



THE LIBERATOR.

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THE LIBERATOR

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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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THE LIBERATOR.

Slavery is made up of every crime that treachery, cruelty and murder can invent; and non-stealers are the very worst of thieves. The most knavish tricks are practised by these dealers in human flesh; and if the slaves think of our general character, they must suppose that Christians are Devils, and that Christianity was forged in Hell. Shall we call ourselves Christians or Devils? Can a race of Devils plot against us worse than we do against them? In art and wickedness, as it relates to our principle and practice, we abundantly exceed.—ROWLAND HILL.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE?

The solemn inquiries are often anxiously made, what shall be done for the abolition of slavery, and wherein can the people of the free States act efficiently? A full and satisfactory reply to these inquiries demands a series of numbers. In the present essay, I shall sketch only the outlines of a few feasible schemes.

First of all, I want every man and every woman to discard their criminal prejudices, their thimorous fears, and their paralyzing doubts. I want them to feel that two millions of their brothers and sisters are groaning under the thralldom of slavery; that they are bound, by every conceivable motive, to assist in breaking their fetters; and that they are capable of effecting their desires, through divine assistance.—The work of reform must commence with ourselves. Until we are purified, it will be fruitless and intrusive for us to attempt to cleanse others. I say, then, that entire abstinence from the products of slavery is the duty of every individual. In no other way can our example or influence be exerted so beneficially. How many are there in the free states, who will gladly give a preference for those articles which are not tainted with oppression, even though at first they count a trifle higher than slave products? Let us open a market for free goods, and encourage conscientious planters to cultivate their lands by free labor: it will be more profitable to them, and greatly conducive to our peace of mind. Once bring free into competition with slave labor, and the present system of bondage will be speedily overthrown.

Already stores for the sale of free groceries—such as sugar, coffee, molasses, rice, indigo, tobacco, &c. &c.—have been opened in Philadelphia, New-York, and other places, under very encouraging circumstances.

Some of the ladies of Philadelphia, and elsewhere, (especially among the Society of Friends,) deserve the warmest commendation for the growing zeal which they manifest in this good cause. They are multiplying Free Produce Societies, and circulating their melting appeals, in imitation of their noble sis-

ters in Great Britain. In several places they have procured, under the most appalling difficulties, and offer for sale, wholesale or retail, a handsome variety of domestic goods, free from the taint of oppression—among which are: linens, muslins, gingham, cotton lapp, hose, sewing cotton, &c. &c.

In England, more is doing, perhaps, by females towards overthrowing slavery in the British Colonies, than by the other sex. Each member of a Free Produce Society pays annually a few shillings into the treasury thereof—with which money, tracts, illustrative of the horrors of slavery, and filled with pathetic entreaties, are circulated far and wide. These tracts are often put into elegantly wrought work-bags which are offered for sale, and in this manner public attention has been powerfully awakened to the subject. On these bags are painted, or wrought, various representations of the cruelties of slavery. A multitude of other useful articles, intended as presents, with appropriate devices, are also manufactured to catch the eye and affect the heart of the public. The ladies of this country ought not to be outdone in this benevolent and holy enterprise.

2dly. Religious professors, of all denominations, must bear unqualified testimony against slavery. They must not support, they must not palliate it. It seems a gross paradox, that a man can be, at the same time, a slave owner and a follower of the Lamb. Churches, therefore, must be purified as by fire. Ministers of the gospel must clear their skirts of innocent blood, and faithfully exhibit the criminality of holding our fellow creatures in bondage. In 1826, the Synod of Ohio held an animated discussion on a question which had been before referred to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, viz: 'Is the holding of slaves man-stealing?' in the affirmative of which, a large majority concurred. This is a rational view of the subject: consequently no slaveholder ought to be embraced within the pale of a christian church.

'For this thing which it cannot bear, the earth is disquieted. The Gospel of Peace and Mercy preached by him who steals, buys and sells the purchase of Messiah's blood!—Rules of the Church making merchandize of their brethren's souls!—and Christians trading the persons of men!—These are they who are lovers of their own selves—Covetous—Proud—Fierce—Men of corrupt minds, who resist the truth!—Having the form of godliness, but denying the power thereof—From such turn away.

How can Christian Professors, inquires a Presbyterian clergyman, 'expose themselves to derision, by gravely declaring that Hawkins and his gang were Negro Thieves 800 years ago on the coast of Africa, but they who have practised his abominations through all succeeding ages here, are innocent Slaveholders? How dare Expositors of the Bible attempt to persuade persons who hold slaves, that the proceeds of man-stealing are now transformed into honest acquisitions; that incurable injustice on the windward shore, by a voyage over the ocean, is transmutated into Christian integrity; and that a man who kidnaps a Parent is a Monster of Hell; but if he steals children, he is an Heir of Heaven?'

3dly. The formation of an American Anti-Slavery Society is of the utmost importance; and it is now, I am happy to say, in embryo. The objects of this Society will be, to consolidate the moral power of the nation, so that Congress and the State Legislatures may be inundated with petitions;—to scatter tracts, like rain-drops, over the land, on the subject of slavery;—to employ active and eloquent agents to plead the cause constantly, and to form auxiliaries;—to encourage planters to cultivate their lands by freemen, by offering large premiums;—to promote education and the mechanical arts among the free people of color, and to recover their lost rights. The people, at large, are astonishingly ignorant of the horrors of slavery. Let information be circulated among them as prodigally as the light of heaven, and they cannot long act and reason as they now do.

4thly. Slavery in the District of Columbia is sustained in our national capacity; it ought, therefore, to be prostrated at a blow.

5thly. T be clause in the Constitution should be erased, which tolerates, greatly to the detriment and injustice of the free states, a slave representation in Congress. Why should property be represented from the impoverished south, and not from the opulent north?

6thly. We want, at this moment, at least one hundred periodicals over the land, expressly devoted to the cause of emancipation. What can we accomplish without the powerful aid of the press? 'What may we do?' It will be reasonable enough to answer this question, when we shall have done what has been already suggested.

PROGRESS OF EQUALITY!

We lay the following Decree before our readers with a thrill of pleasure. What shall stop the Car of Equality in its progress through the world? Shall prejudice, or pride, or oppression? These may indeed retard it, but only by being crushed under its wheels! Shall the free colored citizens of the United States despair of complete enfranchisement, while their brethren elsewhere are restored to all their lost rights and privileges? No! No! Their turn must come ere long. The American people, in view of such noble examples, will not always be unjust and exclusive; they will not be the last to admit to an equality those who are their brethren and countrymen.

St THOMAS, July 4, 1831.

To Mr. Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

DEAR SIR—I take pleasure in forwarding to you a copy of the Decree of the King of Sweden and Norway, which I am in hopes you will give a place in your most valuable paper.

We, Charles John, by the grace of God King of Sweden, Norway, of the Goths and Vandals, do make known—

That being disposed to admit into the institutions of our colony in the island of St. Barts, all reforms and meliorations that may be compatible with the present and future prosperity of the said colony, as well as with the tranquillity of the neighboring settlements—

Moreover considering, that those usages which have been established for ages, and which have in a manner become amalgamated with the organization of society, cannot be swept away but by the successive working of time, the propagation of light, and the wisdom of men— That wishing suddenly to anticipate this salutary change, (which modifies without shocking,) would only tend to aggravate the evil which it is so desirable to remedy, and induce misfortunes for which subsequent and tardy regrets can make no amends—

That, on the contrary, following gradually the course of time, advantage is gained with the faculty and power of allaying the passions, of strengthening intentions repeated equivoal— at the same time that unjust aspirations are extinguished—

That a Government, acting on the basis of such principles, may rely with certainty on the co-operation of all its citizens, whose mutual interests with equal solicitude are duly kept in view—

From these causes, and there having been laid before Us a very humble supplication from a certain number of our free subjects in the island of St. Barts, under the denomination of People of Color, We have willed to enact as by these presents:

1st. The colonial ordinance dated the 30th July, 1787, inasmuch as it concerns the inhabitants styled free colored, and noted by the Articles 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6, is and remains abrogated.

