OEE off OF

УГЕВГАН БЕОТО БАВВІЗОП АПО ППАЛО ППАРР, РОВЕГЗИВВЗ.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.]

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

ISATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1832.

THE LIBERATOR AT NO. 11, MERCHANTS' HALL.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance. No subscription will be received for a short

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William B. Bowler . . Port-au-Prince. ENGLAND. Joseph Phillips, Aldermanbury Square, London

THE LIBBRATOR.

There are in the world two principles, force and reason. They stand in an inverse proportion to each other. When reason advances, force must give way, for reason cannot recede. When force resists, disastrous struggles follow. This is not the fault of reason, but of force. It would be contrary to the nature of reason not to advance, or to return to that which it has discovered to be surreasonable; but it is not contrary to the nature of force to be convinced; it always will be so ultimately, however it may resist, for the time. At first, the partizans of reason are called seditions, but it is afterwards discovered, that its enemies are the rebels.—B. Constant.

Nor is this all. The advocates of this society de-clare without a blash, that this country is not the horne of the biack man; that he is a strateger and a pilgrim here, and bound to another clime, whose mage touch shall start him into life and being. But does he ask where lies that fairy land, he is pointed far away across the dark Atlantie—he is directed to a country from which his ancestors were dragged by bloody-handed avarice;—and he is told when his weary foot shall tread that distant shore, he man, taste the sweets of liberty under the shade of Afric's palins, and forget the wrongs of former years. But will our colored brethron be so dazzled with the

The present in the world two promptions, force and the content of the content of

clare without a black, that this country is not the house of the black man; that he is a stranger and a pligrim here, and boand to senther clane, when the property of the black man; that he is a stranger and a pigrim here, and boand to senther clane, when the property of the property o

fort for their improvement? Let the binds of sharms mainted the checks of those vecificroes transpeters of the colored many degresation, as they mover these questions to their consciences and their God. But do the expertment of the scheme exert their talents and their influence to elevate the moral considisor of the black? I flave they, with a horse-lene which endromes the whole of Adam's race, extended the head of relief, and taggiff term in an emblority of God. Singer the great of the scheme exert their talents and their influence to elevate the moral considisor of the black? I flave they, with a horse-lene which endromes the whole of Adam's race, extended the head of relief, and taggiff term the part of civilization of the black? I flave they then the special to the scheme of the scheme earth, which the proudest empires of Euro emulate. But things begin to assume a peet; it seems that the potent arm of tured of long delay, is at last aroused to ver in defence of the captive's violated rights affairs of our country are fast verging to portant crisis. The insurrections of the s civil compact, are portentous omes of the fut replete with the most awful meaning. The sw of revenge is unsheathed against as. In the gre of the slave, we hear the dirge of our natic existence, and our doom a written with his bl in the book of fate.

Wilbraham.

A. S.

For the Liberator. REV. NATHANIEL PAUL.

MR. EDITOR,—You will please amounce to the public that on Saturday last, the 31st ult. the Rev. Nathaniel Paul, of Wilberforce, Upper Canada, embarked on board the fine British ship Harlequin, Mr. Wm. Garrick, Master, for Liver-

pool.

Mr. Paul crosses the Atlantic for Mr. Paul crosses the Atlantic for the ostensible purpose of making a disclosure of all the circumstances which gave birth to the infant establishment at Wilberforce—to present a detailed and ingenuous statement of the present disfranchised condition of the colored population of the United States—to attempt a humble but strenuous effort in obtaining the kind patronage of the Crown—and to make a fervent and important appeal to the warm and expanding sympathies of the good the warm and expanding sympathies of the and people of England, for funds in aid of this and colony, which an inscrutable providence has mitted to be planted in Canada, under the section of the equitable laws of the British

section of the equitable laws of the British government.

To give countenance and respectability to his mission, Mr. Paul is furnished with several commendatory letters and documents from his Excellency the Governor of the Province; from the Rev. Clergy of different denominations; and from the most respectable citizens both of the U. States and Canada.

