VOL. I.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON AND ISAAC KNAPP, PUBLISHERS.

Boston, Massachusetts.]

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE MANKING.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24:11

LIBBRATOR

AT NO. 11, MERCHANTS' HALL.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

TEXTS ON SLAVERY.

As some of our readers may not have perceived a change of texts in each successive number of the Liberator, we republish the following selections in a body, believing that a reference to them will be found useful and convenient.

Of all men living, an American citizen who is the owner of slaves is the most despicable: he is a political hypocrite of the very worst description. — I stain the star-spangled banner that was never struck down in battle. — O'CONNELL.

11

The friends of humanity and liberty in Europe should join in one universal cry of shame on the American slaveholders. Base wretches, should we shout in chorus—base wretches, how dare you profane the temple of national freedom, the sared fane of republican rites, with the presence and the sufferings of human beings in chains and slavery?—IDEM.

III.

I register my testimony against the unprinci-pled, inhuman, anti-christian, and diabolic Slave Trade, with all its authors, promoters, abettors and massingians gains; as well no against the Great Devil, the labor of its and than. The ADAM CLARKE.

IV.
Tell me not of rights—talk not of the groper Tell me not of rights—talk not of the groper-ty of the planter in his slaves. I deny the right —I acknowledge not the property. The princi-ples, the feelings of our common nature, rise in rebellion against it. Be the appeal made to the anderstanding or to the heart, the sentence is the same that rejects it.—BROUGHAM.

V. By the law of God, unchangeable and eternal, while men despise fraud, and loathe rapine, and abhor blood, they shall reject with indignation the wild and guilty fantasy, that man can hold property in man! ——IDEM.

VI.

We are told not to meddle with vested rights: I have a sacred feeling about vested rights; but when vested rights become vested wrongs, I am less scrupulous about them.—Rev. Mr. Burs-NETT, of England

VII.

'In behalf of the perishing slaves, let each par-sh in the country speak. Let each denomination of Christians in its distinctive capacity speak. Let every mouth in the community speak.'—

VIII

'He who supports the system of slavery is the enemy of the whole human race. He divides it into two societies of legal assassins—the oppressors and the oppressed. It is the same thing as proclaiming to the world, if you would preserve your life, instantly take away mine, for I want to have yours. —ABBE RAYNAL.

IX

'Unless the Divine power has raised you up to be as Athanasius contra mundum, I see not how you can go through your glorious enterprise, in opposing that execrable villany, which is the scandal of religion, of England, and of human nature. Unless God has raised you up for this very thing, you will be worn out by the opposition of men and devile. But 'if God be for you, who can be against you?' Are all of them together stronger than God? Oh, 'be not weary in well-ploing;' go on, in the name of God, and in the Power of his might, till even American slavery (the vilest that ever saw the sun) shall vanish away before it.'—John Wesley. Unless the Divine power has raised you up to

Reformation must be put at some distance to 'Raformation must be put at some distance to please. Its greatest favorers love it better in the abstract than in the substance. When any old prejudice of their own, or any interest that they value is touched, they become scrupulous, captious, and every man has his separate exception. Thus between the resistance of power, and the supermatical process of popularity, the reformer is hissed off the stage, both by friends and foes.'—EDMUND BURKE.

*We hold these truths to be self-evident:—that all men are created equol, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.'—Dec. Ind. U. S.

XII. Slavery is a system, of incurable justice, the complication of every species of iniquity, the greatest practical evil that ever has afflicted the human race, and the severest and most extensive calamity recorded in the history of the world.'—WILLIAM PITT.

XIII

Slavery is a mass, a system of enormities, which incontrovertibly bid defiance to every regulation which ingenuity can devise, or power effect, but a total extinction. — DEEM.

XIV.

XIV.

'I shall briefly give my opinion of slavery. I know it to be inhuman; I am certain it is unjust: and no honest man can support a trade founded upon principles of injustice and cruelty. We are accused of enthusiasm. Are we then fanatics are we enthusiasts. Decause we cry, Do not rob!

Do not murder! I have ever considered this

business as a most unjust and horrible persecution

of our fellow creatures: and in whatsoever situation I may ever be; as long as I have a voice to speak, this question shall never be at an end.'—CHARLES JAMES FOX.

XV

The trade in human flesh is so scandalous, that it is to the last degree infamous to suffer it to that it is to the last deerge infamous to suffer it to any country. With regard to a regulation of slavery, my detestation of its existence induces me to know no such thing as a regulation of robbery and a restriction of murder. There is no medium: the legislature must either abolish it, or plead guilty to all the iniquity with which it is attended. —IDEM.

What hypoerisy and villany, to profess that we are votaries of liberty, while we encourage or countenance the most ignoble slavery! We can-not form to ourselves an idea of an object more ridiculous, than an American patriot signing de-clarations of Independence with one hand, and with the other, brandishing his whip over his af-frighted slave! —BRANNAGAN.

XVII.

WIII.

'We assert, that no slaveholder is innocent; that he is an unjust, cruel, criminal kidnapper, who is guilty of the most atrocious transgression against God and man; that it is the most infatuated delusion for such men to believe, or the most impudent hypocrisy in them to profess themselves innocent; that whole counties may be traversed, in which comparatively but few persons can be traced, who distribute as many comforts or as much care to their slaves, as to, their horses; that the general management of the slave is a complication of indescribable barbarity; that Christian professors are not exempt from the enormity of the crime, or the application of the charge; and every man-steader is dared either to refute the doctrine, or to disprove the accusation.'

—Rev. George Bourne.

---REV. GEORGE BOUNNE.

XVIII.

Is not the plea, that emancipation is impracticable, the most impudent hypocrisy and the most glaring absurdity ever propounded for contemplation?—Can any suppositious expediency, any dread of political disorder, or any private advantage, justify the prolongation of corruption, the enormity of which is unequalled, or repel the holy claim to its extinction? The system is so entirely corrupt, that it admits of no cure but by a total and immediate abolition. For a gradual emancipation is a virtual recognition of the right, and establishes the rectitude of the practice. If it be just for one moment, it is hallowed for ever; it be just for one moment, it is hallowed for ever; and if it be inequitable, not a day should it be tolerated. —IDEM.

XIX.

To pray and kidnap! to commune and rob men's all! to preach justice, and steal the laborer with his recompense! to recommend mercy to others, and exhibit eruelly in our own conduct! to explain religious duties, and ever impede the performance of them! to propound the example of Christ and his Apostles, and declare that a slave-holder imitates them! to enjoin an observance of the Lord's day, and drive the slaves from the temple of God! to inculcate every social affections.

instantly exterminate them! to expa tion and instantly exterminate them! to expe-tions upon bliss eternal, and preclude sinners from obt sinns; it! to unfold the woes of Tophet, and not sing men from its fire! are the most prepos-tereds delusion, and the most consummate mock-ery.—Inpm. XX

The Church of God grouns. It is the utmost Satisfic delusion to talk of religion and slavery. Be that deceived: to affirm that a slaveholder is a grainine disciple of Jesus Christ, is most intelligible contradiction. A brother of Him who went about doing good, and steal, enslave, torment, staye and socurge a man because his skin is of a diffigent tinge! Such Christianity is the Devil's manufacture to deludeiouls to the regions of wo.

XXI.

Every man who holds slaves, and who pretends to be a Christian or a Republican, is either
an incurable idiot who cashed statinguish good
fight evil, or an obdurate sinner who resolutely
described to the control of the control of the control
and during a control of the severy social, moral and divine requisition, severy social, moral and divine requisition, agelical charity induces the hope that he is an ramus.'—IDEM.

Will subsequent ages credit so monstrous a statement, that Freachers of the Gospel, eighteen hundred years after angels had sung, on earth peace, good will to men, were characterised as provinitied and iniquity of man-stealing? and nearly fifty six years after the growlegation of the Columbian Declaration of Independence reproduced its giff-evident truths as unsound propositions, berobbery of the rights of man, estrained? '—IDEM. een restrained?

XXIII

XXIII.

'If the most guilty and daring transgressor be sought, he is a Gospel Minister, who solemnly avows his belief of the Presbyterian Confession of Faith, or of the Methodist Discipline, and not-withstanding himself is a Negro Pedler, who steals, buys, sells, and keeps his brethren in alavery, or supports by his taciturnity, or his smooth prophecying, or his discet defence, the Christian professor who unites in the kidnapping trade. Truth forces the declaration, that every church officer, or member, who is a slaveholder, records himself. or member, who is a slaveholder, records himself, by his own creed, a hypocrite! '-- IDEM.

