which can well engage the tongue of Man or Angel. It is the enfranchisement of millions of the human race. It is the redemption, from the depths of degradation, of a world of our brethren. It is the restoration of rights, of which they have been violently deprived—may more, it is the unsealing of the fountains of knowledge to their souls, and pouring out a flood of light upon their benighted minds. And can it be that for these efforts, in the 19th century, in the boasted land of liberty, the Liberator should meet with the bitter, unrelenting persecution which has marked its history? It is even so; and if any proof were wanting, would be irrefutable evidence that the nature of man has not changed, that his heart is the throne of the same principles which held dominion over him 1800 years ago. When he, of whom it is written that "he bore our infirmities," was engaged in the spiritual redemption of a fallen world, the same passions were excited—the same hostility raised. "The kings of the

earth stood up, and the rulers were gathered together, against the truth; and then, as now, they made the people 'imagine a vain thing.'

I think, with thee, that the Colonization Society is the absolute enemy of freedom to the colored portion of our southern population. How can I doubt it, when I see the same men, who compose that body, actively engaged in persecuting from among them those who are already in possession of that poor negative freedom, which our laws and our prejudices permit them? Can such men be influenced by motives of benevolence to the children of that unfortunate race, while they are at the same time depriving them of all which they themselves hold dear? It is sheer hypocrisy. Depend upon it, that from this source the descendants of Africa have nothing to hope. Their utter expulsion from among us is at least contemplated; and nothing can save them from the overwhelming destruction which is meditated, but the acquisition of knowledge—the cultivation of virtue—and a sincere dependence upon Him who rules among the kingdoms of this world, for purposes in His own inscrutable wisdom. The times are portentous to this deeply wronged race. Let all who feel for their wrongs move in the glorious cause. Let us stimulate them to the acquirement of knowledge; and those among themselves, who are somewhat advanced in education, teach those who are less so. Let there be a simultaneous movement among them and their friends, and I do not, I cannot believe but that the result must be triumph.

One thing I think is certain. The abuse which has been so liberally poured out upon, and the extraordinary means resorted to for the suppression of the Liberator and kindred prints, has served in a measure to arrest public attention. So far a great point has been gained. It has been wanting, has been to arouse the public mind, and engage its notice. The mass of the people are generally disposed to act rightly, in matters of public concernment, if they are justly informed; and I do think that upon this subject, if the large majority can only be put in possession of the facts, they will give that kind of verdict which will restrain the authors of the infamously wicked scheme of driving from their homes 400,000 human beings, from any attempt to put it into execution.

From a Clergyman in Connecticut.

Converts to Colonization multiply; but I fear most of them, particularly at the south, are influenced by fear and selfishness, rather than by love. Accursed prejudice governs many. Depend upon it, however, that the Colonization Society will be sifted. A part will be for humanity, and a multitude for oppression. These must be separated; and the friends of humanity must be permitted to improve and bless Africa by pure and christian measures, or they must abandon the whole thing to the wicked. The committee on 'Free Negroes' in Virginia have reported what I feared. Your strictures on Ohio are just. 'It is oppression which makes the wise man mad,' and it requires much piety to keep cool, and commit the cause to God in such cases. This I trust you do.'

From a Gentleman in this State.

To you I feel deeply indebted—not only for your views respecting slavery, but also for the able and fearless manner in which you have shown the true character of the Colonization Society—that unjust and wicked combination. I must confess, sir, I knew nothing of the principles upon which this Society was founded, until I was informed by your paper. I have found some who were in favor of the Society, who spoke in rather unfavorable terms of the Liberator, and would not even read it—true candor, indeed! But I have never found one who, as you read your paper, who did not speak of it in high terms. Notwithstanding the slaveholders of the south are uneasy, and you receive a slight hint of their feelings occasionally, I trust that God is on your side, and you have nothing to fear. May you continue to send forth to the world, those fearless and heart-touching appeals, which have already been felt throughout our land, till slavery shall be but a name,—till slave and master shall feel the influence of that religion which they now so much need.

From a Gentleman in Maine.

We are much gratified with the enlargement of the Liberator, its improved appearance, and the able articles which from time to time occupy its pages. We have been by no means indifferent spectators of the events of the last year. Though unjust and oppression, hand-handed and cruel, still lift their heaven-daring front; though the cry of the oppressed still burdens the atmosphere we breathe; still may we not rejoice that, on the whole, something has been gained the last year? A spirit has been waked up, irre-

pressible, 'vital in every part,' which cannot but by annihilating die. This spirit has gone abroad, finding its way to the secret springs of thought and feeling; and its operations must, will be favorable to the cause of liberty.'

From a Friend in New-York.

Virginia is reaping a mixed harvest of honor and disgrace, and it will be well if the wheat overtop the tares. Could the planters see, as clearly as I think I do, the certain destruction that would result from expelling the colored population, if indeed the thing be possible, they would pause and hasten to retrace their steps. The measures at present so popular, seem calculated to compel the free blacks to make common cause with the slaves, instead of being a barrier between them and their masters; and apart from the ruin that would inevitably follow their expulsion, the politician should reflect on the ultimate consequences of making irreconcilable enemies of twelve millions of colored people—the number, which, if Kingsley be right, now exist in North and South America, and the West Indies. Movements, and rapid ones, towards an equality of rights, seem to be all that can save us, and there is nothing in them from which we ought to shrink.

JEFFERSON ON SLAVERY.

During the recent discussion in the Legislature of Virginia, upon the subject of slavery, the following letter of Jefferson was read by his grandson, T. J. Randolph, as furnishing new evidence that this distinguished author contemplated and advocated the ultimate overthrow of the system. This letter, which we copy from the Portland Advertiser, (being communicated by an intelligent correspondent in Virginia,) has never before been published; and, of course, possesses additional interest from this circumstance.

pressed himself when interested on this subject, is not less remarkable than the liberality of his views. His anti-slavery sentiments, so forcibly given in his Notes on Virginia, will be quoted with impressive effect as long as slavery exists in our land. It is true, he was a slaveholder; and hence his theory was better than his practice. It is apparent, moreover, that he had clearer views of the impolicy of the slave-system, than of its guilt. But he never dishonored his judgment, or perverted his good sense, by attempting to prove the lawfulness of holding the colored race in bondage. He never, as many professedors of religion have shamelessly done, arrayed texts of scripture in support of cruelty, robbery and oppression. While he seemed inclined to the vulgar opinion, that the blacks were intellectually inferior to the whites, he did not draw the impious conclusion that they were made to be hewers of wood and drawers of water to their superiors. He frankly admitted that slavery was indelible; that its existence was disgraceful and dangerous to the nation; and that strenuous efforts ought to be made for its extirpation. On this subject, he evinced more sympathetic feeling and moral courage, than all the other Presidents of the United States have manifested collectively.

There are three capital errors in the following Letter. 1. Jefferson proposes the emancipation of those born after a certain day, but evidently gives over the parents of these children to remediless bondage. But the compassion of the nation should embrace both parents and children, and break those galling fetters which bind the present generation, as well as those which are forged for the limbs of the next. 2. His plan is to expatriate as fast as we emancipate the slaves; but this must tend only to impoverish the south by withdrawing an able-bodied and really valuable population, and cannot be consummated without great injustice and expense.— 3. He objects to immediate abolition, thereby disregarding the immutable principles of justice which admit of no compromise with fraud and cruelty. If, instead of urging his friend still to remain a slaveholder, he had encouraged him to follow the dictates of his conscience and employ his slaves as free laborers, how much wiser and better would have been his advice; and if Jefferson himself had manumitted his own slaves for conscience' sake, what an all-conquering influence must have ever attended his illustrious example!