2d. The ordinance dated 11th March, 1812, concerning the mode of election for members of the Council and Court of Justice, is modified, so that the colony, aged 21 years, who has obtained a burgher's brief, or who, after a residence of seven years, possesses property therein or follows any industrious pursuit whatever, without being engaged in a foreign service, will be permitted to vote in the above mentioned election without alteration in the remainder of what has been hitherto enacted as regards eligibilities for the places in question.

3d. That in Public Acts, any distinctions respecting persons formerly denominated people of color, shall not be used.

4. That as no legal exclusion is attached to the condition of our free subjects, of whatever class they may be, it shall depend on the free arbitrament of the local authority, and of individuals to confer citizenship.

The term burgher means citizen, and one that has taken out a license to do business in the place.

employment and offices of trust—such as arbitrators or others of this nature—to those who, by their capacity and good conduct, shall be reputed most worthy. Given in Our Castle of Stockholm, the 31st March, 1831."

'You will excuse the writing and translation, which have been done in haste. I assure you the condition of the free colored people is also greatly meliorated in the Danish Islands. And what are the independent Americans about? I will leave you to make your remarks, and subscribe myself A FRIEND TO YOU AND JUSTICE.'

It is certainly gratifying to our feelings to learn that our colored brethren are prompt to follow those instructions which we have, on various occasions, presented for their acceptance! While we do not ask them to place implicit confidence in our judgment, we shall be careful to propose nothing which we do not firmly believe to be for their happiness and advancement.

For the Liberator.

PRECEPT AND PRACTICE.

MR. EDITOR—Considering the influence which you have exerted upon the colored people of this city, in regard to their best interests, we regret extremely that it is not our privilege to have these subjects oftener exhibited to our minds.

We propose to state a few facts, showing wherein your influence has been sensibly felt. And the first we shall mention is this:

You stated in your Address, that it was recommended by the late Convention that the 4th of July should be set apart by the free people of color throughout the States, for prayer and application. Agreeably to this advice, the Presbyterian Church was opened on the evening of the 4th, for the purpose specified. The house was crowded, and the brethren appeared to be deeply engaged; and after most fervent prayer, the Rev. Mr. Wright stated some facts connected with the cause of the colored people, and then urged the necessity of prayer, as that was the only means within our reach of doing ourselves or our enemies any good.

You also stated, that if any colored man could feel happy on the 4th of July, you could not. We are happy to state, that our people have opened their eyes to the inconsistency of their conduct; and on the 5th, when they celebrated the fourth anniversary of the abolition of slavery in this State, the procession was smaller than it ever was known before. (1)

You also in your address recommended, that we should patronize each other—which suggestion, we perceive, has had a good effect; and a gentleman informs us that, since he heard your address, he had strictly observed this rule.

You also stated the necessity of supporting the press engaged in our cause, which thing has taken effect. I had the honor of attending a meeting of the young men of color in this city last evening, and that meeting appointed a committee of nine, whose duty it is to visit the people and urge the necessity of supporting the press, as that is the only way of communicating our thoughts to the public.

We shall conclude by saying, that we feel grateful for what you have already done through the medium of your paper. We hope to see a continuance of the same. Here we are lost for language to express our feelings of gratitude to you on this subject. NEW-YORK.

The writer of 'New-York' appends the following note to his communication. If one who has been brought up a slave can write thus intelligently, (and we have altered scarcely a word in his piece,) what may not the people of color do when liberally educated?

SIR—You will at once perceive, that the above has been composed by an ignorant writer; and if you should think proper at any time to publish it in the Liberator, please to correct all mistakes, and frame it as you may think proper. The writer is born under many disadvantages, having been brought up a slave without education or refinement.

(1). Our colored brethren in the State of New-York may consistently celebrate the 5th of July, as it being to them a joyous anniversary.—Ed.

CELEBRATION IN CINCINNATI.

Arrangements were made for the celebration of the anniversary of the Abolition of Slavery in the State of New-York, for the first time in Cincinnati, which do honor to the people of color of this place. The company, about 70 in number, assembled at the Canal, where they took passage in the canal-boat Experiment, which was chartered for the occasion, and proceeded to Mr McMakin's tavern, about four miles from the city, under the direction of L. Porter, Marshal of the day, assisted by M. Clark, J. Lewis and A. W. Darnes. The following oration was delivered by the Rev. Owen B. Nickens: the music in attendance performed several animating airs at the commencement and at intervals.

ORATION.

GENTLEMEN:—I am truly sensible of the honor you have conferred on me, on this momentous occasion, and I assure you that I feel more than an ordinary solicitude to discharge with honor and propriety, the duties devolving on me. I have to regret that the task has not been conferred or assigned to one, whose abilities are better calculated to do justice to the subject, and to entertain more agreeably the respectable audience assembled on this auspicious day, gladly to welcome the return of the memorable epoch, which gave liberty to many of our colored brethren in the State of New-York.

There is nothing more interesting, more valuable, and elevating to the soul of man, than freedom and independence. In that state alone, he feels the true dignity of his nature; inspired with magnanimity and courage, his exalted soul towers to the heavens, with pleasing admiration, to contemplate their glory and sublimity; full of patriotism and the love of his country, his heart glows with benevolence and philanthropy. But when his rights are invaded, fearfully he embarks in his country's defence, presenting his bosom to the cruel engines of death, preferring death in its most bloody form to tyranny and oppression. Yes, he looks down with proud disdain and indignation on the invader of his rights and privileges; every dormant passion of his generous soul is called into action; he makes the most formidable resistance, determined to live a freeman, or die at the shrine of liberty.

The colonies of the United States, when threatened with danger and despotism from without, and intestine commotion within, had a Jefferson, an Adams, a Marion, an immortal Washington, and a train of illustrious worthies and heroes, who, scorning death and danger, determined to defend their rights at the hazard of their lives, their property, and all that is dear to man. They fought valiantly; they conquered gloriously; and they have handed down to their posterity, Liberty, the best and most valuable gift Heaven has conferred on man.

But while the sons of Columbia are exulting in the strength and vigor of their political liberties and republican institutions, many of the sons of Ethiopia are feeling all the sad evils of slavery and oppression. More than two centuries have rolled around, since this degraded race has suffered the sad variety of miseries peculiar to themselves. How long have the sacred ties of human affection been sundered! The peaceful mansion and the quiet residence have become a scene of sorrow and distress. How long has the Stygian monster been ploughing the watery deep, to touch on the darkened shores of Africa, like some prowling beast of prey, murdering and slaughtering the sable sons of the torrid zone! He enervates, binds in fetters and chains the articles of his shameful traffic, and returns home with this wretched group and offers them for sale in the market of a Christian land, where his most sanguine expectations have been more than amply satisfied by the liberal encouragement given him by Christians. O, cruel injustice! How long shall thy sons, O Africa! be sold in the market like the beasts of the stall! How long shall they be trodden under the feet of men, bearing all the accumulated contempt and disdain of pride? Shall there be daily fresh supplies of calamity and continually added to the catalogue of their miseries?