XXIV.
A free people, and hold slaves! Republicans, and traffic their fellow-creatures! Democrais, and ensiave those who are born with natural, inherent and inalienable rights! and Christians all !—No: such persons are enemies of the republic, humanity, religion and God.'—IDEM.

XXV.

'The guilt does not consist merely in making men slaves; it consists as much in keeping them slaves. The present slaveholders, and their advocates in this country, cannot escape by setting up such a distinction. It avails them nothing. For if it be unlawful, iniquitous and unchristian to steal a man and force him into boundary in the steal a man and force him into boundary in the steal a man and force him into For it is be untawful, iniquitous and unchristian to steal a man and force him into bondage, it must be equally unlawful, iniquitous and unchristian to retain him in that state, whether he has been purchased, or received as a gift, or got by inheritance, or obtained in any other way whatever. The crime is the same in both cases.'—REV. Dr. Thomson.

XXVI. Slavery is hostile to the original and essential 'Slavery is hostile to the original and essential rights of common humanity—contrary to the inflexible and paramount demands of moral justice—atternal variance with the spirit and maxims of revealed religion—inimical to all that is merefull in the heart, and holy in the conduct—and on these accounts, necessarily exposed and subject to the curse of Almighty God.'—IDEM.

XXVII.

That man cannot hold property in man is a proposition which is self-evident: it does not bear an argument: and he who maintains it, must be prepared to admit, that if the white man can hold prepared to admit, that if the white man can hold property in the black man, the black man can hold property in the white man,—a doctrine which, as soon as it is carried into operation, breaks up the whole frame of society, and redu-ces all things into absolute anarchy and confusion.'

XXVIII.

Give the slaves their liberty, and then you can secure their full and universal instruction; but as long as they are slaves, held to be the property of their masters, and involve in all the disadvan-

tages of counties bondens, burrows of lous and moral culture will be set up, fy all your parliamentage amount or to ov orders in council, to surmount or to ov

If the plague had rewards and pensions in better, it would find a pologists; but in deficient he poor and the opproved, as we must struck gainst power, riches and transy, we must struck the political properties and personal pers

XXX.
Robers invade the property, and in the life of human beings; but he that? nother man in bondage subjects the wish his existence to oppression bersave simulation, and is, therefore, more detactable ber and assassin combined. —Thomas

XXXI.

What would you say to a man in provided by the solution of the provided by the solution of the

The owners of slaves are lie not the just proprietors of what ing them is not depriving them restoring it to the right owner; it is suffer unlawful captive to escape. It is not and the master, has doing to be a suffer or

take away property that is the way and take away property that is the way and take possess us, as we have to possess it; property shap has the same right to convert our children into dogs and calves and colts, as we have to convert theirs into these beasts; property that may transfer our children to strangers, by the same right that we transfer theirs —Rick.

XXXIII

'In America, a slave is a standing monument of the tyranny and inconsistency of human governments. He is declared by the united voice of America to be by nature free, and entitled to the privilege of acquiring and enjoying property; and yet by laws passed and enforced in these states, he is retained in slavery, and dispossessed of all property and capacity of acquiring any.'—IDENE.

When we plead for slavery, we plead for the disgrace and ruin of our own nature. If we gre capable of it, we may hereafter claim kindred with the brutes, and renounce our own superior dignity.—IDEM.

dignity.—IDEM.

XXXV.

The slave we have deeply wronged. His wrongs we are bound to redress. And whatever may be the difficulties of the task, we are permanded they admit of adjustment—a reasonable and righteous adjustment. Give them liberty, and teach them religion, and you make them men. You make them better servants than ever they were slaves. I speak experimentally. I have had them in the domestic relations of life to murses for my children, and in other situations, as well as under my pastoral care; and I repeat, give them liberty, and you make way for their mornland intellectual elevation;—give them liberty controlled by the controlled them to redress their own wrongs, or the Almighty Power, who has said 'vengeance is mine, and I will repay it,' should undertake their caube.—Rev. C. Musgraye. pay it,' show. MUSGRAVE.

XXXVI.

Slavery is made up of every crime that transla ry, cruelty and murder can invent; and mon-tealers are the very worst of thieves. The mass stellers are the very worst of thieves. The maken was tricks are practised by these desilest human flesh; and if the slaves think of our gen ral character, they must suppose that Christian are Devils, and that Christianity was found. Hell. Shall we call ourselves Christianit's of the state of the state

XXXVIII.

'Every slave in these States is as notoriously kidnapped, as if he had been purloined from Guinea; and he who claims a colored child as his property, and nurtures and detains it in slavery, is equally a man-thief with the negro-stealer on the Gold Coast."—REV. GEORGE BOURNE.

XXXIX.
'I freely confess that I am no friend to what 'I freely confess that I am no friend to what are called ameliorating measures. If they can effect good, they will not effect it in sufficient time. I hold the system of slavery to be a crime of the deepest dye, and I would deal with it as crimes ought to be dealt with. I would not ameliorate; I would not out off the most offensive parts of the system, but would destroy it altogether.'—Buxton.

XI.

I never met with a man yet, who impliedly admits the enslaving of human beings as consistent with the exercise of christian duties, who could talk or write ten minutes on the subject, could talk or write ten minutes on the subject, without expressing nonsense, or contradicting himself, or advancing heresy which would expose a man to censure on any other subject.'—Western

XLI.
* All the fraudulent methods that are taken for 'All the fraudulent methods that are taken for the purpose of enslaving men must be considered as man-stealing: and all the buyers and holders of slaves are partakers of the guilt of the slavemerchant. They support and encourage his infamous trade; nor can they pretend that their right to buy slaves is any other or better, than that of the seller. They are verily guilty in whose hand the slave is found.'—Brown.

XLU.

'It is impossible to allow that Negroes are men; because, if we allow them to be men, it will begin to be believed that we ourselves are not Christians.'—MONTESQUIEU.

XLIII.

XI.II.

'Slavery is incompatible with the very nature of man and the welfare of society. The inextinguishable mind of man can never be wholly enalaved. Attempts may be made to crush it, but it will burst forth, like a smothered volcanic fire, nd dissolve the fabric of society.'—SANDWITH.

XLIV

A person cannot be a child of God, and live in the practice of that which his reason, his conbe intellectually blind, not to see that all these faithful monitors absolutely and unequivocally condemn slavery and its abettors."—BRANNA-Y! V

These same slaveholders would wade through eeas of the blood of white men, to gratify their despotic propensities, if they were not restrained: it is the fear not the love of were not restrained: it is the fear not the love of either God or man, that restrains them.'-IDEM.

XLVI.

XI.VI.

'Slavery is the full measure of pure, unmixed, unsophisticated wickedness; and scorning all competition or comparison, it stands without a rival in the secure, undisputed possession of its detestable pre-eminence.'—WILBERFORCE.

XLVII.

*Immortal souls in slavery! Subjects of the grace of God, and the purchase of the precious blood of Christ, in slavery! Beings capable of all the blessings of tivil society, deprived of them all, to administer to the vices and pleasure of others! If this be mercy, what is not? Hail, ye sons of Benevolence! will you sing,

That mercy I to others show, That mercy show to me

XIVIII

**There must doubtless be an unhappy influonce on the manners of our people, produced by the existence of slavery among us. The whole commerce between master and slave is a perpetual exercise of the most boisterous passions, the most unremitting despotism on the one part, and de-grading submission on the other. "- JEFFERSON.

XLIX.

Slavery is not good in itself. It is neither useful to the master nor to the slave. Not to the slave, because he can do nothing from virtuous motives. Not to the master, because he contracts among his slaves all sorts of bad habits, and arns himself to the neglect of all the moral virtues. He becomes haughty, passionate, obdu-rate, vindictive, voluptuous, and cruel. — IDEM.

I.

'I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just: that his justice cannot sleep forever: that considering numbers, nature and natural means only, a revolution of the wheel of fortune, an exchange of situation, is among possible events: that it may become probable by supernatural interference. — IDEM.

rights, inconsistent with every sound system of mational policy, in opposition to every principle of religion, replete with wrongs and cruelties of mee, and offensive and insulting to God, who has made of one blood all the individuals of the human race, and with whom there is no respect of Demons. —ANONYMOUS.