MONTICELLO, Aug. 25, —14.

Dear Sir—

Your favor of July 31, was duly received, and was read with peculiar pleasure. The sentiments breathed thro' the whole do honor to both the head and the heart of the writer. Mine, on the subject of the slavery of negroes, have long since been in possession of them stronger root. The love only served to give them country plead equality of justice and the love of country plead equality of the cause of these people, and it is a mortal reproach to us that they should have pleaded it so long in vain, and should have produced not a single effort, may I fear not much serious willingness to relieve them and ourselves from our present condition of moral and political reprobation. From those of a former generation, who were in the fullness of age when I came into public life, which was while our controversy with England was on paper only, I soon saw that nothing was

to be hoped. Nursed and educated in the daily habit of seeing the degraded condition, both bodily and mental, of those unfortunate beings, not reflecting that that degradation was very much the work of themselves and their fathers, few minds had yet doubted but that they were as legitimate subjects of property as their horses or cattle. The quiet and monotonous course of colonial life had been disturbed by no alarm, and little reflection on the value of liberty; and when alarm was taken at an enterprise on their own, it was not easy to carry them the whole length of the principles which they invoked for themselves. In the first or second session of the Legislature, after I became a member, I drew to this subject the attention of Col. Bland, one of the oldest, ablest, and most respected members, and he undertook to move for certain moderate extensions of the protection of the laws to these people. I seconded his motion, and, as a younger member, was more spared in the debate; but he was denounced as an enemy to his country, and was treated with the grossest indecorum. From an early stage of our revolution, and more distant duties were assigned me, so that from that time till my return from Europe in 1789, and I may say, till I returned to reside at home in 1809, I had little opportunity of knowing the progress of public sentiment here, on this subject. I had always hoped that the younger generation, receiving their early impressions after the flame of liberty had been kindled in every breast, and had become, as it were, the vital spirit of every American, that the generous temperament of youth analogous to the motion of their blood, and above the suggestions of avarice, would have sympathized with oppression wherever found, and proved their love of liberty beyond their own share of it. But my intercourse with them, since my return, has not been sufficient to ascertain that they had made towards this point the progress I had hoped. Your solitary but welcome voice is the first which has brought this sound to my ear; and I have considered the general silence which prevails on this subject as indicating an another and perhaps a more happy era of time. It will come, and, whether brought on by the generous energy of our own minds, or by the bloody process of St. Domingo, excited and conducted by the power of our present enemy, if once stationed permanently within our country and offering asylum and arms to the oppressed, is a leaf of our history not yet turned over.

As to the method by which this difficult work is to be effected, if permitted to be done by ourselves, I have seen no proposition so expedient on the whole, as that of emancipation of those born after a certain day, and of their education and expatriation at a proper age. This would give time for a gradual extinction of that species of labor and substitution of another, and lessen the severity of the shock which an operation so fundamental never fails to produce. The idea of emancipating the whole at once, the old as well as the young, and retaining them here, is of those only who have not the guide of either knowledge or experience of the color we know, brought up from their infancy without necessity, forethought or forecast, are by their habits rendered as incapable as children of taking care of themselves, and are extinguished promptly whenever industry and the substitution of another, and lessen the severity of the shock which an operation so fundamental never fails to produce. 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same pursuit, and interested in the same things, that we are ourselves.

Where there are a larger number in a place, the advantages of association would be still greater. They ought to form themselves into Lyceums, which are merely associations of people to help each other forward in gaining knowledge.

Among other ways of becoming qualified for teachers and lecturers, attending the lectures and meetings of the Lyceums established among the whites would be a very important one.

Besides lectures, another method of improvement sometimes employed in Lyceums is that of debates upon different subjects. Some useful subject, or question, being given out at one meeting for discussion at the next, the members are led to think and read upon it, and when they next come together, they give their thoughts and opinions upon it, reply to one another's arguments, and bring all the reasons they can for their own view of the subject.

There are other ways in which an association of colored people might advance their own improvement. But though they may not be able to adopt at once all the methods which have been, or which might be mentioned, let them in some way or other make a beginning.

But for acquiring the elements of knowledge, nothing after all is quite so good as a regular school with a good teacher. Let them then, when they can, establish schools for grown people as well as for children; and let those, who from the misfortune of their early education, find themselves deficient in those fundamental branches of knowledge, arithmetic, geography and grammar, go to school and learn them.

What an influence would even one such great man have upon the destiny of his whole race? A distinguished writer, or inventor, or orator, or one who should make some grand discovery in science, would put an end, at once, and forever, to the question whether the children of Africa are equal in intellect to other men.

lect to other men. Surely then, this people, if they have some peculiar obstacles in the way of their advancement, have also peculiar motives which one would think must inspire them with strength and courage to overcome all obstacles.

In looking forward to the elevation of the free colored people, its influence in putting an end to slavery comes to the mind with cheering anticipation. For if it were not for the feeling that black people are not exactly of the same nature with white people, and not as capable of improvement, every body would be more shocked than they are at the idea of keeping them in slavery; and consequently more would be done to release them from bondage.

Oh! for a Wilberforce among them, to plead the cause of his race with eloquence like his who bears that venerated name; with equal eloquence, and even more success; since every eloquent word would carry demonstration with it, that they for whom he pleaded are not stamped by nature with the inferiority which oppressors have pretended as an excuse for their oppression.

'SOMETHING MUST BE DONE.' No. 3. MR. EDITOR—In my last, I proposed to occupy another number in the inquiry, 'How many of the United States shall be eventually left to an African population?'

As the states now stand with respect to slavery, the Ohio river and the southern boundary of Pennsylvania and New York [?] may be taken for the division line between the white and black population of the U. S. True, there are blacks north of this line; but they are constantly discouraged, and are rapidly drawing off to the Wilberforce African settlement on the Huron tract, Upper Canada.

If removing them all to Liberia would be too expensive, such as are situated nearest the north might be sent to the Canada settlement; while a location for a similar establishment in the Texas might probably be obtained for many of the blacks in the south. I do not mean that these blacks should be thrown under the influence and authority of a jealous rival state; but that I suspect the whole of the Texas, and the territory north and west of the river Gila and the gulph of California, might be obtained of the Mexican government, by the Jeffersonian mode of acquiring territory.

With respect to the remaining slaveholding states, I suspect that if the owners of cotton and tobacco plantations would consent to survey them out into farms of a convenient size for the management of our northern farmers, and offer them for sale at a reasonable price, they would soon have ocular proof that their soil might be cultivated by white men. And even the sugar and rice plantations, could they be thrown into the hands of skillful, temperate and industrious northerners, would soon dispense with the unwieldy and dangerous, as well as profitless stock by which they are now ruined, rather than cultivated.

endure the climate, as the operatives of the states of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana; let their minds be improved so as to be capable of directing their labors to the most profitable result, and then leave them the sole inhabitants of these states—free, christianized, and enlightened. I confess a reluctance to acquiesce in such a result as this. I am persuaded that whites could safely do much more labor in this climate than is effected by the slaves, and I earnestly wish that the fair map of our Union, as far west at least as the Mississippi, might be no where shaded by a complexion darker than that of the sun-burnt operative of New-Orleans; nor by a mental or moral character darker than that of the hardy, intelligent and religious yeomanry of our own dear New-England.