Notwithstanding they have fallen to degradation and wretchedness, let this pleasing thought powerfully animate you to vigorous exertion. The land of your fathers is the birth-place and cradle of the arts and sciences. In that dark continent, was the light kindled that so conspicuously blazed in Greece and in Rome; that light which now beams with exuberant splendor and meridian brightness, on the auspicious shores of Europe and America. From our royal fathers in the land of Egypt, the nations of the earth have learned the policy and rules of political government, which render life useful and people happy. The names of Hamitic, Hamitic, and Cleopatra the Egyptian queen, will ever stand conspicuous on the pages of history. Hamitic was not only the warrior, but the statesman. So superior and universal was his genius, that it grasped at all parts of the government; and so great were his natural talents, that he was able to adjust himself with the various functions of a king in the field, being equally capable

of filling civil or military employments. In him were united the warrior, the senator, the philanthropist and the financier. In Egypt there stand, reared by the hands of our fathers, the magnificent Pyramids that point their towering heads to the heavens, to attest the royal grandeur of their founders. Light, science, civilization and glory are again returning to Africa, to eradicate that darkness which has long since benighted that desolate region. We are permitted to sit under our own vine and fig-tree. The holy mys of the star of Bethlehem are filling the world with light and glory. Ethiopia is stretching her hands unto God. Wasting and destruction shall shortly no more be heard—but peace and good-will to mankind fill every heart.

A sumptuous dinner was prepared by Mr McMakin, of which the company partook—George Cary presiding, assisted by Elijah Forte and Charles Williams—after which the following regular toasts were drunk:

- 1st. *The Day we celebrate*—Aspicious of a great and glorious change in our condition.
- 2d. *The Orator of the Day*—The eloquence of his tongue has kindled a holy flame of patriotism in our breasts.
- 3d. *William Lloyd Garrison*—An able advocate in the cause of Freedom.
- 4th. *The Rev. Peter G. Williams*—The philanthropic divine, who is ever ready to unrelax the condition of his fellow men; too beautiful a plant to perish in this barren soil.
- 5th. *The memory of Richard Allen*—His name shall never be effaced from the minds of freemen.
- 6th. *America*—Blinded by a false zeal, she has withheld from us the rights and privileges we are entitled to.
- 7th. *May the spirit of Freedom*, which is kindled throughout Europe, be felt in all its effulgence throughout the continent of America.
- 8th. *Our Colored Brethren throughout the Universe*—May a rigid deportment and decent respect of themselves command the respect of others.
- 9th. *The American Colonization Society*—Emanating from a pure source, but productive of no good.
- 10th. *The Administration of Jean Pierre Boyer*—It convinces the world that we are fit to govern, as well as to be governed.
- 11th. *The Canadian Emigrants*—Too high-minded to endure the degradation of despotism, they sought an asylum in a foreign land.
- 12th. *May the rising generation*, by the blessing of God, attain that equality which Nature and Nature's God entitle them to.
- 13th. *May Liberty meet with success*,
 May prudence protect her from evil;
 May tyrants and tyranny get lost in a mist,
 And the world be reclaimed from the devil.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

- By Joseph Lee. *The Union*, with a false motto can never be preserved.
- By London Porter. *The Abolition of Slavery*—May every slaveholding State in the Union, follow the example of the glorious State of New-York, allowing to colored men the same privileges as white men.
- By Elijah Forte. Let the world boast of her Alfreds, her Fredericks and her Washingtons—ours shall be the boast of a BOYER.
- By George Cary. *The African tribe in alliance with Great Britain*—May the faith of the government, pledged to protect and defend their independence and rights, never be violated.
- By Michael Clark. *The State of New-York*—When we contemplate what she has been and what she is, we look to the future, and the mind of every American philanthropist is filled with pride and delight.
- By John Liverpool. *The Liberty of the Press*—A Freeman's right, a Freeman's all.
- By H. H. Hutchison. *Liberty and Equality*—The most inestimable gift of God conferred on man: may the time be not far distant, when all the sons and daughters of Africa shall be able to exclaim—
 'WE ARE FREE!'

- By Joseph Lewis. May Ethiopian liberty and independence sail upon the sea of glory, and, wafted by the gale of prosperity, speedily and safely enter the port of victory.
- By Mr McKenney. Literature, like liberty, should be cherished by every Ethiopian.
- By C. Williams. May we be slaves to nothing but our duty, and friends to nothing but real merit.
- By A. W. Darnes. May our evening's diversion bear our morning's reflection, and may we never, by overlooking the bounds of prudence, trespass upon the bounties of friendship.

ANOTHER FRIEND.

Friend after friend to the colored people is making his appearance, and a host will ere long be marshalled together. We believe there are more than seven thousand men in our land who have never bowed their knees to the image of Baal.

Extract of a letter from Portland, Me.

'Dona Sir—The cause which you have espoused ought to be dear to every Christian's heart; but

I fear there are too many professed followers of Jesus, who would overthrow all your benevolent designs. I know, by what I daily witness, that the poor blacks are looked upon as a race of beings infinitely below the whites. I have been with them much lately, and find that their intellects are good, much lately, and find that their intellects are good, but they are deeply buried in ignorance. They are sociable, and are pleased when a white man feels interested for them. And I find that all those colored people in town, with whom I have conversed, are bitterly opposed to the Colonization Society. Many of them are ignorant of the existence of such a Society. A few days since, I was conversing with a middle aged man, who knew not what I meant when I told him about this Society. I wish some means could be devised to better educate our blacks. As their fathers have been brought up, in ignorance, so they still continue.

I am much pleased with 'The Liberator.' It is calculated to do good. I find that the Colonizationists here are opposed to it—although some will acknowledge that many good things are contained in it. I have conversed with a great many Christians, but they all appear to favor the Colonization Society; and I would gladly uphold it, if I saw any benefit arising from it—but I cannot. How much better it would be to contribute towards instructing our colored people, than to put the money into the hands of this Society! Last 4th of July, Rev. Mr Jenkins delivered an address in favor of this Society, and fifty dollars were contributed. I did not attend—but I was told, if you had been there, I think you would have been convinced of the benefits arising from such a society—the address was excellent—I cannot see how one can oppose it. I wonder if the hearers were told, how many of the poor blacks have died on their passage to the Colony—how unhealthily the climate is, and how unwilling our free blacks are to remove from the land of their birth. Withholding the whole truth, one could make a pretty fair story. But I hope, Sir, that the time will soon come, when the blacks will be looked upon as friends and as brothers. They have been wronged, and it is no more than just that we should now do all in our power to alleviate their condition, and put up daily prayers in their behalf.

I am very sorry that more do not feel interested in this unhappy portion of community. To my Sabbath School class, (whites,) I frequently carry 'The Liberator,' and read to them some account of the condition of the slaves, and their little eyes will even fill with tears, to hear of this cruelty, and the wrongs inflicted upon them. I endeavor to interest them in the blacks; for I know that children are often taught by their parents to despise the people of color. And thus they continue to the end of life. I think if your 'Juvenile Department' was filled with simple accounts of the slaves, in form of stories or dialogues, it would get the minds of our children more interested in their condition. You have rather too many hard words in this Department, I fear. Children do not feel inclined to read pieces that are not simple enough for them to understand.