A few moments were spent in social worship, after which the Rev. gentleman was accompanied to the ship by the Rev. Messrs. Williams of the Episcopal Church, Wright of the Presbyterian Church, Raymond of the Baptist Church, Mr. Israel Lewis, the Agent for the United States, besides a number of colored citizens, all of whom took an affectionate leave of their distinguished friend and Agent, by recommending him to the protection of the God of the seas.

May his mission be crowned with abundant and growing success.

Let all the People say, Amen.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1882.

R.

occasion of the departure of th Paul from the City of New-Y Dec. 1831, for Liverpool. If worthy, please give them a plea Go, thou herald of the cross, And beldly plough the briny For thy mission count all things

And when arrived on Albion's shores, May you with holy fervor trace he unjust treatment of our foes, Who spurn, exile, our helpless race.

And while you plead our brethren's caus In Halls and Chapels overflow'd, May you receive a just applause, And joyful hoard the gifts bestow'd.

When your great mission is completed,
- And all that can be has been done,
May you return with blessings greeted
For the triumphant vict'ry won.

May your remaining days be blest
With joy, and peace, and competenc
And when you're called away to rest,
May you enjoy a recompense.

For the Liberator.

FREE PEOPLE OF COLOR. Having read with considerable much all remarks in the New-York Spectator reciting the present cruel expalsion of the free cks from the southern States, & in reflecting on circumstance that numbers of them have been ded on our shores and a remedy is inquired the country, and more especially the landed on our shores and a remedy is inquired for, the following views are suggested. For a long period this country, and more especially the State of New-York, has been an asylum for the oppressed poor of distant lands. The immense numbers of this class poured among us, particularly from Ireland, has occasionally caused such alarm as to induce the enactment of severe laws to prevent their introduction. These measures, however, proved unavailing; and time has made it manifest that we can absorb many thousands annually of these suffering people, not only without detriment, but so as greatly to promote our general prosperity. The canals, railways, domestic manufactures, &c. could not otherwise have progressed as they have, but at a vast additional expense of capital, and the withdrawing a large body of our citizens from pursuits more congonial to their habits. Now, if I am rightly informed, the current of this description of emigrants has latterly been very much turned into Care and, and from thence to the western parts of our Union. I would therefore propose, that we grant an asylum to our persecuted colored courtymen, which I am persuaded can be done to our mutual advantage.

Last summer, the writer of this, hired an indi-

grant an asylum to our persecuted colored countrymen, which I am persuaded can be done to our mutual advantage.

Last summer, the writer of this, hired an individual at ten dollars per month, who was once a slave in the south, and probably a burden to his master. And a neighbor of mine paid a colored man, who was formerly his slave, one bundred dollars for his services the present year; and I know not that either of us were ever better served, or better satisfied with our contract; and yet, simply as a question of interest, neither of us would accept, either of these men as slave, because it would destroy every motive to serve us

powerfully tend to draw them to that quarter, happily with improved habits of Industry and economy.

Here allow me to deplore the conduct and situation of our mistaken brethren in the south. I have the fullest conviction that any State (if general concert be unattainable) might at once disperse the tremendous cloud that hangs over it, by giving freedom to its slaves. Make its municipal regulation to prevent vugrancy as striet as it pleases, but give to all its inhabitants personal freedom. Low wages would only be necessary, and the planters would be better and more profitably served than heretofore; and their increased safety, prosperity and happiness would soon induce others to follow the example.

This is not theory, merely, it has been tried in Mexico, in South America, in half our own States with as complete success as our arreasonable prejudices against their color could possibly permit. If, however, our southern brethren are determined to expel the colored population, let them reflect that should the vacancy be gradually filled up by emigrants from the North, the present race of Planters will, from circumstances not necessary now to dwell upon, have to give place as owners of the soil to new occupants. This we deem as certain as that the sun will rise to-morrow.

State of New-York.

M.

M.

State of New-York.

for her execution; but with a recommendation to the Governor to commute her sentence for transportion of the communication, is a subject of church discipline; but as the ministers and members of thurches are allowed to buy and sell slaves and distrum, we presume they have the privilege of managing their own property in their own way for, if otherwise, the churches are straining at a pat and swallowing a camel.—Ed. Liberator.