SLAVERY RECORD.



LATER FROM JAMAICA.

An arrival at New York, from Jamaica, brings accounts to the 27th ultimo, inclusive. The insurrection amongst the negroes was nearly quelled. They had burned nearly 150 plantations in the island, and destroyed property valued at about a million and a half of dollars.

Further accounts received from this island to Feb. 1, represent the insurrection as not even yet at its height. The minds of the slaves are said to be 'completely alienated,' and they retire from the executions, deeply impressed with ideas of revenge.

FROM DEMARARA.

The Georgetown Royal Gazette of the 17th of January, publishes a British Order in Council, dated Nov. 2, 1831, constituting in the Colonies of Trinidad, St. Lucia, the Maurities, British Guiana, and the Cape of Good Hope, certain officers or slaves are never, in any case, to be proprietors of slaves; and their office is to receive complaints from slaves against their masters and others; to inquire into their truth, for which purpose they are authorized to summon the party complained of to appear before them, and if any just ground of complaint appear, to institute a prosecution before some tribunal of justice.

'LIBERTY OR DEATH!'

The last number of the Dayton Journal furnishes a melancholy instance of the horrors of slavery. A colored man who went by the name of Thomas Mitchell, and had resided in that place for two or three years, was arrested some time since by some men from Kentucky, under a charge of being a runaway slave; but the magistrate before whom he was brought, not deeming the proof sufficient to sustain the charge, discharged him. A few weeks afterwards, he was seized on Main-street, by some armed men employed by his master, who hurried him towards the outskirts of the town, where a scotch was kept in waiting to carry him off.

From the New-England Christian Herald. SLAVERY.

Messrs. Editors—To a northern man, the world scarcely presents a scene of more painful prospective condition of the slaveholding states. Turn the eye which way we may—let hope gather all she can from moral influence, or cautious provisions, can form a storm gathering. Years may pass before it shall burst, but burst it will, with all the weight of the tempest's blast.

I do not expect to live long, brethren; but mark my words—such sports with moral principle will be very short lived. There is an Almighty Avenger of the wrongs of man. Though he seem long dead, the groans of the prisoner are never unheard.

A sketch of the proceedings of the House yesterday.

A sketch of the proceedings of the House yesterday, (which we take from the Compiler) will Committee of the Whole. No feature attracted any censure, but that which proposes to affect their removal by coercion; and that was expunged, by a decided majority: a fact, which, in our opinion, reflects honor upon the House of Delegates.

One of the objectionable features in the Virginia Colonization bill, namely, that which proposes to effect the removal of the free blacks by coercion, has been expunged by a decided majority in the house of delegates.

In the account which is given in the Raleigh Register, of the late dreadful fire in that town, it is said—'Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the colored population, who used every exertion in their power to be serviceable on the occasion.'

The clamor which was raised in relation to their plan of a College, seemed to us to be exceedingly harsh and inequitable. We may admit that the title which they chose for their institution was too ambitious, and that in selecting as a site for it the neighborhood of the University of New Haven, they committed a mistake; but we think that they ought to be encouraged and assisted in their endeavors to improve and enlarge the education of their youth.

ed;—brute force is most to be dreaded as an instrument of disorder and devastation. Untutored minds are incapable of reflection; upon the adequateness or insufficiency of means; upon the consequences to themselves of revolt and violence. They cannot discover, they cannot be made to understand, how far the continuance of their bondage is necessary either for their own sake, or as a law of self-preservation on the part of the whites; and when the question of emancipation is forced upon the masters, as it is now acknowledged to be in Virginia, by the blind and savage rage of desperadoes, the merely animal condition of the blacks renders it much more difficult and dangerous. Suppressing the people of color in the free states to be disposed to foment insurrection in the South, they would be less so, we are sure, if they were so far educated as to be able to comprehend the real situation and interests of the slaves, and the perplexities and obstacles under which the masters labor.—National Gazette.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.



From the pen of a young lady whose poetical genius promises great fruitfulness, and to whom we are indebted for other meritorious pieces—particularly the graphic sketch of 'The Dying Slave,' inserted in the 50th number of our first volume.

THE WRECK OF A SLAVE SHIP.

Darkly the night is gathering round, Hoarsely and loud comes the distant sound Of the dashing wave, like a spirit-moan Breathed o'er a wreck that hath just gone down; Or a passing dirge, for the beautiful Whose eyes in death have this night grown dull.

Oh! who, as he gazes on a cloudless sky, Can dream that the heart of man may sigh? Or thought as he looked on the heavens fair, That silent fires were gathering there? Yet who that hath marked the lightning's flame, Hath not quailed, as that thought o'er his bosom came?

Such fate hath hung o'er you hapless bark; There are aching hearts in yon confining dark; There are men who have thrown the burning brand; Where rose the homes of that captive band; And the lofty palm waved its proud defiance, Vain, vain, o'er the dwellings of innocence!

I may not speak of the captives' lot, Each bitter grief and each pining thought, Till the burning heart intensely glowed, And scorched on the cheek was the tear that flowed; I may not tell how that bitter cup Was silently every day filled up.

They have drunk the draught,—they have met their doom,— But life with its cares will be over soon; The wretched will rest on a peaceful shore— 'Tis music! that sound of the wild waves' roar. The bark, like a wreck, is driving—See! Dark men! how altered and quelled are ye!

LETTERS ON SLAVERY—No. VI.

I wish you were near me, Isabel;—your familiar voice would come to me soothingly, and I am sick at heart with the horrors that perpetually unfold themselves as I look upon this system of wickedness. Did you read the 'Genius List' of the thirteenth number of the 'Genius'? Three thousand wretches immured within the hold of a single ship! Have you never shuddered over a description of the horrors of the Black Hole of Calcutta? but what were they, to what must have been endured by these miserable beings!

BOSTON.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1832.

LIBERIA HERALD—JOHN B. RUSSWURM.

An arrival from Liberia!—and, hark! a flourish of trumpets from Dan to Beersheba! Puff—puff—puff—from Stone's Commercial Advertiser down to the American Spectator! Surely the Liberator cannot resist a shock like this—surely its editors now hors du combat.

Not quite. We are neither dead nor dying. Our opponents are breathless—not ourselves; and being breathless, they are consequently weak—and being weak, they can be easily overthrown. Our voice is too sonorous to be lost in the petty congratulatory din, which is raised by the sticklers for African colonization. They may clamor and brag, but they cannot hide the truth nor long deceive the public.

But there has been an arrival from Liberia, bringing the important intelligence that the Liberia Herald is enlarged and improved in its style and appearance—(vide American Spectator.)

It is said, moreover, that Liberia is onward; and confirmation is received of the statement that but two of the emigrants who went in the Volador died. We rejoice at the enlargement of the Herald—at the progressive improvement of the colony—and at the providential escape of the emigrants from the usual mortality attendant upon other exile bands. This state of mind may perchance surprise and perplex many of our detractors; but only because they do not understand, or purposely misapprehend, the ground of our opposition to the Colonization Society. The colonists at Liberia are not beyond the pale of our sympathies and good wishes; we invoke the choicest blessings of Heaven upon their heads; we trust they will live down all the slanders of the enemies of the colored race; we participate in their joys and sorrows, and exult in every new development of their genius and ability.