I have a class of children in the African Sabbath School—but most of these are young. We have but three male teachers in this school, and about thirty scholars. There are four female teachers. The school, on the whole, is interesting—within the last 6 months a number of the children have become hopefully pious—and a good degree of interest is manifested in the rest.

We have an African church, and Mr Carstairs, a Scotchman by birth, generally officiates. The house is pretty well filled—but the colored people are not able to have their house finished. I am in hopes, however, that this will be done before long. On your late journey, why did you not think of our own town? Do you not intend to visit and address us, on the subject which so deeply interests your heart? (1) Had I the power, I have often thought I should like to go forward in the same cause. Do come down this summer, if you can make it convenient, and address us. We need it. Most all our young men are favorable to Colonization—they have an antipathy against the blacks.' (2)

For the Liberator.

HINTS.

- (1) If circumstances permit, we intend to visit Portland the ensuing autumn.
 - (2) Here we have the true reason why so many support the Colonization Society. 'THEY HAVE AN ANTI-PATHY AGAINST THE BLACKS.' So much for their philanthropy!—Ed.
- The subject of slavery is calculated to excite the feeling mind; and while we revolt at the idea of perpetuating bondage by purchasing and using articles unjustly procured, let us also consider the duty of clearing the trade of slave labor, and not unnecessarily deal with those who are not conscientious in this respect.
- If we, who are alike concerned, do not assist each other, the work must go but slowly forward. Our inattention to this subject may retard the manufacture of free cotton, and the neglect of manufacturing discourage from obtaining the cotton; and both being neglected, consequently the sale of free goods must be.

While there is a demand for articles produced by slave labor, must there not be an increase of the African slave trade? What, then, can strike at the root of this dreadful evil but the non-consumption of the produce of those States who admit slaves, and the purchase of that which comes through their hands?

The following communications are from a source upon which we place great confidence. If the statement be true, relative to the body found in deciding upon the mode and intent of its interment. A gentleman of this city informs us, that in 1816, he saw a human head taken from a large head of molasses on one of our wharves, probably belonging to a slave who had been murdered by his owner or overseer. While we resided in Baltimore, a lady found the finger of a colored person in her sugar dish, an engraving of which was made for the Genius of Universal Emancipation. What horror cluster around the slave system!

For the Liberator.

A STRANGE OCCURRENCE.

There was lately sold, by a merchant in this city, to a gentleman in Bristol, Ct. a hoghead of molasses, which, on opening, was found to contain the body of a colored man!—but how he got there, no account is given. To our surprise, they are trying to keep it a secret in this city. We therefore leave you to make such comments on this singular affair as you may think proper; but, in our opinion, it is a murder most foul. We think that this will be a pertinent text for the advocates of Free Produce. *Hartford, July 21, 1831.*

Some of the students in Washington College are the sons of southern slave owners: perhaps conscience runs in the blood! We do not know that they are implicated in this affair; but, wherever they were, we just the classical criminals will be brought to justice.

For the Liberator.

OUTRAGE.

What is to be done, to prevent repeated acts which occur in our city? Is there any law or justice? On the night of the 24th inst. two of the Washington College students, while in company with two colored ladies of pleasure, were met by two men of color. The students threatened, if they followed them, to blow their brains out. In consequence of this expression, a conflict commenced, and a pistol was discharged, the contents of which passed through the skin of the back part of the head of one of the colored men, and the other was seized with a dirk in the hip. Such is the education of Washington College students! These occurrences will never cease, until some of the sons of our great men meet an untimely death, induced by their outrageous conduct. *Hartford, July 25.*

SLAVERY RECORD.

The evils attendant on Slavery.—The following notices of trials before the Fayetteville Circuit Court are from the Western Luminary.

The Court since Monday of last week has been occupied in the trial of negro slaves on the charge of committing capital offences.

In the case of Armstead, owned by Cooper and Boswell, tried for an attempted rape, the jury did not agree and were discharged.

Mr. Joseph Rogers, was tried for a similar offence. During the progress of the trial, there was a great popular excitement. The count was repeatedly interrupted by the cheering and murmure of the bystanders. After a protracted and minute examination of witnesses, the case was laid with the jury on Thursday evening. Saturday morning they brought in a verdict of guilty.

Henry and Harriet, two slaves belonging to Hector P. Lewis, have been found guilty of the charge of attempting to poison their master.

Philip, the property of Mr. Harrison, was acquitted of being an accessory with Henry and Harriet in an attempt to poison Mr. Lewis.

Billy, the property of John Rogers, has been convicted of the murder of Mrs. Dodd and an attempted rape on her daughter, a meta.

KIDNAPING SUSPECTED. Two men called themselves Joseph Hall and William Polk, came from Baltimore recently, buying a light colored lad about nine or ten years of age, with them, whom they offered to sell. They bargained with a person who purchases slaves for the southern market, for less at \$140. Suspicions were excited, and they were summoned before a magistrate to whom they produced an instrument purporting to be a bill of sale for the lad, whereupon they were discharged. One of them took the lad, and was leaving town with him in short order. Some suspicions were induced that the bill of sale had been forged, and officers were again dispatched in pursuit of them. Polk was taken without difficulty, as he had not left town; but Hall, who was making off with the boy, finding himself pursued, left the lad and fled. In attempting to cross the head of one of the inlets near town, he was swamped; and though he made some attempts at resistance, being armed with pistols, he was taken. Both were committed; and are now in jail.

The lad calls himself John Coleman, and says he is free; he has on a black frock coat, brown cloth jacket, with yellow buttons. His countenance is swarthy, his mother a white woman; living next door to Mrs. Nightingale's, Apple Alley, Baltimore.

He says that the men told his mother they were going to Philadelphia, and wanted him to go with them, and would bring him back in a day or two. Joseph Hall says he is a painter by trade, and has been at work in Pratt-street. Both Hall and Polk say they came originally from Kent County.—Maryland Republican.

Nassau, N. P. June 29.—His Majesty's sloop, on her late cruise, fell in with and captured, off the Berry Islands, a slave vessel under Portuguese colors, with upwards of one hundred and fifty slaves on board, which was carried to Havana, where she arrived a few days ago.

At New-Orleans, on the 18th ult. R. Bartlett was sentenced to two years imprisonment, with a fine of two hundred dollars, for harboring a runaway slave; John Harney to thirty days imprisonment for beating a young boy; and a colored woman called Victor Amond, to sixty days imprisonment for assisting a white man!!

The following is a specimen of southern advertisements. It is copied from the Winchester, Va. Republican.

100 Negroes wanted.—The subscriber having fixed himself permanently in Winchester, will give the highest price for likely young negroes. Apply at Basie's tavern. MICHAEL HOOVER, Winchester, May 19, 1831.

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.

For the Liberator.

LITTLE SADO'S STORY.

Robert Staffell, in his book of Travels in America, relates the incident which has suggested the following lines. Little Sado was an African boy, who was rescued from an unlawful slave ship by a United States frigate, and provided by the Pennsylvania Abolition Society with a home in a respectable family near Philadelphia.

'Although treated with the greatest tenderness,' says Staffell, 'yet he was often seen weeping at the recollection of his near connections. He said that himself and sister were on a visit at a relation's, and that, after the family had retired to rest, they were suddenly alarmed, in the dead of night, by a company of men-stealers breaking into their habitation. They were all carried off towards the sea, where they arrived at the end of three-days, and were confined until the vessel sailed.'

'Not long after this negro boy had been brought into S. P.'s family, he was taken ill of a bad fever; and for a time, there appeared but little hopes of his recovery, although the best medical help was obtained, and every kindness and attention shown to him.'