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.

The Editor takes this occasion to thank The Editor takes this occasion to thank those correspondents who have contributed to the Juvenile Department of the Liberator. He is particularly indebted to his unknown friend 'U. I. E.' for many valuable communications. He armostly solicits a continuance of favora for the next volume, believing that this Department has been commently successful in awakening the sympathies of youthful readers in behalf of the suffering slaves.

For the Liberator. THE SLAVE.

I pity the poor little slave, Who labors hard through all the day-And has no one, When day is done,

To teach his youthful heart to pray.

No words of love-no fond embrace-No smiles from parents kind and dear ; No tears are shed Around his bed,

When fevers rage, and death is near. None feel for him when heavy chains

Are fastened to his tender limb : No pitying eyes-

No sympathies-No prayers are raised to heaven for him

But I will pity the poor slave, And pray that he may soon be free; That he at last, When days are past,

In heaven may have his liberty.

THE SWEEP AND THE TOMBSTONES.

Some time ago, you printed an account which I sent you, of two little sweeps. I now send you an anecdote about another of these poor boys. It is written down nearly as it was communicated to me

Jack had been several years apprenticed to his master, and was almost twelve years old, but could not read. No person had ever taken any pains to teach him, and his master, though kind, was an ignorant man, and there was not a book in his hous

one day, as Jack was going along the street, he saw several school boys, about his own age, playing at marties, and as he was very fond of the game, the stopped to look at them. His attention was soon

saw several school boys, about his own age, playing at marthes, and as he was very fond of the game, he stopped to look at them. His attention was soon caught by something new to him: this was their books, ranged in a line by the side of the wall. He ventured to take hold of one, and was turning over the leaves, when the boy to whom it belonged came up, and sugrils: asked him was a book. The owner the leaves, when the boy to whom it belonged came up, and sugrils: asked him was a book. The owner consented, and lack turned over the leaves, but of course could not make out its contents. The game being ended, the boys dispersed; Jack returned the book till the game was over. The owner consented, and lack turned over the leaves, but of course could not make out its contents. The game being ended, the boys dispersed; Jack returned the book, and asked the boy many questions about treading, and, for another marble, persuaded him to read some of his lessons before they parted. The next day Jack felt desirous to learn to read also, and not knowing any other plan, he watched for the boy's return from school, and after some talk about books, asked him to teach him to read, and oldered him a marble for every letter he taught him. The boy consented, and Jack set about trying to win marbles enough to pay this little master, and being a good shot, he succeeded, though not without some panns. His tencher used to meet him they day for some time, and the little saveep soon began to spell words of one syllable.

One day Jack came as before to the place where they used to meet, but tild not find his teacher: be searched for him, and finding him busy at marbles, he waited till the games should be over. After a short time, to his great sorrow, the boy called out, — Satty boy, I can't teach you any more, father mode of the last, or a faind of being blands dreful my book with your black hands.

Pour Jack had not expected this, but was causit os be disappointed, and being very different from some idia children who are glad of any excust

The boys were struck with his anxiety to learn, The boys were struck with his anxiety to learn, and agreed that they would take it by turns to teach him, and immediately began. After continuing this method for some days, one of them offered to take him to a Sunday school. Juck rendily agreed. The Superintendent was pleased with his anxiety to learn, and took pains to procure him instruction on week days also. He applied diligently, and soon was able to read and write; and what was far hetter, from the instructions he received, he was brought to lays the Bible and the trulk is received.

LI.

*Slavery is unnatural; a violation of human gats, inconsistent with every sound system of titional policy, in opposition to every principle realigion, replete with wrongs and cruelties of sa, and offensive and insulting to God, who has nace, and with whom there is no respect of resons. —ANONYMOUS.

*LII.

*Join with me, friends of freedom, friends of manify, in consecrating to eternal inflam, the roars of alaves in the Repablic of North American of the constant of the roar and the roars of alaves in the Repablic of North American of the constant of the roar and the roars of alaves in the Repablic of North American of the roars of the roar and the roars of the constant of the roars of the roars of the constant of the roars of the roars

SLAVERY RECORD.

ANNUAL VIEW OF SLAVERY.

Below is a summary of events which have tak place in the several slave States, and elsewhere, during the present year, as recorded in our columns.
This view of slavery is sufficiently dreadful, although
it is necessarily limited and imperfect. We can give no account of the numerous families which have been torn asunder, and the thousands of men en and children who have been bought and sold like cattle; nor of the bloody scourgings of a great army of sable victims; nor of their deprivasorrows and sins; nor of the profligate violations of fernale chastity by slave owners and their sons ; nor of the various crimes which do no obtain public notoriety. Of broken hearts, and bitter team, and lacerated bodies, we can take no cognizance. O! if all these scenes could be exhib ited, in a collective form, the view would shake the nerves of the nation !

In the insurrections which have taken place Martinique, Antigua, St Jago, Caraccas, and Tortola, a vest quantity of blood has been shed, and many lives lost—the result of Colonial Slavery. We wish those who talk of breaking up this horrible system by a gradual process, to look at the following ex-

MARYLAND.

A Mrs Insley murdered by a black man and wo nan. The man hung.

A black man murdered by Thomas J. Bond.

Bond sentenced to twelve years imprisonment. Betsey, a slave, sentenced to be hung at Hagentown, for infanticide.

LOUISIANA.

A slavite fined \$200, (!!) for shooting a female alave in New-Orleans.

Law passed by the Legislature, condemning to death any person who shall make any signs, or use in public or private any language, having a tendency to produce discontent among the free colored population!!

The slave Elijah hung in New-Orleans for have ing wounded (not mortally) a Mr Pandely. A col-ored lad, formerly his companion, died in spasms on witnessing his execution.

Sunday Schools for the instruction of the black prohibited by law. Penalty \$500 for the first of-ence—death for the second !!

Three hundred and seventy-one slaves imported into the port of New-Orleans in one week: up-

GEORGIA

A tax of \$100 imposed by the City Council of Savannah, on every free man of color coming to that city in any vessel or otherwise.

A slaveholder shot by the overseer of his slaves. A slave whipped to death near Macon, by his oerseer. The murderer unpunished.

Another slave hacked to pieces with a hand-saw sed on his naked carcaes by his owner.

Several slaves, suspected of treasonable des vithout the least evidence, tied to the limbs of trees and cruelly stabbed with swords. Two of them had their skulls split open.

A subscriber to the Liberator in Macon tarred

and feathered, carried on a rail, ducked into the river, and taken to the whipping post, by a mob, for presuming to take the paper.

Five thousand dollars offered for the apprehension of either the editor or the publisher of the Liberator, by the Senate of Georgia.

Alderman Binns presented by the Grand Jury of Seriven County, for having proposed to a Conven-tion in Philadelphia the purchase and colonizing of all the slaves.

KENTUCKY.

A slave hung for attempting to commit a rape.

Another for the murder of a Mrs Dodd. Two others for attempting to poison their master.

Three of her own children drowned by a female slave, in consequence of her being chastised by her inaster

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A slave hung for having (as the Charleston papers state) accidentally set on fire a cotton fac-

Peter, a slave, executed for having slightly ounded a white man. Also the slave Glasgow, for attempting to poison his master.

A reward of \$1500 offered by the Vigilance As-

ociation of Charleston, for the apprehension and conviction of any white person detected in circulating the Liberator in that quarter. TENNESSEE.

A black girl, afflicted with the small pox, burnt

death (supposed purposely) in a lone building. FLORIDA. A female slave shot at Pensacola by Lieut. Wm. H. Baker, of the U. S. Army. No record of the

punishment of the murderer. ALABAMA A slave in Flore ce whipped to death by h master, George Hill.

NORTH CAROLINA A slave executed for potty lareasy

Sixty slaves surre nded and shot in a swan picion of being revolters.

Nineteen slaves, at Portsmouth, attempted to a

Nineteen stayers, at rottemouter, attempted to tape in a lighter, but were retaken.

A law passed by the General Assembly, require a quarantine of forty days of every ves

free man of color into any port. A planter, named Woodruff, waylaid and killer by five slaves. The slaves executed.

Several slaves, convicted during the late racy, had their heads cut off and stuck on pok the four corners of the town. Thirteen oth others sentenced to transportation.