For the Editor of the Liberator.

For the Editor of the Liberator.

Six—I have understood that in our slave states, the male glaveholders claim a right to constitute the male glaveholders claim a right to constitute the structure of the structure.

join with their fe nale slaves, when, where, and has often as they please, whether old or young, black or white, and punish every kind of opposition to their wish according to their resentment or caprice. As this whitening operation is in rapblack or white, and punish every kind of opposition to their wish according to their resentment
or caprice. As this whitening operation is in rapid progression, since the open importations have
been prohibited, I am apprehensive the time is
not very distant when the amalgamation will have
been so great as to render it difficult, in many instances, to determine who are entitled to freedom, and who not; as you well know the condition of the progeny follows that of the mother.

I am wishing to know whether the Churches,
any, or all of them, in the slave States, consider
the domestic intercourse of the male members
with the slaves as a subject belonging to their
discipline? As slaves are not allowed to testify
against their masters, however ngtorious and almost universal the intercourse, I am doubtful
whether it would not be generally found difficult
to substantiate the facts.

SEAVERY BECORD.



LETTERS FROM GEORGIA .-- NO. 4. -, (Georgia,) Dec. 2, 1831.

—, (Georgia,) Dec. 2, 1831.

To the Editor of the Liberator.

1 have nothing more to add, unless it is one item that will be given with an aching heart. The auful-seatence of capital punishment was yesterday pronounced upon two slaves by Judge Willie, in the neighboring village of Dentonville, where they are to be executed on Friday next. One of them is named Alonzo, the property of Col. James Birdsang, and is nearly as white as his master—the other is owned by the Rev. Townsend Darragh, and named Douker. The cause of these convictions is strange—is horr-ble to the last degree; and it would seem as if insulted justice and humanity ought to rise in their might, and rescue the victims. The cause is no less, or more, than this. It seems that these slaves both had an attachment for degree; and it would seem as if insulted justice and humanity ought to rise in their might, and rescue the victims. The cause is no less, or more, than this. It seems that these slaves both had an attachment for the same female—a servant of Taylor L. Randolph, Esq. named Beauty. Angry words took place between them in her presence, and blows followed—a white man interfered with them. The remainder of the testimony rests upon his evidence—[I will not say the truth.] He swears that they made an attempt on his fee. And I believe every one who heard it, were sattruth.) He swears that they made an attempt on his fig. And I believe every one who heard it, were satisfied, from the cold blooded, savage conduct of the witness, that it was his full determination, at all events, o swear to enough to convict the poor, prisoners, who were obliged to stand dumb and defenceless, except a weak defence by B. McGregor, the attorucy assigned hem, which seemed more like so many sullen growls, because he was compelled to be a party in the case than like a plea in behalf of suffering humanity. The testimony was by no means clear and satisfactory, and simply as a question of interest, neither of us would accept either of these men as a stare, because it would destroy every motive to serve us faithfully and profitably. Whereas they are now saving nearly all their wages, and will probably in a few years own each a small farm.

In addition to these facts, from the very obvious improvement that has taken place in the dress and deportment of the colored population since their liberation in this State, there is satisfactory evidence that the improvement is general, and that they are beginning to respect themselves, and be respected.

If, therefore, the good citizens of New-York will kindly receive these persecuted people for the present, and encourage them, as soon as the season will admit of it, to seek employment through the State, surely their benevolence will be blessed to themselves, and to the recipients of feir bounty. It is not expected that this State will necessarily be their permanent home; whenever any thing like their just rights be granted them in the Soath, congeniality of climate will powerfully tend to draw them to that quarter, happily with improved habits of Industry and economy.