'There being now scarcely any prospect of his recovery, his mistress was desirous of administering some religious consolation, and observed to him, as he had always been a very good boy, she had no doubt that if he died at this time, his spirit would be admitted into a state of eternal rest, and peace. On hearing this, he quickly replied, "I know that if I die, I shall be happy; for as soon as my body is dead, my spirit will fly away to my father and mother, and sisters and brothers in Africa." The boy recovered. His good conduct had gained him the favor and respect of the whole family, and I have no doubt that the care bestowed upon his education will in due time afford him a brighter prospect of a future state, than that of returning to Africa.'

Why weep'st thou, gentle boy? Is not thy lot Amidst a home of tenderness, and friends Who have been ever kind to thee? Thy heart Should be too young for the world's bitterness, And the deep grief, that, even amidst thy smiles, Seems scarce to be forgotten. Thus art good, A very innocent and gentle boy, And I would have thee happy. In these ought Thou lookest with us, Sado? Did I not In thy sore sickness, with a mother's care, Watch by thy couch and nurse thee? Day by day Have I not taught thee patiently? and more Than earthly learning, showed thee of the way To win eternal happiness? A better hope Than that which only looked to Africa's shore, To find thy future heaven!

Yes, thou hast done all this, And much more, lady! Thou hast been to me, A true and tireless friend, and may there be Laid up for thee a full reward of bliss, In that bright heaven of which I've heard thee tell, Where God and all his holy angels dwell.

Yet how can I but weep, When'er I think upon the mother's eye, That smiled to meet my glances in days gone by, And watched in tenderness above my sleep, Now grown all dim with hopeless grief for me, Who never more may home or parent see.

'T was a bright sunny morn, When with glad heart I sprang across the hills, With my young sister, and beside the rills, Whose shining waves 'midst clustering flowers were borne;

While at the cabin-door my mother stood, And watched our footsteps to the distant wood.

She never saw us more— For in the dead of night, while deep we slept Within our uncle's home, the man-thieves crept, With stealthy step, like tigers, to our door; And, bearing in, they dragged us far away, A hapless, frightened, unresisting prey.

Ah, lady! now thine eyes Are wet with tears,—'tis wonder not I weep, Within whose waking thoughts, or dreams of sleep, The memories of such scenes as this arise; And more than these, the constant thought of pain, That I shall never see my home again.

Three days they drove us on, A weary, wretched and despairing band, Until with swollen limbs we reached the strand, Where 'neath the setting sun the sea-waves shone;

Then gasping in the slave ship's hold we lay, And wished each groan might bear our lives away.

Ah, thou canst never know Of all our sufferings in that loathsome den, And from the cruel and hard-hearted men, Who mocked at all our anguish and our woe; Until at length thy country's ship came lay, And saved us from our depth of misery.

Yet still, though not a slave, I am a stranger in a stranger's land, Far severed from my own dear kindred band, By many a wide stretched plain and rolling wave;

And, although even with thee my lot is cast, I cannot lose the memory of the past.

Then wonder not I weep; For never can my lost home be forgot, Nor all the loved ones who have made that spot The Heaven to which e'en yet amid my sleep, My hopes are sometimes turned—though thus I slumber.

My waking hours a holier, better thought. E.

BOSTON,

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1831.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

I purpose shortly to prepare for the press, a pamphlet to be entitled 'Thoughts on African Colonization; or an impartial examination of the doctrines and tendency of the American Colonization Society; together with a brief history of the Settlement at Liberia—a protest of the free people of color—and the most practicable mode to abolish slavery.' Upon this pamphlet I shall be willing to stake my reputation for honesty, prudence, benevolence, truth and sagaciousness. If I do not prove the Colonization spirit to be a creature without heart, without brains, eyes, ears, unnatural, hypocritical, relentless, unjust, then nothing is capable of demonstration—then let me be covered with confusion of face.

I wish to purchase, at a reasonable price, complete files of the 'African Repository and Colonial Journal,' from its commencement, in 1825, to the present time. Those having them for sale are requested to advertise me of the fact. Any person who has any pamphlet, report, speech or document, either in favor of the Colonization Society or against it, will confer a signal favor on me by putting it into my hands by a private conveyance, or forwarding it by mail.

ADDRESS TO THE FREE PEOPLE OF COLOR.

The first edition of this Address (1000 copies) has been taken up, and a second is now ready for delivery. As the Address contains some important instructions for my colored brethren throughout the country, and also my reasons in favor of the contemplated College at New-Haven, I am desirous to place it in the hands of every person of color. Those who are curious to learn the ground of my opposition to the American Colonization Society, may be instructed by purchasing a copy of this production.

NEW-YORK MAGDALEN SOCIETY.

The first Annual Report of the Executive Committee of the New-York Magdalen Society has made a formidable stir in that city. Some of the editors take its disclosures in such dudgeon as almost to convince us that they are verily implicated in the dire-pleasible business. Curiosity has induced us to procure a copy of the Report, which we have read with pain but not with incredulity. As it is calculated to alarm the moral and religious portion of the city, and, consequently, to save many victims from the fangs of those whose feet go down to death and whose steps take hold on hell, doubtless all the rakes, seducers, adulterers and courtesans join in one hideous yell at its appearance. The Committee, we trust, are too intelligent and steadfast to heed this uproar, or to be deceived as to its real origin. They have performed a revolting but praiseworthy task. Sustaining, as they do, the highest reputation for benevolence, probity and virtue, it is not likely that they have either intentionally or ignorantly exaggerated their statements. Aware of the astounding nature of these statements, they premise as follows: 'The extent of prostitution in this city, as shown by facts already developed during our labors, and the alarming increase of the unhappy victims of seduction among us, of which we have attained the most demonstrative evidence, so far exceed all our own previous calculations, that we are prepared to anticipate scepticism and incredulity in others. Indeed enough is in our possession to cause a thrill of

horror to be felt by every virtuous man and woman in the community, such as was never produced by any exposure of vice which has ever met the public eye.'

The Committee say, that they have satisfactorily ascertained that the number of prostitutes in New-York is not less than ten thousand! Besides these, they have the clearest evidence that there are hundreds of private harlots and kept misses, many of whom keep up a show of industry as domestics, seamstresses, nurses, &c. in the most respectable families, and through the houses of assignation every night. Well, indeed, may they term this 'a most appalling picture of moral desolation.'

Since the publication of their Report, the Committee have been assailed in the newspapers with coarse animadversions, and even threatened with an indictment from a Grand Jury! Verily, these indignant defenders must possess more than virginal innocence; but their knowledge of the law is more than a match for their modesty.

One of the editors is in terror lest the Report reach Europe, and so disgrace the country. Probably he would wish, for the same reason, to hide the truth, that upwards of two millions of our fellow creatures are doomed to slavery and degradation in this boasted land of liberty,—among whom are more than half a million of adult females without any protection for their chastity, and constantly prostituted by their owners and overseers! whose offspring are sold, like cattle, by their own fathers! But if these things exist, shall not the alarm be given? If our cities are full of anares and pit-falls for the unwary, shall not the danger be held up to view? However painful it be, let the truth be known; however terrible the plague, hide not its existence from public knowledge; however disgraceful the revelation, let it be given in all its deformity. Publicity and not secrecy of crime can alone save this nation from ruin.

CONSISTENCY.