The Editor of the Liberator indicted by a Grand

A slave murdered at Rutherfordton, by one Hea. ry Cloninger. C. convicted of manel entenced to pay a trifling fine. VIRGINIA

Capt. Thomas Hand killed at Cape May in m ngagement with a gang of runaway slaves, who

acceeded in getting clear.

Dick, a slave, executed for attempting to comrape on a white woman.

Mr. Robinson, a respectable white gentleman, Mr. Roomeon, a respectively maked, severely soourged by a mob of six-vites, and compelled to leave the State, for having said, in a private colloquy, that the blacks we nen entitled to their freedom.

Upwards of one hundred slaves slaughtered in the Southampton tragedy—many of them in cold blood while walking in the streets; and about sixty white ndividuals, men, women, and children.

Some of the conspirators had their noses and ears cut off, the flesh of their cheeks cut out, their jawa broken asunder—in that condition, they were set up as marks to shoot at. The whites burnt one with red hot irons, cut off his ears and nose, stabbed him, cut his hamstrings, stuck him like a hog, and at last cut off his head, and spiked it to the whipping-post.

Mr. Henry Lewis, a planter in Prince George burnt in his house, after first heing murdered robbed by his slaves. Five of the slaves hung.

Nat Turner, the instigutor of the insurrection, nung, and two or three others, in consequence of his confession.

Three petitions presented to the Legislature, asking compensation—one from Levi Waller, for two slaves—another from Peter Edwards, for three slaves -another from Richard Potter for two slaves. unlawfully put to death, without trial, in the late

Another petition presented, praying that a law may be passed forbidding colored youth being taught

An infant slave drowned by its mother.

MISCELLANEOUS. A constable in New-York City mortally wound ed in attempting to arrest a runaway slave

Several free persons of color kidnapped in varinas parts of the country.

The body of a black man found in a hogs

of molasses in Connecticut.

A white woman arrested at Alexandria for having kidnapped a colored girl.

About thirty or forty slaves executed at Martininue for a conspiracy. Two thousand slaves landed at Cuba, from Feb.

1 to March 15 Several hundred slaves reported to have been

killed in an insurrection at St. Jago. Nearly one hundred slaves, from Africa, drowned in chains by the wrecking of a slave vessel on one of the Virgin Islands.

BOSTON,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1881.

TO OUR PATRONS.

For your voluntary support, during the present year, we tender you our heartfelt acknowledgments, and solicit a continuance of your patronage. If you subscriptions were needed on the comm the Liberator, they are specially important at the present crisis. You have been informed, from week to week, of the formidable opposition which has threatened to swallow us up, and which seems to increase in virulence and activity. Some of the base and murderous charges which have been be against us by the enemies of truth, on the right head and the left, you have seen recapitulated in cer columns; and you will bear witness to their agen vated malignity, and to the henevolence of our e-forts. With many in the second control of the second control forts. With many individuals among your num we are personally acquainted; and we know them to be too wise and too philanthropic—as we believe you all are—to patronise a paper of a blood-think? or malignant character. We all have but one objec —the restoration of two millions of our fel countrymen, who are now wearing the galling feters of slavery, to equal rights and privileges, not by -not by inflam physical force but moral sussionmatory appeals to the bad persions of men, but by matory appears to the sag passions of their se-salm, pengent and rational addresses to their se-derstandings and consciences. We do not wish to emancipate the slaves at the expense of the happis and safety of the planters ; our best

JOURNAL

ambraces the whole population; our aim is to pro emoraces are waste population, our aim is to pro-mote public as well as private good. We are not rindictive in our feelings towards the slaveholders: their crimes we abominate, their situation pity, their hlindness deplore: we see them hurrying themselves, and their victims, and us, and our country together with the hopes of the world,—to remediless ruin; and our duty to them, to us, to the world. to posterity, to God, forbids us to hold our peace. we will be heard : apathy, now, is death-silence, treason-despair, criminal.

Patrons, these are your views and feelings Actuated by these, we propose to continue our efforts another year, and as long as He who is the avenger of the oppressed shall deem our useful. We ask you-all-to stand by us-give strength and permanency to the Liberstor-let the light of truth blaze yet more intensely upon the thick darkness of our land-stifle not the voice of humanity, justice, religion-suffer the trumpet of alarm to sound long and loud, that it may be heard from the east to the west, from the north to the south, every where rousing the sluggish, inspiriting the timid, encouraging the active, and uniting in one noble army all the friends of our country—the So shall fetters fall, and the fabric of oppression totter to the earth, and the song of rejoicing be heard on earth and in heaven, and they who once were dendly enemies shall embrace as friends, and all wrongs be forgotten, and every man sit under his own vine and fig-tree, with none to molest or make him afraid.

But we need, and the cause demands, something more than your patronage. Endeavor, each of you, to get at least one new subscriber to the Liberator, commence with the first number of the second volume. Be prompt in complying with our terms -making payment in advance for the year. We shall give you a larger sheet for the same amount of money, thus nearly doubling our past expenses. During the present year, if we have not lived exclusively upon bread and water, our fare has been simple and economical. We are willing to suffer privation to the extent of human endurance, and to make sacrifices to the last furthing, to promote a cause so benevolent and exalted as that of African emancipation. Patrons, we have made our appeal to you-will you repeat it to your friends, and in the ear of the public?

One consideration more. Make your memory a storehouse of arguments, and agitate the subject of slavery on every suitable occasion, and among all classes of people. Discourse, write, debate, inflame about it. Ever carry the torch of truth to illumine the moral darkness, and let your watchword be,-IMMEDIATE ABOLITION. Be not afraid of the result : talking will create zeal-zeal, oppositionopposition will drive men to inquiry-inquiry will duce conviction-conviction will lead to action action will demand union-and then will follow victory. Don't give up the cause.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The following incident occurred in the proceedings of Congress of last week :

Mr. Adams of Massachusetts, (the ex-President of the United States) presented fifteen petitions, all numerously subscribed, from sundry inhabit-ants of Pennsylvania, all of the same purport, praying for the abolition of Slavery and the Slaver Trade in the District of Columbia, and moved that the first of them should be read; and it was

that the first of them social read accordingly.

Mr. Adams then observed, that it had doubtless been remarked that these petitions came not from Massachusetts, a portion of whose people he had been remarked that the form citizens of the Massarusetts, a portion of whose people he had the honor to represent, but from citizens of the State of Pennsylvania. He had received the petitions many months ago, with a request that they should be presented by him, and, although the petitioners were not of his immediate constituents, he had not deemed himself at liberty to decline presenting their activities. decline presenting their petitions, their transmis-sion of which to him manifested a confidence in him for which he was bound to be grateful. From a letter which had accompanied those petitions, he inferred that they came from members of the Society of Friends; a body of men than whom there was no more respectable and worthy of citizens, none who more strictly made their lives a commentary on their professions—a body of men comprising, in his firm opinion, as much of human virtue, and as little of human in-

much of human virtue, and as little of human in-firmity, as any other equal number of men of any denomination upon the face of the globe.

The petitions, Mr. A. continued, asked for two things: the first was, the abolition of slavery; the second, the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia. There was a traffic in slaves carried on in the District, of which he did, not know but that it might be a proper sphiret of Assessed and on in the District, of which he did, and know but that it might be a proper subject of legislation by Congress, and he therefore moved that the petitions he had had the honor of presenting, should be referred to the committee on the affairs of the District of Columbia, who would show a few here a characteristics of the district of Columbia, who would show a few here a characteristics. pose of them as they, upon examination of eir purport, should deem proper, and might re-

tions might have been committed to his charge under an expectation that it would receive his countenance and support. He deemed it, therefore, his duty to declare that it would not. Whatever might be his opinion of slavery in the abstract, or of slavery in the District of Columbia, it was a subject which he hoped would not be discussed in that House; if it should be, he might perhaps assign the reasons why he could give it no countenance or support. At present, he would only say to the House, and to the worthy citizens who had committed their petitions to his charge, that the most salutary medicines unduly administered, were the most deadly of poisons. He concluded by moving to refer the petitions to the cluded by moving to refer the petitions to the committee on the District of Columbia. Referred.