Here allow me to deplore the conduct and sitthan like a plea in behalf or sestimony was by no means clear and satisfactory, and the name of this 'swift witness' ought to be held up to the world; if there be a paper independent enough to publish it, let it come to the light with its true colors blazoned around it. Let the name of WILASO DRAO receive the whole world's execration. A white man could have escaped such a charge with impunity—not so with the unfortionate Dunker and Alouzo. Their chance and claims are even below those of favored dogs. The Reverend owner of one of them has administered ghostly consolation to a white man in the man could have since and situation, yet has not visited his slave since

store, and asked for six and a quarter cents worth of poison to kill rats, which being refused, she applied to another store, and asked a young nan behind the counter the annue of the poison that killed rats? and being told that it was ratslame, she said that was the stuff that Mr T's Jin (the same person she had called-an in the morning) had sent her to buy six and a quarter cents worth of. As Jim is well known as an old and trusty servant, the young man gave it to her at once, not doubting her story. The next morning she served up benefits for the two women with whom she lived, which consisted of a boiled shad, bread and tea. Cina Copeland remarked that both the fish and the bread had a strange and disagreeable taste, and she sate but little of it; her companion. Keziah, however, having a keener appeare, eat with great voracity, without complaining of the teste. In less than an hour after, they were both taken with a deadly sickness and vomiting—a physician was called in, who ascertaining at once that they had taken arsenic, applied the proper remedies in such cases, with success as to the woman Cina, who recovered; but Keziah having partaken more largely of the deliterious drug, was post all medical skill: she died in the course of the day.

The Court sentenced the girl Flezabeth to be bung, and appointed Friday the 10th of February

LADIES DEPARTMENT.



ADDRESS TO THE LADILS.

Grant me, then, most compassionate ladies and kind abettors in the noble work of promoting universal good, the privilege of soliciting your well-known, untiring patience, while, under acute sensations of timidity. I attempt to elicit your powerful influence in behalf of much too long neglected suffering humanity, and to inspire your sympathizing hearts with a ray of animating hope, by recounting to you some of the assient and modern historical facts, which seem to prove conclusively, that the concentrated energies of your sex have never been in vain; and by adverting to the now existing case.

I will, then, invite your attention to that remarkable occurrence wherein the ladies of Rome are said to have projected a plan, and carried it into such successful operation as to have terminated a difference which threatened the destruction of the Roman and Subin republics, with an almost depopulation of their countries; and to that wherein their timely interference is said to be pity, softening the hearts of the half Rossan and Sabian citizens, and preparing the adoption of a treaty, from which re-

THE LIBERATOR.

| April to received two days before from one of the versus of the second and the

inattention to a subject which is of such vast interest to you, as individuals, as American women, as well wishers to the cause of philanthropy and religion?

I treat your answer to these interrogations will be in the negative; if so, the field for your labor is spacious; the departments are many; the necessity is urgent; the prospect promising; and the reward will be inclaculable. Therefore there is no time too sacred, no character too dignified, no station too exalted, no condition too humble, no talents too great, nor any too small to be devoted to the righteous avocation of strenaously endeavoring to effect an immediate and total restoration of inherent and just rights; which were at first rathlessly wrenched from a portion of mankind, have been cruelly retained for centuries, and now are withholden from millions of American citizens.

Oh, then, American sisters, let the emergency of the occasion inspire your sensitive hearts with fresh and firm resolutions not to quit the field until a vicitory be obtained. Let the magnitude of the undertaking move you with increasing vigor, and the perilous engagement animate you with the courage of Hercilia and Veturia. Let the justice of the cause suppress every feeling of pusillanimity, and shield you from the pointed darts shot from the bow of prejudice by the opposers of female moral activity. Let our nation be deeply affected from centre to circumference by sympathetic and unremitting appeals from you to its statesmen, in behalf of crying humanity and outraged justice. Let it be roused from an apathy profound as sleep, from a torpor inert as lifeless clay, to vigils perpetual as ever revolving time; and into an activity surpassing that of the bee, by your ceaseless importunities for poor, bleeding, 6-mished African sisters. Let its juvenile population be effectually taught by your instilling precepts and contries wherein it is proscribed. Let southern planters sensibly feel the effects of your holy abstinence from a use of its existing from age to age, is the suppor Oxford, (Pa.) 12 mo. 31st, 1831. T. H.