The editor of the Middlesex (Conn.) Gazette, in reply to a recent advertisement of ours, says:

'There is no man who deplores the existence of slavery more deeply than the writer of this paragraph. (1) We regard it as a curse to the country—a blighting cancer on the bosom of the nation. (2) Still we would not visit upon the present generation, the sins of those who have long since been laid in their graves. (3) The people of the South are born with the slaves on their hands, and what can they do with them? (4) It is impracticable to give them their freedom. (5) The slaves are altogether unable to support themselves—they know not the value of liberty—they are, a great part of them, contented in servitude, (6) and external interference, while it has no influence in meliorating their condition, exasperates their masters, and weakens our bond of Union.' (7)

(1) Profession costs nothing. It is a curious method of expressing one's abhorrence of slavery, by justifying the oppressors and maintaining that the system is one of contentment; and by styling—as this same Middlesex editor did in a paragraph a few months since—sorrow for the slaves a 'nauseous sentimentality which weeps over IMAGINARY suffering!'

(2) Yet no efforts should be made to stay the course—no remedy for the cancer applied. The disease and the patient must go off together! A consolatory doctrine to the South.

(3) Nor would we. Their fathers were guilty of robbery and oppression; for this conduct they are not responsible; we denounce them simply for practising the same crimes.

(4) Break their fetters, employ them as free laborers, remunerate them for past services, and give them education.

(5) Slavery is wrong, and yet it is utterly impracticable to do right!—ergo, slaveholders are very honest men.

(6) Strange that slaveholders live in such terror of their contented slaves!! and stranger yet that men should be happy under a deprivation of every thing that constitutes happiness!! and strangest of all, that this philanthropic editor should 'deplore the existence of' such general contentment, and regard it as a curse to the country—a blighting cancer on the bosom of the nation!!! But he will doubtless again admonish us, that we 'misapprehend the scope and drift of his argument.' Argument, forsooth! the sheerest nonsense imaginable.

(7) The bond of our Union is becoming more and more brittle, not by any attempts to enfranchise the slaves, but by the rapid, deadly, unobstructed growth of slavery. It may be safely affirmed, that, unless there be a speedy abolition of the system, a separation between the free and slave states will be unavoidable. He who would see our country united, must see his utmost efforts to hasten the progress of emancipation.

Captain Edmund P. Kennedy, of the U. S. Navy, gives a favorable account of the present condition of the colonists at Liberia, during his recent visit to Mesurado, in command of the frigate Java. Since he left, however, other and very disastrous accounts have been received, in relation to the health of the emigrants.

The communications of C—N—, at Rochester, N. Y. are too incorrect for publication.

For the Liberator.

I recollect, when an infant, being afflicted at the appearance of a person of color. He spoke kindly, and I have since entertained a favorable opinion of that people. Early impressions are lasting. I consider the term negro to mean black, and black and white to be equal; but approve of a milder term, and could wish that prejudice might be so removed, that when speaking of a meritorious act, it would not be necessary to add, he was a man of color. But I rejoice in being suffered to breathe in this enlightened day, when so many are prepared to join hand in hand without regard to sex or distinction, in the great work of reformation, freedom and justice.

The first number of a handsomely printed sheet, published by Messrs Currier and Fogg at Deerfield, in this State, is before us. Its character is explicitly anti-masonic—a character, which, in process of time, will become as reputable to men and periodicals, as it has been hitherto reproachful. Upon this and every similar enterprise, we invoke success.

The New-England Christian Herald, of this city, is now published by the Boston Wesleyan Association, and edited by Messrs William C. Brown and Timothy Merritt. The last number appears in a new and beautiful dress.

Mr Horton J. Howard has retired from the editorial department of the St. Clairville Historian, and is succeeded by Dr John G. Affleck. We are sorry to lose the services of Mr Howard, as he is a decided friend to the cause of emancipation.

A BENEVOLENT DEED. A house in Albany, occupied by a blind colored man, named John Edwards, was lately burnt, and he lost every thing he possessed. A liberal gentleman in New-York, on learning the fact, sent to the Mayor of Albany the sum of Fifty Dollars, to be applied to the relief of the unfortunate Edwards.

The last accounts from Poland are of the most distressing nature. One of the most sanguinary battles on record, took place on the 26th of May, between Dietrich and Strynecki, in which the number of killed on both sides, amounted, it is said, to 20,000! The Poles retreated to Praga.

The London papers mention the death of Mrs Siddons, the famous actress.

There are nearly 15,000 wounded and confined by cholera in Warsaw.

Ireland is suffering severely from famine. It is stated in a Dublin paper that 150,000 persons in the county of Mayo were in a state of actual starvation.

'Review on African Colonization,' No. IV, was received after a large portion of our paper, was in type, and is reluctantly deferred until our next number.

A communication from John B. Hepburn, of Alexandria, D. C. next week, if room allow. The blindness and infatuation of the writer are remarkable.

A colored woman has been arrested at Catekill, N. Y. for trying to drown her child. She said she put it under the bridge to get it out of the way, as no one would give her work when she had it.

A meeting of the citizens of Burlington, N. J. was held at the city hall, on the 25th June, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning Congress for the gradual abolition of slavery within the District of Columbia.

A black clergyman, from the South, is lecturing in this city on Phylology. We are told that he is very successful.—U. S. Gaz.

Jamaica papers to the 7th inst. have been received at New-York. Repeated incendiary attempts have been made to destroy the city, all of which have been frustrated. The fire took, in several instances, but was soon subdued.

The music of the 'National Band,' [people of color.] from the city of New-York, afforded the citizens of this town an agreeable entertainment on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. Their performances were said to equal those of the Boston Brigade Band. We can add also, and we do it with much pleasure, that their moral deportment while here, was truly commendable.

Portsmouth State Herald. The jail of Fayetteville, N. C. was made empty on the 4th inst. by a declaration of insolvency by the only man in it.

The ladies of Topsham, Me. celebrated the 4th of July by a procession and public exercises. An oration was delivered by Elizabeth Walker, and a poem by Caroline C. Green. The gentlemen were not permitted to hear the exercises.

In a public lecture lately delivered at Portland, Mr Noah Webster stated, that, to prepare himself for the great and principal work of his life, his dictionary, he made himself acquainted with twenty different languages.

Robert Hall once said, speaking of stimulants, 'A dram is distilled death and liquid damnation.'

WANTED,

THREE respectable COLORED GIRLS, as apprentices to learn the Writing business. Likewise a smart COLORED BOY. The best of references will be required.

WILLIAM SAUNDERS, Merchant Tailor.

Hartford, June 30, 1831.

LITERARY.

LAMENTATION OF DAVID, PARAPHRASED.

The beauty of Judah is soiled in the dust, On the heights has forsok us the God of our trist: O, how are thy highest, O Israel, laid low, Thy glory how sullied, how deep is thy woe!

Tell not of this battle in Gath to our foes, Nor in Askalon's streets the sad tidings disclose; Keat the Philistine women exult in their pride, And the daughters of heathen our armies deride.

Ye mountains of Gilboa, be there no dew, Nor rain from the heavens your life to renew; Be barren for aye for the sake of the dead, Let no fields of off'nings your vallies o'erspread!

For on your sharp summits, the shield of the brave Was cast away vilely and broken his glaive— The glove of our leader, the brand of King Saul— Abolished by Heaven to rule o'er us all!

From the blood of the valiant, the fat of the slain; The strong hand of Jonathan turned not again; Nor sheathed was the blade of our monarch before The battle had ceased and the carnage was o'er.

Our princes were lovely and pleasant in breath, Ay, ever; they are not divided in death: They matched with the lion of Jordan in force, The speed of the eagle they passed in the course.