We do exceedingly regret, that the crowded state of our columns compels us to defer our strictures upon the remarks of Mr Adams until another paper. If we do not misapprehend the public sentiment in this quarter, the course pursued by Mr A. will excite general astonishment. It looks too much like a trimming policy-an attempt to court southern popularity-and is, withal, heretical in sentiment. This is not a time for northern dough-faces to trifle with the sympathies and petitions of their constituents. representative is expected to do his duty.

By the following extract of a letter from a Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, it appears that Mr Adams is already gathering golden opinions from southern slavites:

den opinions from southern slavites:

'Mr Ashims's remarks unde on printing the fif-teen petitions from the Society of Friends, in Penn-sylvania, praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, haves-cured him much favorable regard, in the House, from quarters whence he could not have expected it. Winnes the compliment paid him by Mr Mitchell, of S. C.

SOUTHERN AUDACITY.

Gov. Hamilton, of South Carolina, has transmitted a Special Message to the Legislature of your bondmen, and an upbraider of your crimes. that State, on the subject of the late insurrectionary movements among the slaves, from which we copy the following paragraphs. Should he communicate with Governor Lincoln, he may expect a suitable rebuke for his meddlesome disposition unless we greatly overrate the good sense, legal knowledge, and manly spirit of his Excellen-We hope the correspondence will be open to public inspection, as it will involve the liberty of every citizen of Massachusetts

of every citizen of Massachusetts.

* The Jetter of the Governor of Virginia leaves no doubt that the spirit of insubordination in that State was excited by incendiary newspapers and other publications, put forth in the non-siaveholding States and freely circulated within the limits of Virginia. That such engines are at work in our own State and throughout the southern States, if not extensively at least processively, can adour own State and throughout the southern states, if not extensively at least progressively, can admit of no question. In proof of this, I transmit you a letter which I received, amongst others written at that period, enclosing an Address delivered in Philadelphia and New-York during the last summer; also sundry copies of a newspaper termed the Liberator; which were sent to me as Governor of the State of South Carolina. I also transmit to you a meniorial from the American Convention for promoting the abolition of Slavery and improving the condition of the African Race, issued by William Rawle, Prosident, requesting you to instruct your Senators and request your Representatives to use all their efforts for the gradual abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. After this event shall have been consummated, what the ulterior views of the memorailists are, will sufficiently appear from the Document itself; you are aware that in a complaint made by the public authorities in the City of Savannah, respecting the publication and distribu-tion of the incendiary productions to which I have in the first instance referred, as inconsistent with in the first instance referred, as inconsistent with a just regard to the obligations of the Union, and calling for suitable punishments, for their suppression, it was answered by the constituted authorities of Boston, from which these publications e-manated, that they had no power to interfere, however justly they might reprehend the mischievous tendency of these publications. Without stopping to inquire whether this decision was correct or the reverse, it presents the extraordinary fact, that in a peaceful and united confederacy of States, we may have to submit to acts of hosry fact, that in a peaceful and united confederacy of States, we may have to submit to acts of hostility and annoyance from the citizens of one of its members, without a remedy, which, if we were separate and distinct States, would justify a suspension of pacific relations, if on complaint made, it was unredressed according to every principle of

international law international law.

However justly the obligation might seem to arise on the part of the Federal Government, to
arrest by penal Legislation acts and doings, in
one or more States, inconsistent with that spirit of
amity and justice due to the other members of the confederacy, which must form the Bond of our Union, we will not I am sure seek this mode of redress, without an amendment to the Constitutution of the United States, clearly conferring this power. We have suffered too much from the usurpation of undelegated power on the part of Congress to purchase our security at such a price, even if it could be thus obtained. As I believe port on the expediency of granting so much of the payer of the petitioners as referred to the abolition of the slave trade in the District.

As to the other prayer of the petitions, the abolition by Congress of slavery in the District of Columbia, it had occurred to him that the petitions are considered in the column of the Lagislature of that State to this wrong of which we ways.

have such just occasion to complain; should you consider it unnecessary to your some declaratory consider it unnecessary to pass some declaratory Recolutions for the concurrence and co-operation of the other States in the Union, as it regards our internal secarity, depending on such measures, as are fully within our own control. I have reflected on the subject with much deliberation, and am satisfied that, by a small addition to our annual expenditure in connection with our present military resources, every sort of peril may be obviated and the most perfect security given to the domestic peace and good order of our State.

SENATORIAL VILLANY

The Georgia Senate has adopted Mr Nes-bit's resolution, (alluded to in our last paper,) offering FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS for the apprehension and prosecution to conviction of the editor or publisher of this paper. A step like this, however ridiculous in itself, ought to stir up the indignation of every man in the Commonwealth. A price set upon the head of a citizen of Massa--for what? For daring to give hi opinions of the moral aspect of slavery ! Where is the liberty of the press and of speech? where the spirit of our fathers? where the immunities secured to us by our Bill of Rights? Are we the slaves of southern taskmasters? Is it treason to maintain the principles of the Declaration of Independence? Must we say that slavery is a sacred and benevolent institution, or be silent ?-Know this, ye senatorial Patrons of Kidnappers that we despise your threats as much as we de-plore your infatuation; nay, more—know that a hundred men stand ready to fill our place as soon as it is made vacant by violence. The Liberator shall yet live-live to warn you of your danger and guilt-live to plead for the perishing slaveslive to hail the day of universal emancipation ! For every hair of our heads which you touch there shall spring up an asserter of the rights of Mr Nestit's Resolution is thus noticed in two of

ur city papers :

our city papers:

We have heard of 'capping the climax;' but we have seldom seen so prominent and daring an example as the above. Where is the 'freedom of the press'? What has become of our 'Declaration of Rights,' and our great national axiom, 'all men are born free and equal'? 'Hall, Columbia, happy land!' when men of principle and conscience must be kidnapped for publishing their opinions.—Boston Tetegraph.

the statement of pegalize abduction, murder and erime. It certainly can be none other than such an attempt. And as such, it is on insult on the honesty, dignity and integrity of a Republican Legislature, and high treason against the Constitution of a free people. Establish such a precedent as this, and what will follow? Why, the whole system of jurisprudence would be unavailing, and the greatest crimes would be harmless. The sum offered would induce many a daring villain to commit the foulest deeds; when he knows he shall be protected by Legislative authority. This is giving public license to commit crime with impunity. But, in the present case, such an act on the persons of the editors of the Liberator, as this resolution is intended to sanction, would be the watchword, not only for a little yankee operation; but it would make hundreds of editors in the same cause in which they are so laudably engaged—viz. universal emancipation. attempt to legalize abduction, murder and crime so laudably engaged—viz. universal emancipation

Boston Christian Herald.

A petition of the Society of Friends, adopted at their yearly meeting, praying for some attention to the evils of slavery, was presented to the Virginia Legislature last week. The Richmond Whig re-

It will be observed that the petition of the Friends was referred by a great majority. This is an important step. The question of remote, and gradual abolition is under the consideration of the gradual abolition is under the consideration of the General Assemby. Circumstances have subdued the morbid sensitiveness which disallowed even public allusion to the topic. Public opinion can now act not its wishes. Events will demonstrate the groundlessness of apprehension from considering the question of abolition. The people of the Commonwealth will feel emboldened to express their wishes onenly and unreservedly, and the practical monweath will teel emboldened to express their wishes openly and unreservedly, and the practica-bility of ridding ourselves of an evil which all men confess to bit 3 orest which ever a nation ground under, will now be tested. We do not know that yesterday will not be celebrated by posterity, as a day entitled to be associated with the Fourth of Jaby the benefits which may flow to Virgini in the step then taken.

CORRECTION. We stated, in our paper of the 12th November, that we had received a very insulting epistle from Allen Fleming, Postmaster at Macon, Georgia. For Macon read Marion. M. R. Wallis is Postmaster at the former place. We ave just discovered our error, and hasten to corre it-it being wholly unintentional.