But how does the success of the colony prove the soundness of the principles by which the Colonization Society is actuated? Because prejudice and persecution are overruled for good by Him who taketh the wise in their own craftiness, are prejudice and persecution commendable? This Society—we speak of it as a Society, willingly conceding that it is supported by many benevolent and disinterested men who have not examined its monstrous doctrines—this Society does not admit slavery to be a sin, but a misfortune; it is the active enemy of immediate abolition, thereby hushing the troubled consciences of slaveholders to repose and repudiating the plainest precepts of the gospel; it expressly maintains that God has made a natural and insuperable distinction between the races.

They cannot and ought not to associate together on terms of equality; it proclaims the everlasting degradation of the people of color, should they remain in this country; it represents those who are free as being dangerous to the safety of the South, and more degraded and miserable than the slave population; it nourishes prejudice and hate in the bosoms of the whites; it declares its object to be the utter expulsion of the blacks from this country to Africa; it is full of inconsistency and deception, saying to the people of the North, that its design is to overthrow slavery—and to those of the South, that it does not at all interfere with the system, but rather increases the value of slave-property, and seeks only the extirpation of the free people of color—&c. &c. &c. We challenge any of its advocates to deny our allegations. By these principles, resolves and manoeuvres, the country is kept in perpetual alarm; the blacks are hunted from State to State, or pressed down by onerous enactments; all efforts to elevate them here are paralysed; those who contend for their acknowledgment as citizens and countrymen are ridiculed as visionaries and madmen; and God and his commandments are dishonored. These form the basis of our opposition to the Society; and so long as it continues to be governed by them, we shall contend against it as eminently mischievous in its tendency, criminal in its design, and malignant in its character; and we call upon all the lovers of truth and justice, and upon all benevolent and good men, to lift up their voices against it. Great names do not deter us: if God be for us, who can be against us? and that he is, we are as sure as that he is no respecter of persons.

We again repeat—the success of the settlement at Liberia never can sanctify the unhalloved prejudices which founded it, and which now vigorously sustain it. But the Herald—the wonderful Liberia Herald! The number for December has been received, and its editorial articles (written, perhaps, according to order, and liberally paid in puffs and patronage) are eagerly copied into the newspapers. The Baltimore Chronicle prefaces them with the following detestable remarks, which are inserted in the American Spectator with great complacency:

'It must be evident to the free colored population of the U. States, that the inconveniences of their present condition cannot be diminished by time; and that the period will arrive when they must look elsewhere for a home and a country. It appears to us that nothing but a strange infatuation can render the free people of color blind to the advantages of immediate emigration, especially when they must discover in the signs of the times, that a short period will leave them no option.'

The above sentences fully illustrate the brutality, design and implacability of the colonization spirit, and contain the essence of our opposition to it. The creed to which every advocate of African colonization is necessarily bound to subscribe, is concisely as follows:—That the American people are as naturally the enemies of the blacks as

wolves are of sheep; that they are morally incapable of losing any of their prejudice and contempt; that they must be separated at least four thousand miles from the victims of their oppression before they can recognise and treat them as rational beings; that the people of color must inevitably be miserable in this country; and that they have no alternative but to emigrate voluntarily, or be driven out at the point of the bayonet. Behold the beauties of colonization!!!

But we hasten to extract a few paragraphs from the Liberia Herald. There is a complacency of mind manifested in the following, by Mr. Russwurm, in view of the probable expulsion of his brethren, which chills our blood. 'The noble scheme of colonization' thrives upon persecution; and therefore it did not require a wizard to predict that 'a new impulse will be given to it,' in consequence of the Southampton tragedy. Mr. Russwurm expresses no indignation at the prospect of the prohibitory laws of Ohio being enacted by other States. All such disgraceful measures are, in his estimation, the very acme of disinterested benevolence!

'From the late occurrences at the South which we deplore as much as any man possibly can, we are led to conclude, that a new impulse will be given to the noble scheme of Colonization.'

Facts speak louder than words; and when we predicted months before, that the late coercive measures pursued by the State of Ohio, would have to be adopted by all the free states, we were laughed at by many who were opposed to emigration. But how stand facts at present? Ohio has put her prohibitory laws, which were suffered to go unenforced, into operation, and the first of the free states will shortly follow her example. And where then, will the thousands of free persons of color, and the thousands of slaves, whose masters stand ready to free them, flee for shelter? Can they all go to Canada? It is folly to think, much more to say so. Can they, will they flee to Hayti? the experiment has been tried, and hundreds have returned back with these words in their mouths, 'if we are to be slaves, let us be slaves in America.'

Here is a paragraph intended, we suppose, for our own benefit. It is made up of the same wretched slang which is so common in the mouths of men-stealers and their apologists. Yet it is copied into some of the newspapers as a very clever thing!

'The truth is, men may declaim as much as they please against Africa, they may circulate inflammatory papers among persons too ignorant to see through their disinterested motives, but we challenge them to bring facts to prove any of their assertions. To the uneducated children of Africa, their daily language is, this is your country, &c. &c. all of which is true enough; but will either of those men who labor from such pure motives, do any thing more than spout, and run from city to city, disseminating those, whose wishes are for bettering their condition, from making the attempt? They ought surely to be the pioneers in this march of equality, which is shortly to cover the Union, as the waters do the sea—they ought to make their dearly beloved colored brethren and sisters, not so only in name but in fact, loud of true equality, will begin to think that there is one spark of pure disinterested benevolence in this self-seeking world.'

Now comes 'Ourself'—alias John B. Russwurm:

'Ourself.—We have heard from some persons who have lately arrived in the Colony, that it is currently reported, that we are anxious to return to the U. States, but are not allowed to do so. This is really laughable.'

Not so laughable, after all. It would be strange indeed, were Mr. R. 'anxious to return to the United States.' He knows that the great body of his brethren regard him as a traitor and a hireling, and that his presence would elicit from them the deepest maledictions. We give him credit for his prudence.

It certainly gives us great pleasure to learn, by the following paragraph, that no such mortality occurred among the Volador emigrants as was reported. The first contradiction of Mr. Russwurm was merely apocryphal.

'Mortality at Liberia among the emigrants per Volador at Baltimore.—In our August No. we stated that we knew from an authentic source (Dr. Tolsen, Colonial Physician) that but two of the emigrants in the above vessel had died. This does not appear to satisfy Mr. Garrison of the Liberator, who calls upon his readers to mark our deception! We repeat it again, not only on the authority of the Colonial Physician, but from our own knowledge of facts.'

A DISCOURSE ON SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES. Delivered in Brooklyn, July 3, 1831. By Samuel J. May, Pastor of the first church in Brooklyn, Ct.

From a hasty look at the above discourse we think it a good exposition of the subject, and will contribute with the numerous other productions of the same sort, to help on the greatly desired object of delivering our country from the evils of a black population. Mr May is an advocate of the Colonization Society, although the discourse issues from the heretical press of Garrison and Knapp.—Vermont Chronicle.

It is amusing, to witness the various constructions which colonizationists give to the same language. The Connecticut Observer and Portland Mirror both object to that portion of Mr May's Discourse which relates to the Colonization Society, as calculated to lessen 'the good name and fame' of the Society. But the Vermont Chronicle (a paper absolutely rabid on colonization), asserts that 'Mr May is an advocate of the Colonization Society.' We copy the obnoxious passages from the Discourse, leaving the public to decide between the belligerents; simply putting in italics those sentences which we know will be peculiarly offensive to the great body of the partisans of African colonization.