For the Liberator. EXTRACT FROM AN UNPUBLISHED POEM. By a Lady.
Favored Columbia I wast is the seent,
Broad are thy lakes, thy mountains prominent;
Thy fields are fertile, and thy lofty trees

Bend in the surrer and my infly frees
Summer looks gladly o'er thy hills and vales
On thy far surface, sport the winter gales
In all their majesty; yet life and health,
And splendor, and accumulated wealth,

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.



and thou, and honor'd with a Christian'r what is woman-born, and feel no shan de in the blood of innocence, and pleud bedience as a warrant for the deed?

THE SAGACIOUS NEGRO.

THE SAGACIOUS NEGRO.

I have a short story for the young readers of the Treasury. They may rely upon the fact here mentioned, and I will try to help them to some lessons of instruction from it.

I was once located in a slave country. I was surrounded by those much injured fellow creatures, and had daily opportunity of talking with them about the things of eternity. By reason of their great ignorance and degradation of mind, they are often led into strange fancies about religion. They often speak of their dreams and visions, the strange sights they have seen, and the strange sounds they have heard. The following is the substance of a conversation on this subject.

Minister. What I want to know, Cato, is

God's way of addressing himself to his creature now.

Negro. Well, Massa, he do so once. Me hear God spoke in dreams to great many good men in old times, before Cato was bern.

Minister. So he did. Fut it was because there was no Fible then to tell men God swill. Now we have the Eible. In that, God tells man every thing they must do. And there is no need of his appearing to them in visions, or by strange sights or sounds.

Negro. Ah! Massa. But poor negro, he got no Bible. God no speak to him in de Fible. Cato no Eible. Cato seen the book dey call the Bible. Eut no Bible to poor Cato. Poor negro no read. Massa whip Cato if he read. Now if God tell de good people his will in do old time, in dreams and visions, because dey have no Bible, why may he not speak to poor negro so loo, because he have no Bible? De white man keep de good book from poor negro, but God bette than white man. Ite speak to 'um without de good book.

Now, my young friends, lest through want of reflection you should not perceive the instruction this dialogue should suggest. I will direct you minds.

1. You will not suppose the negro was right in

minds.

1. You will not suppose the negro was right it his conclusions, however sagacious he appears. We are to have little confidence in what is said about strange visions and sights. Those who sit the most fond of these, are generally the farther from the simplicity and true piety of the gospal.

2. We may see in this case, that negroes, even poor, degraded, despised slaves, are not without reason and understanding. Many of them have a large share of sagacity. Never think lightly of a poor parjon whose color is different from yours. God made this difference, and he is angry if you are proud because you are white and others are black. That negro you may have despised may be a saint, and Christ will confess him before all the angels, while you perhaps are yet a sinner, and in danger of being lost.

3. We are encouraged by this narrative to give instruction to the poor and ignorant. This poor slave did not lack strength of mind. Hadit been cultivated, he might have risen up to be a great blessing to the world. Many distinguished friends of Zion in our country, are deeply interested in training up intelligent young men of color for the purpose of enlightening their countrymen who are in ignorance and darkness. Many burning and shining lights in the church and in the world, will yet arise from among the sons of Africa.

4. How thankfal should all my young readers be, that they have means of instruction, especially in God's holy word. This poor slave had never read—had scarcely ever seen a Bible. It is believed, nevertheless, that he was a Christian—that Christ had given him a new heart. The Lord Jesus can give grace, where there is great ignorance and darkness of mind. If my young readers who have Bibles and can read them—who enjoy Sabbath school and Bible class instruction—who have Christian friends to warn and pray for them—if with all these advantages they do not lave and serve Christ, will not many a poor slave rise up in the judgment against them?

Subbath School Treasury.