Another trial to elect a Mayor took place in this city on Thursday last. Mr Sullivan having declined standing as a candidate, the contest was carried on with great spirit between the friends of the Hon. Charles Wells and the Hon. Theodore Lyman. Mr Wells received \$816 votes; Mr Lyman 2408; scattering 285. Mr Wells, therefore, is our next

Parcocrota Defaavity. As measured in this city on Monday. A Les who was an apprentice to a respectable spotheerry, (Line Daniel Royes,) had been detected in some diseasest practices, and his master had determined on sending his home to he parents. In order to prevent an exposure of his fault, the boy estempted to peine the whole family. On Monday foreneon, he went to the house and enquired of the cock what was in preparation for dinser; and having ascertained, he sprinkled amagine on the meet, butter, &c.; pat a portion of the same poison in the teachtle, and mixed easilier portion with sugar in the sugar-bowl. He then put a cracker into his pocket, and said he should not come home to disner. Immediately after dinner, the whole family process, same sees not snown not come booms to dis-ner. Immediately after dinner, the whole family of six persons, including a domestic, were seized with vomiting and violent irritations, the effect of the arsenic. Medical aid was forthwith called.

the total and the second secon

with voniting and violent irritations, the effect of the areanic. Medical aid was forthwith called, and the proper antidotes administered.

The lad was carried before the Police Court, on Wednesday afteracon, and ordered to recognise in the sum of \$3000 for his appearance at Court on Friday the 30th instant; in default thereof, he was committed to prison.

Six members of Mr. Noyes's family were possoned; himself and wife, one child, two hedies, (cousins of Mrs. N.) and a domestic. They are all still confined to their beds. With one exception, the persons poisoned are believed to be out of danger.

TAKE NOTICE.

This number, being the 52d, completes our first volume; consequently our next paper will be dated January 7, 1832.

Watted, half a dozen complete files of the Liberator, for which will be given an advance upon the subscription price. Apply at this offi

Also wanted, immediately, for which cash will be paid, I copy of No. 1-2 of No. 2-1 of No. 8 -1 of No. 5-3 of No. 6-1 of Nos. _2 of No. 4 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, each—3 of No. 18—1 of Nos. 14, 15, 16, each—3 of No. 24—2 of No. 27—1 of Nos. 32, 34, each

Among the pleasing events of the year may e mentioned the liberation, by the British Gov ment, of 164 slaves exported from Alexandria, in consequence of a shipwreck on Abaco; and also the admission of the free blacks to equal privileges with the whites in Martinique, St Croix, Kingsten, St Barts, and Barbadoes.

Date paper of Oat 90 are at 11 Regard infected with the Cholera Morbus, which is never destructive in the principal towns than ever the plague has been. From 600 to 800 persons daily died at Clairo. From the 19th of August to the 1st of September, about 9000 persons land died.

There had been more fires at Constantinople. The President of Greece, Capo d'Istria, was assistanted as he was entering a church, Oct. 9.

sassinated as he was entering a church, Oct. 9.

It A riot of a most alarming character, took place at Bristol, on the 30th of October, and continued until the 2d of November, supposed to have resulted from the disappointment of the people at the defeat of the Reform Bill. Many people were killed and wounded by the troops, and many of the mob, it is supposed, were consumed with the buildings fired by thouselves. They defeated the Polics and the Military, broke open the Bridewell, the New Jail and Gloucester County Prison, liberating the immates and destroying the buildings, burned the tolthouses at the bridges, the Bishop's Palace, the Meassion House, the Custom House, the Excise Offices, together with forty-two other dwelling and ware houses!

house!

The London Times of Nov. 2, speaking of the suppression of the riots at Bristol, says:— We grieve to state, that in the performance of the indispensable and painfel duty, the arms of our sulant soldiers occasioned a great loss of lives.— that between 400 and 500 of the rioters are calculated (though on no certain data; to have been cat down by the military, or to have otherwise perished.

EVENING SINGING SCHOOL

EVENING SINGING SCHOOL.

THE subscriber propuses to open an Evening.
Singing School for the instruction of colored Ladies and Gentlemen, as soon as a sufficient number of names are obtained. His teams will be moderate. Reference as to his qualifications as a teacher may be had to the Editor of the Liberator. No pains will be spared to explain the science of music to the scholars. Subscription papers are left with Mr. J. G. Barbadose in Brat-tle-street, Mr. J. H. Howe, in Court street, and at the office of the Liberator. Notice will be given hereafter of the time and place of communication.

PULASKI W. FLANDERS.

Dec. 24.

GENTEEL BOARDING HOUSE OR COLORED TRAVELLERS AND RESIDE

ROBERT WOOD

ROBERT

IVES notice to his friends and the poblic that he has taken the house copier of Gaden and Southnek streets, for the entertainment a genteel persons of color who may wish to be as commodated with board. It is situated in an additional street of the city, and commands an extensive as commoduted with board. It is situated in an eligible port of the city, and commands an extensive una pleasant prospect. Board may be obtained by the day, week for month. Every effect will be made by My Wood to set the tests and convenience of his patrons. Gentlemen of color, in other than on visiting Boates, will find his house a deathful of mrt. Parvence is resemblished that Basis.