The Colonization Society proposes to assist those of African descent, who may wish to return to the land of their fathers. There they may, at once, enjoy those privileges, from which our prejudice here dobar them. There they may sooner show to the world their capacity for self-government, and for the highest attainments in knowledge and virtue; and put to shame those who would asperse their race. It is believed, moreover, that a colony established upon those shores, may hasten the utter suppression of the slave-trade, and diffuse over that region of dark-

ness the lights of Art, of Science, and of the Gospel. These are the avowed objects of the association. Another motive has been charged upon some of its branches and individual members. It is alleged that many have united with the Colonization Society, for the sake of hurrying the colored people away from our land. This is a base, foul motive, wherever it be found. These United States are the native country of most of the colored, as much as of the white population. If they prefer to abide here, they have as good a right so to do as we have, and it is our bounden duty to make this a pleasant home to them. Especially is this our duty, because they are the descendants of those whom our ancestors brought hither by a cruel compulsion.

May the Society of which I speak, be speedily extinguished, if it indeed be founded upon the wish to get rid of our black population! Some I know and many I believe there are, who have joined it, with the single purpose of assisting any of our colored brethren, who may prefer to emigrate to a clime where there are no prejudices against them, and where they may at once enjoy the sweets of liberty, under the fostering care of our government, which has not yet the magnanimity to grant them that enjoyment here. All who are actuated by this motive alone, are deserving of the same praise that we now so heartily bestow upon those men in England, who assisted our puritan forefathers to found their colonies in this then howling wilderness. It will ever be the signal disgrace of those times, that such men as the pilgrims were driven away from the abodes of civilization, because of their mode of faith. Hereafter it will be remembered against us of our brethren, only because of the tincture of their skin. But in the judgment of posterity, there will be an honorable exception in favor of those, who assisted the oppressed in either instance to escape to a wilderness, from the unrelenting prejudices of people calling themselves christians.

But bear in mind, my hearers, that however abundant may become the resources of the Colonization Society, they can never be sufficient to transport any considerable portion of the blacks to Africa—even if any considerable portion should be found willing to go thither. It is not at all probable that there will ever be fewer colored people in these States than there are now. While, therefore, we may cherish the colony at Liberia, we must not forget that we have a much greater work to do at home. We are to provide for the welfare and continued improvement of more than two millions of the descendants of Africa, who will ever be a part of our population. They must all be liberated from bondage, and from the burden of our prejudices. They must all be educated as we are, and as soon as may be, constituted free citizens of these United States, enjoying the same civil and political rights and privileges as we do, and all the emoluments and honors to which their relative industry and worth may entitle them. To this result we must look forward, and begin now to provide for it.

'Truth, a Gift for Scribblers. Second edition, with additions and emendations, by William J. Snelling. Boston, 1832.' pp. 72.

In a short review of 'Truth,' last year, we used this language: 'We have no doubt of its equity or efficacy in the lump: it will do good, good might have been accomplished by a more judicious and just course.' This is still our opinion. There is, to say the least, an appearance of prejudice or personal ill-will, in some of the criticisms—so abundant is the condemnation and so intolerable the scorn. In his preface to this edition, however, the author notices several allegations which have been made against him, thus:

'It has been said that he wrote to revenge himself on the critics, that he resented some slight which his own writings had been received, and that he was actuated by vanity, ill-nature and personal animosity.'

The truth is, he had no acquaintance with any of the subjects of his criticisms: he had never any quarrel with any one of them, and could not, therefore, have been prompted by hatred. He dissected poets with as much good nature as he ever dissected a goose.

He had no reason to complain of criticism: none of his works had ever been noticed by the press with less than decided approbation. He had no slight to avenge. If he be vain, the critics have made him so.

We further objected to the work on the ground that the author was too indiscriminate in his attacks, and that, in treating out of existence, with just contempt for their insignificance, the poetical grubs and butterflies which swarm in the literary domain, he had in the plenitude of his anger assailed geniuses of extraordinary size and worth. In the Prologue to the second edition we find this defence, which is more ingenious than sound.

'Howbeit, shall I the scale of fools explore? The best deserves the whip, the worst the more. Shall one to praise or praise make pretence Because he dies the grave of Common Sense But five feet deep, while others sink to ten? Grant it—and see him go to work again. No, this Americo-Arcadian breed Needs no such spur to make them show their speed. 'Tis perilous to compliment a dounce; 'T were better knock him on the head at once.'

It will be seen that Mr Snelling has not shrunk from putting his name on the title-page of 'Truth.' We do not doubt his ability, any more than his willingness, to meet all who may venture to assail him. He has added some new victims to his list, and made some emendations. To those rhymers who have congratulated themselves on escaping his shafts, he gives this consolatory couplet:

'Let those who deem their laurels still unshorn, For such forbearance thank my utter scorn.'

The book is very neatly printed, and will doubtless be bought and borrowed with great eagerness. Great care is seen in its composition: some of its passages are very powerful.

'Arcadia was famous for its jack-asses.'

Our Agents are requested to use their exertions in collecting from subscribers who are in arrears for the past or present year, as we have several large demands to meet shortly, and need the money. Not infrequently do we receive a letter from an Agent, enclosing a \$1 foreign bill, upon which the postage is 50 cents, in addition to a heavy discount upon the bill! We request every Agent not to transmit, by mail, less than \$5, and always to put the amount, if possible, into a single note on the United States Bank or either of the Boston Banks.

PORTLAND ADVERTISER. Mr Brooks, one of the editors of this paper, is adding unusual interest to its columns by his letters from Washington. He is indubitably a man of superior talents, generous feelings, and critical acumen. His style is felicitous without diffusiveness, and his language spontaneous without being flippant. He may be called emphatically, 'the Washington correspondent,' as he has fairly thrown all the other thousand-and-one letter-writers into the shade, both by the frequency and the superior excellence of his communications.

The Advertiser has also an able correspondent in Virginia, who has given some interesting sketches of the Great Debate in that State on the subject of slavery. We select the following cheering paragraph from his last letter:

'This debate must create a revolution in Virginia—a perfect revolution of sentiment upon the slave question. This is the opinion of some of the wisest men here. With many of them I am acquainted, and with many I have conversed freely on the subject. They conceive that the die is cast, and that Virginia must be a free State. Still there is a diversity of sentiment. Some gentlemen went so far, in the discussion, as to declare slavery a blessing; but this proposition only proved how much they were behind the age, and was received with no sort of respect.'

Some time since, we received the proceedings of an anti-colonization meeting held by a portion of the colored citizens of New-Haven, at which Scipio C. Augustus was Chairman, and Peter Osborne, Secretary. As a similar meeting was antecedently held in that place, the proceedings of which were published in the Liberator, we deem it unnecessary to insert the present entire, but give the two following resolutions as expressive of the sentiments of the meeting:

'Resolved, That the American Colonization Society prevents the improvement of the colored people in this country, their native land, and has been an injury to them from its organization up to the present time.'

'Resolved, That we will oppose the proceedings of this Society, and resist its influence, by all proper means.'

The twelfth anniversary of the Mechanic Apprentices' Library Association was celebrated on Wednesday evening, at the Masonic Temple, by an Address and Poem. The former was the production of a youth named Parsons, and displayed a stock of good sense, an excellence of composition, and an appreciation of knowledge, in a very high degree creditable to its author. His advice to the members of the association was reasonable and judicious, and the motives that should lead them to assiduously cultivate their minds were skillfully enforced. The Poem, by young Scott, evinced considerable poetic talent, and was received with applause. Its subject was the Progress of Science, concluding with pertinent eulogiums upon the characters of Washington and Franklin. Its appeal in behalf of the Bunker-Hill Monument we could not approve.