All that part of my real and porsonal estate, near Vashita, in the state of Louisiana, the said real astate consisting of upwards of two hundred and eight housand arpens or acres of land, and including beerin the settlement hereiunder mentioned, I give, evise, and bequeath, as follows, namely: 1. I ive, devise, and bequeath to the Corporation of the city of New-Orleans, their successors and assigns, ll that part of my real estate, constituting the settlement formed on any behalf by my particular inend Judge Henry Bree, of Washita, consisting of pwards of one thousand arpens, or acres of land, with the appurtenances and improvements thereon, and also all the personal estate thereto belonging, and thereon remaining [including upwards of thirty slaves now on said sattlement, and their screase, in trust, however, and subject to the following reservations:

ervations: , that ne part of the said estate or proper-slaves thereon, or their increase, shall be

The New-England Magazine for January, 1832, contains a well-written and cogent paper against the American Colonization Society. We commence its publication below. Its author, we learn, is a gentleman who is well known in the literary circles for his talents and acquirements. His opinious, therefore, are worthy of some consideration.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

she as sint, and the same has been been been been been sent, and the sages, while yet spechape are yet a sinner be a sint, and the sages, while yet spechape are yet a sinner and the sages, while yet spechape are yet a sinner and the sages, while yet spechape are yet a sinner and the sages of the sages o

admenition of the Georgia Senate:

Guardianship of the Press.—We mentioned last week that a resolution had been offered in the Senate of Georgia, offering a reward for the apprehension and bringing to trial of the editor of the Liberator. As violent as Georgia has been, and is destitute of every principle of justice as has been its Legislature and Executive in its treatment of the Indians, we were hardly prepared to believe that Indians, we were hardly prepared to believe that

Therefore, while we cannot but think that the temper of these proceedings of the Georgians ought to admossib Mr. Garrison that his own life may be no danger, yet, we do hope that he will combine the many of the servers of the serve and philanthropists are not only endeavoring to be tend throughout our country, but throughout the world, the blessings of education and the light of the Gospel, we have in the midst of us a class of human beings whom we have placed in such a condition, that it is deemed unsafe, even to tell them that they have immortal souls! Is there not something, not only revolting to humanity, but even to common sense, for the christian slaveholder to pray for, and aid by his money, the cause of Missions, either foreign or domestic, while he uses every presented to hide this very gospel which 'proclaims

than the spirit of the Gospel.—Ibid.

Georgia.—Much has been said of late of the eccentricity, extravagance and injustice of the proceedings of the Governor and Legislature of Georgia. So supermely radiculous, as well as outrageous, have these proceedings in some cases been, that the journals in this part of the country seem to be at a loss to determine how to treat them—whether as serious, or as a genuine burlesque on legislation. With regard to the Cherokees, and the imprisonment of the Missionaries, the conduct of Georgia has excited one general burst of alburence and indignation—too great for language to express. This, with the corresponding conduct of our National Administration, has made the pariot sick, and the American ashamed of the name of his country.

The late proceedings of the Georgia Senate, in offering a reward for the abduction, or in other words for the head of Mr. Gatrison, the able and worthy editor of the Liberator, for advocating liberty and the abolition of slavery, carry refinement to

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS. The 'Georgy-Men' in Senate have offered fice thousand dol-lars for the presecution of the Liberator to con-

wiction—or is other words—they have offered five thousand dollars to any person or persons who will murder or kidnap and carry to Georgia to be butchered, the Editor and Publisher of the Boston Liberator. Well might Solomon any—the wicked flee when no man puraseth—but the righteous is bold as a lion—fer we are convinced that all the Land Stealers and Negre-Thieves in Georgia and Carolina, with Gilmer, Lumpkin and Hamilton, that stultified trio at their head, would only be hooted at by the boys in New-York, Philadelphia and Eoston, if they would stand up in the public streets and utter the centemptible foolery, which they vent in Senatorinia resolutions and special messages. They are manifestly in great need of phlebotomy, catharties, blisters, a shaved head, and a strait jacket.—N. Y Protestant.