April Property P	700				A		73 M. 10	Sept. March Street
And the control of th	5	Appeal	Christian Repertory 178, 1	94 Individual Labor 8			66 Philelegtheres 100, 110, 114	, Lament 100
About the first three terms of three terms of the first three terms of three		Alchyeny	Challenge Accepted 19	7 Inthonograms I nature on 14	5 Parallel Cases 8	18 Thomson Rev. Dr		A TANNER OF CORP. ISINTA
About the first three terms of three terms of the first three terms of three		Another Libra	Cupt. Stuart's Circular 1	175, 179, 19	Petition of W. Vans 6	8 The Slave	97 Anti-Slavery 11	
A Brachward of Septis C. 1. 1 Septis Common Process of Common Pr		Apparition Appeal to the Righ	Colored Temperance Soc. 19 Cotton Mather 20	Interesting Trial 17	2 Philidelphia Convention 8	6 The Rose		May Day
A Transport Country 1, 10	ř	Address to the People of		Immediate Abolition 18	7 Philippathean Soc. 90, 19	The Little Dog	18 New-York 121	
A. A. L. L. M. J. Company of Table 1.5		A Short Sermon 12, 16	District of Columbia 1, 9'	Incendiary Publications 19	Philanthropic Example 9 Preindice vielding 10		Strange Occurrence 122	More Treason 136
Action of Services	4	A Learned Doctor	Pf 147. 20	3 J	President Bover 10	5 Threats to Assassinate	45 Outrage at Hartford 11, 127	My Country
And Aller Services 1 Services		A Good Example 18	Death 28, 20	o Judiciai Opinion 12			68 A Change of Views "	Moment 168
Control Cont		All Aliko . 24	Death of Missionarios 5	Judge Brice 48	Prize Essay 11	8 Temperance	76 Philo-Africamericanne (1
Company Comp			Distress in England 6	Locuit The	Persecution in Va 16		90 J. A. M 126	New-Year's Day
Part		" " Baltimore 54	David Paul Brown 7	James Monroe 111, 116	Petitions in " 17"		A Short Sermon 133	
The content of the		t to maining ton 19	Defence of Drunkenness 10	Johnson Kichard M. 152	of Intemperance 18:	2 Thanksgiving 1	96 Advocate for Consistency 188	Our Country's Glory
Control Cont		" Hartford 117	Dialogue in Two Acts 16	2	Persecution in Md. 182, 196		African Col. "	Omnipresence of God 96
Company 19		" " Columbia 134		Property Comment	Philad. Resolutions 197,196	The Sweep and the Toml	Christian Secretary "	On a Shot Eagle
The content of the		Tannacket	37.31 mm i			7 stones 2	06 Y. S.	
		Wilmington 153	Education	L	Q.	U	Hop4 142	Prison Sonnet
Company Comp		" " Harrisburg 163	Editorial Castigation "	Lafayette's Toast 7	Questions on War 15	2 Unfounded Pretensions	Address from N. Haven 146	Patriotic Ode 40
April Training 25 Department 25 Depa				Liberia Colony 10,49,50,97	" on Peace 16	6 Unchristian Patriotism 1	64 Afric-American 153	Paradise 96
According recognition 10 State State 10 State State State 10 State State State 10 State Sta		" Trenton 202	Eloquence 3:	Letter from Martinique 11	Oneries for Christians 53		L'Ami des Noirs 178	
And Fargetine Services And Se		American Spectator 39, 59	Extraordinary Case 40	Louisiana 51, 59		1	Cephas	
A price of the content of the cont		87, 103, 113, 143, 171, 187 Apecdotes 44	Ethiopian Variety 51				55 Capacity of the Slaves 186	Renections of a Belle 148
And Sare Parkers 1 And Sa		An Ingenious Sermon 45	Election Scene 6-	Lynn Democrat 63		-	reactionorium recy 109	Sonnet to
Adverse Sential 1			Edinburgh, Great Meeting	Letter from the Editor 98	" Importance of 8	3		Sonnet on the New-Year 16
Anne for 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		4 - OI D	Emanc. Soc. Ken. 77	" to the Editor 133	" among the Poor 132			
And Search England 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		African Sentinel		Lewis's Poems 135	Rules of Conduct 28	Worcester Col. Society	4 Sidney 197 6 Fiat Justitia 198	Sonnets by Shakespeare 118
Anderson Reports Anderson Learners Anderson Health and Anderson Anderson Learners Anderson Learners Anderson Health and Anderson Anderson Learners Anderson Health and Anderson Anderson Health and Anderson Anderson Learners Anderson Health and Anderson Anderson Anderson Health and Anderson Anderson Health and Anderson Anderso		Asylum for Indigent Boys 59	Essay by a col'd youth 87	Letters from Garteria 174		Walker's Appeal 6, I	8, S. P. G. "	Slander 20
Alters of Land, 1997. Alter of Land, 1997.		Albums 60	Eloquent Extract 10s	178, 182	Revivals 57	Well Wishers		Spring 48,64 Serenade 98
Alterno Frontes Section 5		Antigua, Population of 70	Equality at Kingston 119 End of Great Man 198			vv oman		Subbath Evening 100
And. Charges Seed 19. And. Strong Manuscree 19. And. Strong Manuscree 19. And. Strong Manuscree 19. And. Strong Manuscree 19. A Worsey 10. I 12. Filt Criss of Man. A Worsey 10. I 12. Filt Criss of Man. A Worsey 10. A Worsey 10. I 12. Filt Criss of Man. A Worsey 10. A Worsey 10. I 12. Filt Criss of Man. A Worsey 10. A Worsey 10. I 12. Filt Criss of Man. A Worsey 10. A Worsey 10. I 12. Filt Criss of Man. A Worsey 10. A Worsey 10. I 12. Filt Criss of Man. A Worsey 10. I 12. Filt Criss of Man. A Worsey 10. A Wor		A Race for Liberty 74	Execution of Dick 131	195, 199	Russwurm J. B. 73, 83	Webster and Hamilton		Sabbath School Hymns 115
And the properties See, 100, 12, 12, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13		African Education Society 83	Gentlemen of Boston 139	inacies of Philadelphia 203	Roscoe William 131	dians	POETRY.	Song of the Slaves 117
A Viction 1 12 Fill Green Mass		Amer. Temperance Soc. 100	Edgefield Carolinian 207	IVI		Wansley the Pirate	A Spur to Indolence 16	Slave Produce 141
A March Carbon and A Hopeth Description of the Part of		Anti-Slavery Movements in Great Britain 67,101	F	Marriage Law 7, 18, 26, 35 38, 47, 72, 75, 83, 93	Reform of Morals "	West Lexington Pro-	Angler Boy 131	
A Box Scholer 130 Descript Flysich 54 Market Bernal 130 Descript of Letters 130 Descript of Letter		A Warning 112		More Calculations 15	Nev. Dr. Nice 200	bytery	59 A Mansion in the Sky 28	Sabbath Days 160
A Processor Addressor 1		A Hogsty Disgraced 116	Friends' Epistle 57	Multum in Parvo 24		vv rongs of Africa		100 to
A Programs Kedniged 149 149			Fragment of a Letter 61		8	What shall be done	Ambiion 72	
A Mercian Plants 14		A Freeman Kidnapped 139	Fraternal Affection 71	in N. York 43, 134		What shall be done	A Daughter's Prayer 108	To an Infant Child 12
Append to the Henceschart 13 "" in Coke 71, 79, 84 AE Fenning of High 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 1		Insurrections 146, 149, 153	Fusting, A Day of 73 Free Goods Store 86			with the Negroes 18 Whittier J. G. 20	66 A Wish 140	The Fair Quakeress 16
18, 174, 175, 175, 175, 175, 175, 175, 175, 175		A Merciless Planter 149 Appeal to the Benevolent 155	Four Days' Meetings 92	" in Rochester 143	" in Cuba 71, 79,	1	Boy to his Master 143	The Slave 17, 206
Admin in Delawar 1 (2). 17		An Evening at flome 135	Fugitive Slaves 98	" in Baltimore 179	" " Horrors of the 118		Adam and Eve 144 A Dream 144	The King Fisher 21
10 May 1		Anomaly in Nature 161	Favetteville Slaves 99 Free Produce Soc. 101, 190	Mechanics' Wives 60	" Franklin on 201	Young Orators 10	After the Tempest 156	Think of the Slave 31
The National Property of the Control of the Property of the Property of the Control of the Property of the Control of the Property of the Pro		Alarm in Delaware 1 62, 167,	Fourth of July 111, 119	Mobs in France 63	Slavery in Mississippi 21		Autumn 172	
The Albahan 174, 187 and Albahan 187 and Albah		" in Maryland 170		Mungo Park 95			Autumn Evening 196	The Lord's Prayer 44
A N. American Jonest 18 Foundation Chaines of Concerning A N. American Jonest 19 Foundation Chaines of Concerning A N. American Jonest 19 Foundation Chaines of Concerning A N. American Jonest 19 Foundation Chaines of Concerning A N. American Jonest 19 Foundation Chaines of Concerning A N. American Jones 19 Foundation Chaines of Concerning A N. American Jones 19 Foundation Chaines of Concerning A N. American Jones 19 Foundation Chaines of Concerning A N. American Jones 19 Foundation Chaines Of Concerning A N. Americ		" in Alabama 174, 182			33, 37, 41, 45	COMMUNICA		The Bible 48
Answerten Darwestion 150 Front Barray News 150 Front Barray Ne		A Challenge 174	Fasting in Boston 151	Moral Character of	" Picture of 58		Blue Birds' Prayer 160	The Slave's Appeal 49