The first number of 'THE WORLD,' edited by appearance. It is a handsomely printed sheet, and contains a large amount of valuable matter—original and selected. Mr D. says he shall earnestly oppose the cause of Peace, of Temperance, of Popular Education—(may we not hope, also, the cause of Emancipation?) He will also direct his attention to the evils of the Theatre and Lottery Gambling—evils against which little comparatively is said or written, but which are preying upon society to an alarming extent.

Wednesday, Feb. 22, a century from the Birth of Washington, was celebrated, by appointment of the Legislature of Massachusetts, and of the City Authorities of Boston, by a splendid Procession of the Military and Civil Authorities, and of Citizens in general, and by religious services at the Old South Meeting-House. Address by Hon. FRANCIS C. GRAY. The Fire Department were an imposing sight; the members mustered promptly, and were early at their several stations with all their apparatus.

'Justice'—W.—The Macrae Repository—Vigilance Society, Columbia, S. C.—and other communications, next week.

NOTICE. The regular monthly meeting of the New-England Anti-Slavery Society will be held at the Cowper Committee Room, No. 11, Cornhill, on Monday evening, February 27.

Letters received at this office from Feb. 18 to Feb. 25, 1832.

J. Statia, Newark, N. J.; Lester A. Miller, Woodstock, Vt.; Charles Marriott, Hudson, N. Y.; Rev. George Bourne, New-York City; Nathaniel Field, Jeffersonville, Indiana; Abner Davis, do. do.

DEATHS.

In this city, on the 19th inst. Mrs Mary, wife of Mr William Redding, of consumption, aged 42.

In this city, on Sunday the 12th inst. Mr William Taylor, aged 22.

In noticing the death of this amiable young man, we cannot refrain from making a few remarks upon that mild and gentle character exhibited by him, under all the sufferings which befel him in his appointed time. While alive, we could seldom find one beloved so much by his friends, and now departed, so much lamented.

During his last sickness, the beam of heavenly resignation was manifested upon his serene countenance; there were the rays of confidence upon his brow,—and a firm belief in a holy Saviour's blood, while conscious that the lamp of life was fast growing dim. And although his immortal spirit has fled to its destined abode, there to enjoy the presence of its Saviour and its God; although his mortal body is now deposited in the house appointed for all the living;—yet his memory cannot fail of affording pleasing and lasting reflections to those who survive him; for well can they say, that truly his hope was in his God.

The death of such an one must remind us all, that even in the midst of life we are in death, and that it is our duty to offer up our prayers, that we may be so taught, to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom.

Let holy faith our minds inspire, O Lord, to trust in Thee; That with the high, angelic choir, Thy glory we may see. [Communicated.]

LITERARY.

[For the Liberator.]

SONNET AND ACROSTIC.

Tell me, true friend of Freedom, who dost fly
O'er earth, men's tears to wipe, suppress their
groans—
Tell me, thou that our nation's sin bemoans,—
Have sable 'countrymen' begun a cry
Entailed with direful woe and cruelty!

THE YOUNG AFRICAN PRINCE.

The following beautiful poem was written by L. E. L.
to illustrate a print in Fisher's DRAWING-ROOM
SCRAP-BOOK, of a young girl teaching a Negro to
pray.

'Twas a king in Africa,
He had an only son;
And none of Europe's crowned kings
Could have a dearer one.

Alas! it was an evil day
When such a thing could be—
When strangers pale and terrible,
Came o'er the distant sea.

At length a lovely island rose
From out the ocean wave—
They took him to the market-place,
And sold him for a slave.

She cheered him with her holy words,
She soothed him with her tears;
And piteously she spoke with him
Of home and early years.

A HYMN TO THE EVENING.

Soon as the sun forsook the eastern main,
The pealing thunder shook the heavenly plain:
Majestic grandeur! From the zephyr's wing
Exhales the incense of the blooming spring.

PROGRESS OF FREE OPINIONS.

A spirit's waking in the Old Dominion,
Strong as the thunder when it leaves the cloud,
Breaking the chains of riveted opinion,
And raising thousands who are basely bowed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Pittsburgh Statesman.

COLORED CHILDREN. We insert the proceedings
of a meeting, attended by many of the
respectable colored people of this city, as also
the constitution adopted by them in reference to
the subject of education: From the character of those
who presided, and of those appointed to fill the
several offices, we are satisfied that these proceedings
and this movement were spontaneous and voluntary—
that they have not been superinduced by any
suggestions or promises of aid from the whites,
and that the colored people alone, are entitled to
the credit of originating for themselves, a plan of
education, and they alone are responsible for its
progress and the fulfillment of its objects. We are
aware of the prejudice that exists in the minds of
many in reference to this subject, and that it would
be folly to attempt to reason against the chilling
effects of those invidious feelings which are habituated
into a passion, and which grow out of the natural
and distinctive characteristics which distinguish
and divide the whites and the blacks. But we
would nevertheless hope, that for an object so laudable
as that of the education of their offspring, by
colored teachers, and in schools of their own, they
will meet with encouragement and liberality even
from a white population. It is a matter worthy, at
least, of the consideration of the public, whether
the establishment of a school to be opened exclusively
for the children of colored people, be not an
object worthy of public support? We are told it is
the design of the colored people, in a limited
degree, to solicit such support; and although they
may expect, in some instances, to be coolly received,
and to have their project looked upon with a
jaudiced and suspicious eye, yet we trust, that in
no instance will their reception be so cold as to
with their prospects or blast their undertaking.

AFRICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the colored people of the city
and vicinity of Pittsburgh, convened at the African
Church, on the evening of the 16th Jan. 1832—J. B.
Vashon was appointed Chairman, and Lewis
Woodson, Secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated by the
chairman—after some further deliberation, the following
Preamble and Constitution were adopted:

PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS, ignorance in all ages has been found
to debase the human mind, and to subject its votaries
to the lowest vices, and most abject depravity—and
it must be admitted, that ignorance is the sole
cause of the present degradation and bondage of the
people of color in these United States: that the intellectual
capacity of the black man is equal to that of the
white, and that he is equally susceptible of improvement,
all ancient history makes manifest; and even modern
examples put beyond a single doubt.

WE, THEREFORE, the people of color, of the
city and vicinity of Pittsburgh, and State of Pennsylvania,
for the purpose of dispersing the moral gloom
that has so long hung around us; have, under
Almighty God, associated ourselves together, which
association shall be known by the name of the
Pittsburgh African Education Society, which shall
have for the direction of its government, the following

CONSTITUTION.

Article 1. There shall be a President, Vice-President,
Secretary, Treasurer and Board of Managers,
consisting of five, each of whom shall be elected,
annually, by the members of the society, at its annual
meeting, and shall continue in office until their
respective terms shall expire.

Article 2. It shall be the duty of the President, to
preside at all meetings of the Society, and of the
Board of Managers, to preserve order in its deliberations,
and to put all motions when duly made and
seconded, to the decision of the meeting. To sign
all orders on the Treasurer for money. In the
absence of the President, the Vice-President shall
perform his duties.

Article 3. The Secretary shall keep a fair record of
all the proceedings of the Society, and of the Board
of Managers, in a book to be furnished him for that
purpose, and shall file and keep all papers of importance
to the Society. And at the expiration of his
office, shall deliver over to his successor, all books
and papers in his care belonging to the Society.