The Columbia (S. C.) Telescope contains the following communication, written, it seems, by the Vigilance Association which some time since offered a reward of \$1500 for the apprehension and conviction of any white person detected in circulating the Liberator in South Carolina. Mr. Field, the gentleman whom it so sincerely threatens to hang, is an ardent and liberal-minded philanthropist, who has expended several hundred dollars in the gratuitous distribution of anti-slave ry tracts. A Disquisition on Egyptian, Roman and American Slavery, from his pen, is on our table. It occupies thirty-five duodecimo pages, and is very ably written. We shall have occasion to make several extracts for our paper. Long may he live to vindicate the rights of the slaves, and to expose the tyranny of his country!

MADNESS AND INSOLENCE. A long episéde has been addressed to the Vigilance Association of this place, through the post office, by ope Nar-

and acknowledged organ. According to these authorities, the principles of the institution are as follows.

1. The Society contends that Africa, and not America, is the native country of negroes born in this hemisphere.

2. It holds that the color of the blacks is, and will be, an insuperable but to their moral or political elevation while they remain in this hemisphere.

3. It continues the principal of the state of t

litton, it is a description of the following article, that a resolution is before the Virginia Legislature, recommending a scheme for the gradual emancipation of the slaves in that State. This scheme is to recognize the right of the present proprietors of slaves; which concession is giving up the principle. It also proposes to give slave owners an 'adequate composation for their loss '—or, in other words, agrees there for giving up stolen property. A let-

From the Richmond Whig of Jan. 2

however, shall stradily ke p in view the rights of man, \$2,00. Those who wish to attend are no the present proprieture of slaves, to the stores maps a quested to apply immediately. for case, or an adequate componential for their states. Jan 14. PULLASKI W. FLANDERS,

CONGRESS.

Among the petitions presented, was one, submitted by the Speaker, of several thousand females of the city of Philadelphia and its vicinity, in relation to slavery in the United States. It was laid on the table.

Mr Myrer submitted resolutions, declaring it expedient that the proseeds of the sales of the Public ands, after these states.

Without taking the question.

Wednesday, Jan 4, the new General Court commenced its session. Hon, William Thorndalis was chosen President of the Senate, and Charles Calboun, Esq. Clerk.

In the House of Representatives, Luther S. Cushing, Esq. of Catthridge, was chosen Clerk, and Hon, William B. Calhoun, Speaker.

Councilors—Mosess John C. Gray, Luke Fiske, Elijah Swift, Josinh J. Fiske, Pstrick Enies, William Feons, Joseph Elswinn, Henry Hubbard, Howard Lathrep.

Fdward D. Bangs is re-elected Secretary of State.

Hezzekiah Barnard, of Nantucket, is elected Treasurer and Receiver General.

The bill which recently passed the Hour Representatives of Kentucky, to prevent the portation of slaves into that State as mere dize, has been lost in the Senate. And proof of the anxiety of slaveholders to banish evils of slavery from their soil!

Young Snell, who recently poisoned the fa of Dea. Noyes, of this city, was sentenced Wednesday morning to one day solitary com-ment, and two years' hard labor in the 8 Prison. Sentence not to be executed until 21st of this month.

On the 28th ult. a destructive fire broke o Macon, (Geo.) which destroyed about 16 st dwelling houses, &c. together with their cont The Telegraph Office was destroyed; some saved.

saved.

The Massachusetts Journal, of Saturday, co a spirited communication relative to Mr Adams marks on the abolition of slavery in the Distr. Columbia, which we shall transfer to our coluct week.

Died suddenly in this city, last Monday, Mr Do-MINGO WILLIAMS, aged 67—a colored gentle-man of high respectability, and the celebrated head in the line of his profession, as Superinteisdant on entertainments of various kinds in this vicinity; and much esteemed by the first circle of this metropolis, by whom he was conseared by the implayed. He has left behind him a well carned fame, that causes him to be deeply lamented by his numerous friends and acquaintances.

[An excellent tribute to Mr Willianel, shall be inserted next week.]

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD,

|CD | 10st, between Feston and New-York, a
bundle tightly wrapped in brown paper, with the
following direction: 'Philip A. Bell, No. 73,
Chamber-street, New-York City—(in the care of
the steward of the steam-boat Foaton, at Providence.) Paid to Providence, 25 cents.' Any
person finding the above bundle, and aending as
directed, will receive the above on application to
the subscriber or to Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Poston.