Mourn, daughters of Israel, the terror of fights, Who clad ye in scarlet and other delights: No more your apparel shall glitter with gold, For low in the grave he lies nerveless and cold.

O, how are the mighty, the pride of my heart, Thus fallen, the marks of the falchion and dart! High places, my brother, received thee in death, On the tops of thy hills thou hast yielded thy breath.

My brother, how great is my anguish for thee! No other affection is soothing to me: A friend, yes, a brother I found thee in need, The love o' en of woman thy love did exceed.

How our mighty are fallen, our glory how fled! The princes of Benjamin sleep with the dead: Our sword has no keenness, no point has our spear, Our beams are swelling with sorrow and fear.

SOLITUDE.

To love and live for one alone, From earth's dark trammels free; To see no form except that one Which most we wish to see;

To ative the lonely hour to bless, Gheered through by gratitude; The heart then feels no loneliness— This is not solitude.

But to gaze on the desert home, The loved one far away, And count the lingering days to come, And mourn o'er the delay; Watch for the well known step—to hear A stranger foot intrude;

Then dash away the starting tear— This, this is solitude.

To wander through the festive scene, With soul but ill at ease; To stray where lighter hearts have been, And mock at thoughts like these; To look for one 'mid those around, Would glad our mournful mood,

Then start from mirth's distracting sound— This, this is solitude.

To tread the gorgeous halls of state, When all we love are by, We can gaze on the rich and great Without an envious sigh: The self-same scene the eye surveys, With other feelings viewed, We mingle in the mirthful maze, No longer solitude.

To lands where foot has seldom been, Were it our fate to roam, Still 't is the heart which glids the scene, The heart which forms the home. Our path may be the wilderness, But still by joy pursued, The one loved hand in ours we press, And find no solitude.

SONNET. BY BRYANT.

Ay, thou art welcome—heaven's delicious breath— When woods begin to wear the crimson leaf, And suns grow meek, and the meek suns grow brief, And the year smiles as it draws near its death, Wind of the sunny South!—O, long delay In the gay woods and in the golden air— Like to a good old age, released from care, Journeying in long serenity, away.

In such a bright late quiet, would that I Might wear out life, like thee, 'mid bowers and brooks, And, dearest yet, the sunshine of kind looks, And mimic of kind voices ever nigh; And when my last sad twinkled in the glass, Thus silently from men, as thou dost pass.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Massachusetts Journal.

HAYTI.

It appears that the claim respecting a war between France and Hayti is not sufficiently founded: The French have not been sent away as reported, nor has the imprudent Consul, notwithstanding his threats so to do, left the island. The controversy arises from the refusal of BOYER to ratify some recent treaties respecting indemnities to France.

The New-York Mercantile Advertiser gives a translation from an article in a Haytian paper, said to be from the pen of Secretary Legrand. The whole is very able and very eloquent. We extract that part which explains the causes of the threatened war.

M. St Macary went upon the mission, with orders to remain but one month; the revolution broke out at the moment of his arrival, and the monarch with whom he came to treat was precipitated from the throne, and our agent's power by this change of dynasty became superseded, and the government looked daily for his return. Eight months, however, elapsed; Mr Macary at last returned, and to the great surprise of the Nation, for although without powers, he brought two treaties signed jointly, the one in the name of the Haytian government, and by M. Pichon in the name of the French government. Treaties containing a radical defect, causing their nullity, and which therefore could not be accepted; and because they had not been discussed by a competent agent, and because they contained clauses which the nation will eternally reject. Treaties, however, which it appears they would impose upon us, as an ultimatum, and in a style which admits of no reply.

Treaties, in fine, which have led to correspondence alike extraordinary and unique in the annals of diplomacy, as may be seen by the last number of the Telegraph, in which the French Consul strangely demands only whether the two treaties will be ratified or not? and upon the reply that our reasons for the refusal will be explained to the French government, the declaration of the Consul, that whatever may be the motives in which the Haytian government proposes to check its relations, they are in no case to be listened to by the King of the French. Then comes the unaccountable refusal to take charge of our despatches, by counselling us to seek some other opportunity, notwithstanding he had previously promised to forward them to France. He finishes by claiming the protection of this government, till the moment they leave the soil of our republic. Let the Consul be assured that Hayti knows how to distinguish Frenchmen from their government; let him remember, that in 1822, though there was no French Consul in Hayti, when the burlesque attempt of Admiral Jacoab was made at Samana, and though that act was most detestably ridiculous, every Frenchman in our Territory found a pledge for his security, in the loyalty and justice of a nation, that, although outraged by the French government, knew how to respect strangers who sought for protection.

When we consider the two letters that were written by the French Consul at an interval of 24 hours, and the levity with which so serious a determination was announced, we are led to ask, are things generally so managed? or has all this alarm been excited among the French who reside upon our coast, in our cities, and even in our interior, merely as a political game to force us to accept treaties derogatory to the honor and independence of a free people? If so, he little knows the Haytian character, and the French Consul, who has had time to learn it, gives a proof of but little penetration. The Haytian wishes peace, for the sake of humanity, from reflection, and because it is necessary to the improvement of his State and Government. War he naturally loves—it is his element—he was born in it. Thus, it is only necessary to see our population since the news has spread, that the alternative is, either dishonorable conditions or war. The enthusiasm with which the sentence of the latter is made, proves it best; the attachment of our National Independence is the dearest sentiment of the Haytian heart, and the first sacrifices he makes, in forgetfulness of all difference of opinion, upon which others may have counted too much—now all hearts beat in unison. 'Thus it was, by enthusiastic cries, and a spontaneous illumination our city received the Proclamation of Hayti, which called every one to his post. The loss of house and fortune is but a trifling sacrifice to a Haytian heart—it courts the honor of offering them, but as a prelude to those more bloody. We must believe that the Consul of France has spoken according to his instructions, otherwise he has assumed a great responsibility—because one does not play with the interests of his nation. It is thus, emanating from the highest source, we have this haughty tone, and we must believe in a determined plan to declare war against us, particularly if we believe the words of M. Pichon's son, who stated that the Minister of France declared that he had 80,000 men, who were a trouble to the government, and destined to march against us. Men who trouble the new government, who were they then? Can they be any others than the victors of July? Men of energetic and generous hearts, who daily protest against the acts of the French Ministry?

A tomb within our valleys! this then is the recompense for such men! Veterans of those French armies which have won the admiration of the world! They will send you here to die upon our deserts, after having crossed the Rhine, the Nile and the Alps—content yourselves; generous blood will mingle with yours—soon the heroes of your great days, falling by your sides, will honor your tombs. The victims of your ministry are ready! But France, we will suffer so great a crime to be completed! She, at least, has to watch the safety of her children. As to the Haytians, after having done all they can to maintain peace, they do not refuse war. If it has disadvantages, it also has advantages, and the first will be that of freeing us forever from all obligation towards a government that has given us the final proof of the impossibility of maintaining with it any friendly relations, notwithstanding its philanthropic assertions; and in this probably, she will

have done as a great service: that of calling up in the present generation, the unquiet energy of the Haytian; when he fought for his independence, and the determination, if we preserve our national existence, to break all commerce with those who have attacked us!—Above all, it will be truly edifying to see the canon of regenerated France, employed in sustaining the odious pretensions of an ordinance of Charles X. Whatever may be the result, liberal people in England, Germany, part of the United States, and even the French people themselves, so ingenuously when they follow, but their own detestable, will applaud our determination, because necessary, will applaud our rights and independence, will have always dictated it.