## Another Challengen		American Convention "			nr iona os	Family Circle 13, 18, 22, 3	0	Tribute of Affection 56
Booghan Harry 6, 200 George Laws 150 Globs the First 75 Globs the First 7		at the famoritaint to the at		Middlesex Gazette 113	" in Jamaica 145	102, 134, 147, 17	1 Crucifixion	
Britind Coloring 5, 157 Britind Coloring 5, 157 Britind Coloring 5, 157 Britind J. G. C. Britind Coloring 1, 157 Britind J. G. C. Britind Coloring Michigan 5, 157 Britind J. G. C. Britind Coloring 1, 157 Britind J. G. C. Britind Coloring Michigan 5, 157 Britind Coloring Michigan 5, 157 Britind J. G. C. Britind Coloring Michigan 5, 157 Britind J. G. C. Britind Coloring Michigan 5, 157 Briting Michigan 5, 157 Br		R	· G	Missionaries in Prison 140,	" Annual Result of 206	58 78 8	Christian Lave 26	The Converted Heathen 60
Remark J. G. C. Secure of Calculation Secure of			Georgia Laws 51		Slaves, Effects of Relig-	Man of Come 14, 2	9 Creative Power 52	The Voice of the Waves 64
Bellow Farewell 19		British Colonies 6, 187	Gaming in Louisiana 76	Military Parade 168 199	" in Kentucky 21	African Humane Society "	Church Music 140	To a Babe 68
Second S		Big George 11	General Col'd Association 87	Message of Gov. Stokes 199	" Kidnapped 51 59 "Shipwrecked 31 59	R. 1	7 Consistency 28	The Vaudois Teacher 80
Burning Aller Section		But! 24	Greenfield Mrs. 93		" Sale of 82, 86	1 1 127	Columbus 76	The Black at Church 81
Basepo Allon 140, 175 Segro and Kentuckina 24 Boston Politician 76 Boston Minora Exhibition 83 B			Georgia & Cherokees 112 Gurley Rey Mr. 119 120		cident 134	A Colored Philadelphian 2	1	The Zephyr 84 The Sweet Neglect 84
Second Processing Second Pro		Bishop Allen 59, 80	140, 175	Negro and Kentuckian 24		46, 13	Dirge of the Conqueror 128	The Grave 88
Bestor Minor Exhabition 5 Bostor Minor Exhabition 5 Britan African Charch 9 Bostor Cardinal 7 Minoral Bland Minor 1 Buck Phenologist		Boston Politician 76	Gov. Hamilton's Letter 152	Negative Goodness 56	Seen of Angels 4	S. T. U. 29, 41, 9.	Domestic Asides 48	The Arctic Dove, 96
Balks African Church 97 Balks		Benevolent Black 80, 92, 105 0		N. W. Territory 69		A Colored Baltimorean 30	Duelling 188	The Life of the Blessed 104
Description 15		Bantist African Church 97	H	National Band 91	Scandalous Treatment 11	Emancipation 33	Epigram 15, 64	The Neglected Wife 108
Bible in North Carolina 160 How to get a Pension 190 207 Bribe to Kidnappers 207 Harry Lewington 190 207 Harry Lewington 190 207 Harry Lewington 190 207 Harry Lewington 190		Diack i menorogist 131 1	House of Reformation "	North Cape 108	Sleep Walker 11	Cato 41	Evening Hymn 75	The Farewell 120
Such that Contract		Bible in North Carolina 160	How to get a Pension 60	14. 1. Counter 100,100,101,	Spirited Sentiments 15	Hannibal 42	Extracts 176	The Orphan Girl 127
Correspondence 3, 7, 33, 50 Correspondence 3, 7, 50 Correspondence 3,		Rada to Vidermann 000		New-Haven Meeting 151,	Spirit of Vermont 21	C. D. T. 46 70	Frost 179	'o Mary 132, 152 Che Sabbath 136
Lay		a 1	lartford Mirror 75		Scene, 114th Century 24	Magawisca 50	Fragment 40 7	The Gladiators 168
Heplum John B. 131		Correspondence 3, 7, 33, 50, 1		179,182,186,190,194,202	Sutcliff's Travels 43, 66	A Home Thrust	Flowers in a Room of	Name Religion's
Horrors of Ram 176 Noble Revenge 175 Sam Boyd 32 Free-& Slave Labor 54 Colored Laby 57 Classes of Am. Society 15 Colored Foreign 195		Colonization Society 10, 79	Jephurn John B. 131		Shooting of Diacks 47	V51, 117	Sickness 112 7	The Woman Fo'k 148
Classes of Am. Society 15 (Tobbet'ts Letter 1 195, 199 (Netter 195, 199 (N		101, 194 F	forrors of Rum 176	Noble Revenge 172	Sam Boyd 32	Free & Slave Labor 54	Funeral Thoughts 36 7	he Village Church 164
195, 199 N. Y. City Col. Meeting 191 Secretary Farach 195 196 197 198 197 198 198 197 198		Classes of Am. Society 15 1	listory of the Slaves 100	Native Africans 188	St Johnsbury Herald 71	Oneas "		
Colorizing of Hocks 88, 43		Cobbett's Letter		N. Y. City Col. Meeting 191	Secretary Branch 72 Strict Construction 76	Adrian 44 Hartford Christians 58	Hymn 136	'he Afric's Dream 188
Colonizing of Blacks Sa, 45 Complimentary Complimentary Sand Register Complimentary Sand Register Sand Registe		Climax of Despotism 34	I	0	Sleep and Death 100	An Eye Witness "	Hone 68 79 104	he Dying Storm 192
Compilimentary 38	- 10	Colonizing of Blacks 88, 45	mprisonment for Debt, 15,	Our Free Country 21 2		A. O. * 66	Human Grandeur 72	
Consume of Chatham Co. 29 Consume of Chatham Co. 20		Complimentary 39 In	ndian Rights 23	On Frayer 24 S Oppugnation 27	Sabbath School Cele-	A Colored American "	Tow steep the good of T	he Grave 204
Of Virginia 103	- 1	Christian Mirror 59	mpudence 34	Orthodoxy & Infidelity 60	" Anecdotes 152	Another Dream 70	Infant School 36	o me Dying 1 Bar 204
" of 1830 196, 204 Capture of Slaves 68 "in Antigua 74, 79 [Obliquity of Vision 1838 Capture of Slaves 68 "in Antigua 74, 79 [Obliquity of Vision 1838 Christian Secretary 65, 129 "in St. Jago 90 Objections to Colonization 187 Colored People of N. Y. 72 "in Virginin 142, 143 tion 187 To-Day 7 Colored People of N. Y. 72 "in Virginin 142, 143 tion 187 To-Day 7 Colored People of N. Y. 72 "in Virginin 142, 143 tion 187 To-Day 7 Colored People of N. Y. 72 "in Virginin 142, 143 tion 187 To-Day 7 Colored People of N. Y. 72 "in Virginin 142, 143 tion 187 To-Day 7 Colored People of N. Y. 72 "in Virginin 142, 143 Torola 155 Premium 1, 195 To-Day 7 Toruth, a Gift 4 E. M. C. 83 Torola 155 Premium 1, 195 To-Day 8 Torola 155 Premium 1, 195 To-Day 8 Torola 155 Premium 1, 195 To-Day 9 Torola 155 Premium 1, 195 To-Day 9 Torola 155 Torola 167 Panagyrica 9, 166 Torola 16	- 11	" of Virginia 108 In	asurrection at Martinique 49	" of Va. Slavites 157 S	Scenes in Kentucky 198	Y. L	Is it so 60	niversal Emancipation 2
Colored People of N. Y. 72	3	" of 1830 196, 204 Capture of Slaves 63	" in Antigua 74, 79	" at Mucon 194 S	State Desemb. 000		Infancy Asleep 60 V	oice from the Wine Press 32
Colored Feaple of N. Y. 72 "" of Maine St. 145,151,159,178,198 Olive Convention 193 Truth, a Gift 4 E. M. C. 83 Lotteries 80 Invocation to Spring 32 Invocation t	-	Christian Secretary 65, 129	" in St. Jago 90	Objections to Coloniza-	T	O. L. "	I cannot mourn 152 V	
Correa 198 "at Caraccas 150 Traisms 5 Q. 83 I know thou hast gone 52 While Infant's Reply 51 Weep not around my bire 64 Weep not around my bire 64 Wall of the Unevangelized October 36 Leiberstion 167 Panegyrics 9, 166 The Admist 8 A Colored Baltimorean 178 Leiberstion 167 Panegyrics 9, 166 The Press 16 U. I. E. 90 Ladies 'Evening Song 72 What is a Slave, Mother 90 Change of Notoristy 143 Indian Experiments Colored Scanda, 150, 150 Indian Experiments 64 Press 16 U. I. E. 90 Ladies 'Evening Song 72 What is a Slave, Mother 90 Change of Colored Scanda, 150, 150 Indian Experiments 64 Press 16 U. I. E. 90 Ladies 'Evening Song 72 What is a Slave, Mother 90 Warning from the Flowers 79 Lines on the 4th of Jaly 116 Universary 164 Universary 165 Universary		" of Maine 81	146,151,159,178,198	***	Fo-Day 3	Lotteries 80	Impromptu 32 u	Vames 40.60
College for the Feople of Callors for the Fe	1	Corren 108	" at Caraccas 150		Truisma 5	00	I know thou hast gone 52 V	hite Infant's Reply 51
Change 150, 194, 151, 191 Change 150, 194, 194 Change 150, 194 C			m M. Carolina 195		The Annuals 8	A Spectator 86	V	Veep not around my bier 64
Changing Rotoristy 143 Indian Experiments Color of Cruelty 76 Power of Habit 16 The Theatre 36 Junius 180 Indian Experiments 160 Indian E	3	Cincinnett Calebration 122 Is	rael Lewis 50	Panegyrics 9, 166 7	The Press 16 1	U. I. E. an	Love 44 84	World 88
Convention, et Philad. 169 Infidelity 79 Power of Habit 16 The Theatre 36 Junius 116 Warning from the Mine 156 Little Sado's Story 123 Wordsworth 176. Wordsworth 176 Sado's Story 124 Westcoming the Cross 168		Channe of Notoriety 143 In	dian Experiments 64	ging 11 7	The Right Language 18	Ella 90	Lesson from the Flowers 79 W	here are the Flowers 116
58 Anna Elizabeth 98 Lamentation of David 124 Welcoming the Cross 168	è	Convention at Philad. 169 In	indelity 84	Power of Habit 16 7	The Theatre 36	Junius "	Lines on the 4th of July 116 W	arning from the Mine 156
			a *	······································	THO ENGINE DRIV	suud Elizabeth 98		