Article 4. The Treasurer shall keep all monies and
other property belonging to the Society, committed
to his care, and shall keep a fair account thereof, in
a book to be furnished him for that purpose. His
books shall be open for inspection at any meeting
of the Society, or of the Board of Managers. And
at the expiration of his office, shall deliver over to
his successor, all monies and other property in his
possession, belonging to the Society.

Article 5. It shall be the duty of the Board of Managers
to transact the business of the Society during
its recess. To purchase such books and periodicals
as the Society may deem it expedient, they shall
have power to raise money by subscription or
otherwise, to purchase ground, and erect thereon
a suitable building or buildings for the accommodation
and education of youth, and a hall for the use of
the Society. They shall have power, to make, alter or
abolish all bye-laws and regulations necessary for
their government. And to do whatever else may
be conducive to the best interests of the Society.

Article 6. The President, Vice-President, Secretary
and Treasurer shall be members of the Board of
Managers, any five of whom shall constitute a
quorum to do business.

Article 7. Any person subscribing his name to this
Constitution, and paying into the hands of the
Treasurer, the sum of two dollars, shall be a member
of this Society; which sum the Society may
alter from time to time, as they may see fit.

Article 8. The Annual Meeting of the Society shall
be on the third Monday in each year, and its
Monthly Meetings, on the second Monday in each
month.

Article 9. No alteration shall be made in this
Constitution; without the concurrence of two-thirds
of its members.

The following persons were elected Officers of the
Society, for the ensuing year.
JOHN B. VASHON, President.
JOB B. THOMPSON, Vice-President.
LEWIS WOODSON, Secretary.
ABRAHAM D. LEWIS, Treasurer.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.
RICHARD BRYANS, WM. J. GREENLY,
SAMUEL BRUCE, MOSES HOWARD,
SAMUEL CLINGMAN.

THE COURT OF HAYTI.

A friend to whom it was addressed, has
politely loaned us a letter from an intelligent officer
of the United States ship Fairfield, dated Port
Prince, Dec. 27th, 1831, from which we take
the following interesting notice of the courtesies
paid to the officers of our navy, on a visit to that
island, where Commodore Elliot was negotiating a
commercial treaty with President Boyer—with a
sketch of the ceremonies of the Court, and the
persons composing it:

Our Commodore is indefatigable in his exertions
to cultivate a good understanding, and make a
favorable impression on these people. We have
entertained largely; Landreau, who commands
this place, gave us an entertainment, at one of his
sugar plantations, about nine miles from town,
where we spent the day pleasantly; since which
time, Ingenac, the Secretary General, gave us a
splendid dinner, which was given by his wife
and daughters, two pretty, interesting girls. The
entertainment was conducted in a simple style,
commencing a little after dark, and ending a
little after eleven o'clock. To convey some idea of
the etiquette observed here, I will give you a short
extract from my Journal:

This day, Dec. 11th, accompanied the Commodore
with several other officers, on a visit to
President Boyer—landed about noon, and
proceeded to the residence of the Commercial Agent
of the United States (Mr. Diamond) who being
absent, the Vice Consul, Mr. Phillbrook, received
and attended us to the Palace. The hour fixed
for our presentation was eight. We arrived in
due season, and were received by the Secretary
General Ingenac, in the anti-Chamber of the
Palace. A guard was drawn up to pay us honor
at the portal of the Palace square; a number of
officers being in attendance, and about the
Court, preparatory to the review of the troops by
the President, which takes place every Sunday
morning. The President received us graciously,
in a spacious Hall ornamented with busts, fine
paintings and portraits of distinguished men.

Boyer is a man rather above the ordinary size,
a dark mulatto, of agreeable manners, and pleasant
countenance, about 53 years of age, and said to
be the son of a tailor, by a Congo negress.
Ingenac, the Secretary General, is a bright
mulatto, very venerable in appearance, of large
stature, and reputed to possess great sagacity,
particularly in Commercial affairs.

The President commenced the conversation
through his interpreter, by assuring the Commodore
that he was highly gratified by seeing him,
and his officers. The Commodore in return
complimented him on the good order, and regular
government which had been established among
the Haytiens, through his instrumentality. After
about 15 or 20 minutes the Commodore and his
party withdrew, with many assurances from the
President of his high regard, and sincere disposition
to cultivate a good understanding with the
United States. After this interview, I walked to
the parade ground, which is a handsome green
level, sufficiently large for the display of 15 or
20 thousand men. Here we witnessed a review
of about four or five thousand troops, who exhibited
quite a martial appearance. The Palace
in its construction is well adapted to the climate,
being on a pleasant and airy site—the Halls are
spacious and rather richly decorated—the Room
of Audience has inscribed at each end the Arms
of the Republic, viz: a Female Figure, the Cocoa
Tree, Liberty Cap, and two cannon with balls,
&c. Full length portraits of the distinguished

During the audience with President Boyer the
outer Hall was occupied by his staff, and other
military officers. Here we had a picture of Court
etiquette, nothing forced or unnatural. Those
who performed it, conducted themselves with ease
and dignity, very polite, but not obtrusive, and I
suspect, exhibiting much more refinement than is
common among nations considering themselves
much more civilized. I admire the neatness and
good taste displayed in their dress. Boyer wore
a plain uniform, with gold epaulettes, military
boots and spurs: the civil officers wore plain blue
coats, with yellow buttons, impressed with the
Arms of the Republic, white vest and pantaloons.
In fact it is matter of surprise, that a people who,
little more than a quarter of a century since, were
in the most ignorant and degraded state, should
so easily have assumed the manners and polish of
the most enlightened nations.

There can be no people more dissimilar than
the natives of this Island and the colored emigrants
from the United States; and I am inclined to
think it will be long before they will fraternize;
or that the latter will become reconciled to their
situation here. They are too indolent to work,
and finding themselves looked on as inferiors,
become dissatisfied, and prefer living as they had
wont to do—on contingencies and occasional
degradations on their neighbors. I have been told
that many have returned to the United States,
and others that I have conversed with, are desirous
of doing so.—Norfolk Herald, Feb. 3.

PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION.

The Senate of Georgia have passed a bill repealing
all the laws of that state against duelling, and it
was thought that the other branch of the Legislature
would concur.

We are not surprised at this. It will be recollected
that the same authority has ordered the
survey of the Cherokee lands; has abolished their
penitentiary system, and resorted to the old inefficient,
barbarous and degrading punishment of public
whipping. They hold too, the ministers of Jesus
Christ in prison with common felons, for preaching
the Gospel to the Indians, and that too, when these
same missionaries were authorized to act as they
have done by the government of the United States,
and were in part, paid from its Treasury. We
should expect that the next step, as a matter of
course, would be to give a sanction to duelling by
repealing the laws that have been enacted against
it, that were passed before the new order of things
commenced. We had forgotten to notice the offer
of \$5,000 reward for Mr. Garrison, that he may be
punished according to Georgia laws for the crime of
advocating the abolition of Slavery.

The downward course of Spain since the discovery
of South America has been generally attributed
to the effeminacy and luxury consequent upon the
discovery and acquisition of the South American
Mines, but we believe it may with more propriety
be viewed as the judgment of God for their cruelty
towards the natives of the countries which they
conquered. We have expected to see that the oppressors
of the remnants of our own Indians, would yet
feel the avenging arm of an insulted God; but we
did not anticipate that a thirst for gold would
soon have blinded them to all sense of justice,—
that they would so soon have commenced their
downward course. Whom the gods would destroy,
they first make mad," is an ancient saying;
whether the truth of this is not about to be verified
in the case of Georgia, time will determine.
Rochester Observer.