Boyer's Proclamation referred to above, is a superior specimen of style. We would recommend to our present negotiators to study Haytian models. They might improve prodigiously by it.

The affairs of Hayti seem to have attracted the attention of our government; we find the following paragraph in the Washington Globe:—'In consequence of intelligence received at the Department of State, in relation to the existing state of things at Hayti, orders have been issued by the Secretary of the Navy, for part of our squadron to be ordered to the West Indies, to that Island; and similar orders have been given in respect to the principal posts on the Main.

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.

We are indebted to M. Costar, a French physician, for the following valuable discovery, as a preventive to hydrophobia—Take two spoonfuls of fresh chloride of lime in powder, mix it with half a pint of water, and with this wash keep the wound constantly bathed, and frequently renewed. The chloride gas possesses the power of decomposing this venenous poison, and renders mild and harmless that venenous agent whose resistless attack by the artillery of medical science has been so long directed in vain. It is necessary to add that this wash should be applied as soon as possible after the infliction of the bite. Another plan which has been extensively tried at Breslau and Zurich, and many other parts of the Continent, consists not merely in cutting out the bitten part; (mere incision has been found too often unavailing) but in combining with the incision the official means of keeping open the wound and maintaining it in a state of suppuration during a period of at least six weeks. Other curative means, as the exhibition of mercury, belladonna or lytose were also employed in these cases; but upon these, it is thought, little reliance can be placed. The following are the results of this treatment:—From 1810 to 1824, the number of persons admitted into the Breslau Hospital, was 181, of whom two only died of hydrophobia; from 1783 to 1824, inclusive, there were admitted into the Hospital at Zurich, 283 persons, bitten by different animals, of whom only four died—two on the second day of admission, and in whom the disease had probably become developed before they were submitted to the treatment, and the other two were bitten in parts (inside the cheek and eyelid) where the prescribed means could not be employed with the requisite exactness.—Liverpool Mercury.

The butchers in Philadelphia have refused to supply the citizens with meat, in consequence of certain grievances, often represented to the City Councils, but still unredressed. In relation to their determination, the editor of the Philadelphia Gazette pleasantly observes:

'Our markets this morning are left unto us desolate. There are no "herds in the stall,"—and live fowls of all descriptions might roost without molestation on the naked hooks, where their denuded and lifeless fellows have erewhile hung. No man can take a "pig by the ear," to-day; and such is the "no quarter" hostility of the victualers, that they give up the deserted benches, exclaiming inwardly, "that is not meet," and unconsciously resolves on obtaining satisfaction.'

MORAL.

THE ARMY. We observe in the proposals for supplying the Army of the United States, that Whiskey is no where to be found among the articles wanted by the Government. Last year there were pressed has at last been made on the head of the War Department, that whiskey, or any intoxicating liquor, is not necessary for an army.

We have long considered it a blessing, that ardent spirits were not so common during the revolutionary struggle as they have been since. Intoxicating liquor was rarely to be met with, in our army at that time—they had not regular rations, and men never revolutionary soldiers. As dreadful as battles may be, they are not half the ravages in an army that is made by the constant and free use of ardent spirits.

We hope the same wisdom that is exercised in throwing it aside as an unnecessary article in the supplies of the army, will see the importance of having those leeches which attend the army, called "cutlers," prohibited from selling intoxicating liquors of any kind. This would add much to the moral and happiness.—Temperance Advocate.

The Diffidence.—The infidelity which prevailed towards the close of the last century commenced among philosophers, and it is now under that it flowed for a time down through the lower orders of society. Opinions, as naturally as fluids, run downhill. New-York, has commenced among the lower orders men lamentable evils may ensue. To this class of infidelity will not affect the higher classes of the community. Opinions, like fluids, will not run up hill, but might as well think at this day to make men of sense proselytes to the grand lama, as to Voltair.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. In General Court, at the May Session thereof, in the year of our Lord 1831.

RESOLVED, by both Houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives, that the Senate and the House of Representatives present and voting thereon, that it is the sense of this Commonwealth, by adopting the following article of amendment; and that the same, if agreed to, be entered on the Journal of the Senate, with the Yeas and Nays taken thereon, and referred to the General Court next to be chosen, to be by the General Court next to be chosen in the manner provided by the Constitution, it may be admitted to the people for their ratification, in order that it may become a part of the Constitution of this Commonwealth.

ARTICLE OF AMENDMENT.

The members of the House of Representatives shall be elected in the following manner.—Every city, town or district containing twelve hundred inhabitants, may elect one Representative, and two thousand four hundred inhabitants shall elect two Representatives, and the number of Representatives in each city, town or district to be ascertained and determined by the next preceding census taken under the authority of the United States.

In every town or district where any town is now entitled to any other town or district for the election of a Representative, such towns and districts, so entitled, are, and shall be considered, respectively, as one town in all things respecting the election of Representatives, as provided for in this article.

Any two adjacent towns of that class which separately would not be entitled to elect a Representative, shall be united together and form a district for that purpose—and where any such town is so situated, that it cannot be united to an adjacent town which is entitled by itself to elect a Representative, to form a Representative district. If no such district shall be entitled to elect an additional Representative every other year; and if any town not entitled to elect a Representative every year, shall, by a majority of votes, at a legal town meeting for that purpose called, decide against being paired with any other town to form a Representative district, the Legislature shall, upon the application of such town, authorize it to elect a Representative every other year, commencing to elect an additional Representative at the House of Representatives shall always be as equal a number as may be. The Legislature which shall be elected under the existing provisions of the constitution, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, shall form the Representative districts as herein specified, and shall by law prescribe the mode in which they shall be made, and the return of their Representative election. And the right of representation so established shall not be altered by any law of the Legislature, till the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and every tenth year thereafter.

And to prevent the House of Representatives from becoming too numerous, the number of inhabitants which shall entitle any city, town or district to elect one Representative, and the mean increasing number which shall entitle it to elect more than one, shall be proportionally increased, if found necessary, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and every tenth year thereafter, so that the House of Representatives shall never consist of more than three hundred and fifty members; and the members of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be paid for their travel and attendance from the public treasury.

Not less than seventy-five members of the House of Representatives shall constitute a quorum for doing business; and all the provisions of the Constitution, inconsistent with the provisions herein contained, are hereby wholly annulled.

In House of Representatives, June 14, 1831. The foregoing Resolution and Article of Amendment to the Constitution, having been passed and adopted in this House, by the yeas and nays, the members present, and voting thereon, having voted in the affirmative, the same are accordingly sent to the Senate.

W. B. CALHOUN, Speaker.

In Senate, June 18, 1831. The foregoing Resolution and Article of Amendment having been agreed to by a majority of the members of the Senate present, and voting thereon, the same are referred agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, to the General Court next to be chosen.

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, President.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. In Senate, June 20, 1831. Ordered, That the Clerk of the Senate cause to be published three weeks successively, in all the newspapers printed in this Commonwealth, the following Resolution and Article of Amendment to the Constitution, to be sent down for concurrence.

CHAS. CALHOUN, Clerk. House of Representatives, June 20, 1831. Concurred. A true copy.—Attest.

CHAS. CALHOUN, Clerk of the Senate. July 15—31.

JUST PUBLISHED, AN ADDRESS, Delivered before the FREE PEOPLE OF COLOR, IN PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, And other Cities, during the month of June, 1831. BY WM. LLOYD GARRISON. PRICE 12 1/2 CENTS. For sale at this office. July 16