Conviction of a Woman for Burking.—On
Friday last, at the Old Baily Sessions, Edward
Cooke, aged 50, and Eliza Ross, aged 39, were
placed at the bar, and arraigned before the Deputy
Recorder, upon an indictment charging them
with the willful murder of Caroline Walsh, on
the 19th of August last. The prisoners appeared
not to be affected by their awful situation. They
pleaded not Guilty, in a firm voice. The
principal witness against the prisoners was their
own son, a child of twelve years of age, who
was an eye-witness of the whole transaction, and
saw Ross suffocate the old woman by pressing
her hand on the deceased's mouth. After a long
trial, the jury, after a quarter of an hour's
deliberation, pronounced a verdict of guilty, against
Elizabeth Ross, and an acquittal in favor of the
prisoner Cooke. The Recorder then passed
sentence of death on the miserable woman, who
will be executed this morning, and her body afterwards
given over to the surgeons for dissection.
The prisoner Cooke was detained in custody.

English paper.

Audacity of Bodysnatchers.—A Dublin (Hé-
laud) paper relates a case of unparalleled audacity
on the part of certain reurrectionists. On a
late occasion a body of these miscreants rushed
into a house, in that city, in which, in an upper
apartment, lay the corpse of a female, in the act
of being waked. The monsters immediately
proceeded to the room, where, bearing down all
opposition, and as utterly reckless of the feelings
of the friends and relatives of the dead; as to all
sense of decency, they tore down the body from
the board on which it was stretched, and dragged
it, perfectly naked, down stairs, and succeeded in
carrying it off. It was believed that the offenders
could be identified, but, although three days
had elapsed, the police had not been able to
apprehend them.—Transcript.

From the Temperance Advocate.

A PLAIN CASE. A person who became the
frequenter of a distillery, commenced his course
by carrying a jug about the size of a pocket-pistol
of the largest calibre. At length, finding his
visits growing frequent, he exchanged his weapon
for one of larger dimensions. This did not
prevent his frequenting the poison-factory; (the
owner of which, if not our deacon, was a professor
of religion; showing evident marks that
he was on the high road to perdition. The
distiller at length thought proper to admonish him:
'My friend—you are raising yourself. I am
afraid your habits will forever shut you out of the
kingdom of heaven!
'Well—may it be it is so: but I think I can
as easily get there with my jug on my shoulder, as
you can with your still on your back!' Q.

The Ladies.—It will be seen by a reference
to the proceedings of Congress, that several thousand
ladies have petitioned the House, for the
abolition of Slavery in the United States. Their
object, we presume, is, to have no rivals in
tyranny, and no chains, not of their own forging.
If the spirit which actuates these fair ones of Philadelphia,
should become general, the slaveholding
States might well tremble for the fate of their
institutions. It would never do to depend upon
a man whose vote at Washington might subject him
to a certain lecture at home. We see no other
way than to fill the House with such old bachelors
as have shown themselves capable of resisting
the formidable opposition of the fair sex and witches.

Parisian Conspiracy.—A conspiracy has been
detected in the French capital, and defeated as
soon as detected. Its object was the re-establishment
of the Republic, and of course the
dethronement of the Citizen-King. His Kingship,
we suspect, is by this time sick of such 'half-faced
fellowship.'

Singular Habits.—The Emperor Joseph used
to intimate the close of a private audience by rubbing
his hands, which was a signal for the party to
retire; and Mr. Pitt, while listening to any scheme
or application, would gradually raise his right arm,
and its falling was an indication that he had heard
enough.

MORAL.

[By a colored person.] For the Liberator.
LOVE TO GOD.

But what have been our returns to the Lord for
all his goodness to us? The opposite of this blessed
disposition is manifested, when among the
members of a church there is no community of
feeling, no prayer for the interests of the Redeemer's
kingdom; when their ears are dull of hearing,
and their hearts are slow to rejoice at the tidings of
prosperity in any portion of Zion. He who loved
us, and gave himself for us, and exercises all power
in heaven and earth—though clouds and darkness
are about his throne, and his paths are untraceable
by us, we are sure is carrying on his great designs,
for the glory of his great name, and for the extension
and establishment of his church, in a way
worthy of himself—worthy of infinite wisdom and
goodness. Let us pray that we may be enabled to
follow the example of the apostle, or rather the
Lord's command by him; 'Rejoice in the Lord
always; and again I say rejoice.' We have little
to rejoice in, in ourselves, but we have right and
reason to rejoice in Him. Let us endeavor to realize
the great scenes before us; to contemplate the
redeemed of the Lord, when they shall return with
him to animate their glorified bodies. Let us ask
the question which the elder proposed to John:
'Who are these clothed with white robes, and
whence came they?' They came out of great
tribulation; they were once under power of death,
but now death as to them is swallowed up. Happy
hour, when sorrow and mourning shall be no more;
when joy and gladness shall come forth to meet and
conduct us home! Then those who have loved each
other in the Lord upon earth, shall rejoice together
before Him, shall drink of the rivers of pleasure at
his right hand, and their happiness shall be unpeakable
and full of glory.
Hartford.

[By a colored person.] For the Liberator.
SERIOUS REFLECTIONS.

It is strange that there should be found a person
believing the whole Gospel system, and yet living
in sin! Salvation from sin is the long continued
sound, as it is the spirit and design of the Gospel.
Our Christian name, our baptismal covenant, our
profession of faith in Christ, and avowed belief in
his word, all call us to this. Can it be said that we
have any louder calls than these? Our self-interest,
as it respects the happiness of a godly life, and the

glories of eternal blessedness; the pains and
torments of a life of sin, engendering the worm that
never dies, and the fire that is not quenched, should
most powerfully the above call. Reader, lay these
things to heart, and answer this question to God—
How shall I escape, if I neglect so great salvation?
And then as thy conscience shall answer, let thy
mind and thy hand begin to act.
Middleton.

Forgiveness of Injuries.—A wise man will
make haste to forgive, because he knows the true
value of time, and will not suffer it to pass away
in unnecessary pain. He that willingly suffers
the corrosions of inveterate hatred, and gives up
his days and nights to the gloom of malice and
perturbations of stratagem, cannot surely be said
to consult ease. Resentment is a union of sorrow
with malignity, a combination of a passion which
all endeavor to avoid, with a passion which all
concur to detest. The man who retires to meditate
mischiefs, and to expatiate his own rage; whose
thoughts are employed only on means of
distress and contrivances of ruin; whose mind
never passes from the remembrance of his own
sufferings, but to indulge some hope of enjoying
the calamities of another, may justly be
numbered among the most miserable of human beings,
among those who are guilty without reward, who
have neither the gladness of prosperity nor the
calm of innocence.

Of him that hopes to be forgiven, it is
indefinitely required that he forgive. It is, therefore,
superfluous to urge any other motive. On
this great duty eternity is suspended; and to him
that refuses to practise it, the throne of mercy is
inaccessible, and the Saviour of the world has
been born in vain.—Dr. Johnson.

'Some knowing professors are like a frosty night
in January, very clear, but very cold.'—Raymond.
'Sin cannot enter heaven, but a converted sinner
may.'

'Eternity will make what is good better, but
what is bad much worse.'—Smith.

PROSPECTUS
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