P. A. BELL,

No. 73, Chamber-street, N. Y. City.
N. B. The bundle is probably at Providence.
Jan. 14, 1882.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

On SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

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

[T] This discourse is judicious, foreible and
loquent, richly meriting an attentive powers and
wide circulation. Price 184 cents.

LITBRABY.

For the Liberate THE DEATH OF A YOUNG RELATIVE. In the young dawn of life she died, We laid her in the tomb; Grieving that one so beautiful Should meet so sad a doom.

Like a young bud of early hope, We nourished her with care; And little dream'd we such a stroke Should crush that blossom fair.

Oh! who has not o'er blighted hopes And blighted feelings, sighted? But bitter are the tears we shed, When cherished ones have died.

So calm, so meek, without a sigh, Her parting breath was borne; Did angels watch the dying couch, To bear the spirit home.

We know that she is happier far, Than if she lingered here; But the wrung heart its tribute giv And memory claims a tear.

Philadelphia, Jan. 3. SIDNEY.

THE OUTCAST'S COMPLAINT.

Can he, who past life's early morn screne,
And tate enjoyed each sweet domestic scene;
Who ever true to friendship's genial power,
In happy converse passed each social hour;
Can he, now doomed to bid those scenes farewell,
Past joys forget, or present griefs dispel?
No! active memory gives the sigh, the tear,
While all those past delights still linger near.
Oblivion! haste, and cast thy mantle o'er
Scenes late enjoyed, to be enjoyed no more:
Cold Poverty and Scorn, Contempt and Hate,
Blast all the comforts of the present state.
Can the sad youth, whose besen's doomed to know
And keenly feel the sharpest pangs of wo,
Who to misfortunes early made a prey,
Now wanders friendless o'er life's thorny way;
Whose heart afflicted finds no, kind relief;
Whose eye oft weeps the burning tears of grief;
Whose less more cares, shough not yet reached life's
prime, THE OUTCAST'S COMPLAINT.

Who feels more carus, though not yet reached life' prime,
Than those whose heads are silvered o'er by time
Whose soul now shadders on despair's dread brink
Fearfal beneath oppressive ills to sink;
Can he, thus deep in misery's vortex hurled,
Draw pity from a cold, unthinking world?
While all forlorn these queries I impart,
A chilling negative pervades my heart.
Have I no friend to soothe my sad distress,
And clothe this troubled mind with cheerfulness?
How swift is man to smile with those that smile!
How slow the wretch's sorrow to beguile!
Why on the happy does the world bestow
Its smiles—its frowns upon the child of wo?
Is there a heart that 's loyal, tender, warm,
Say what like sympathy that heart can charm? Is there a heart that 's loyal, tender, warm,
Say what like sympathy that heart can charm?
In the great plan, soft Sympathy was made
To soothe th' afflicted, and the wretched aid;
If then for misery pity was designed,
Wherefore, alas! to I no pity find?
Shall man revolt from such a glorious plan,
And cease to love his fellow creature man?
No! Heaven forbid! may friendship's ties yet join
The tender, sympathetic heart to mine;
For what like sterling friendship can impart
The glow of pleasure to the aching heart?

THE FREED BIRD. BY MRS HEMANS.

Return, return, my bird!

I have dressed thy cage with flowers,

"T is lovely as a violet bank
In the heart of forest bowers.

I am free, I am free, I return no more!
The wenry time of the cage is o'er!
Through the rolling clouds I can soar on high,
The sky is around me—the blue bright sky!

The hills lie beneath me, spread far and clear, With their glowing heath-flowers and boundi

decr;
I see the waves flash on the sunny shore—
I am free, I am free,—I return no more!

Alas, alas, my bird !

Why seek is thou to be free?

Wert thou not blest in thy little bower,

When thy song breathed nought but glee?

When my song oreatnen nought on give blid my song of summer breathen nought but glee Did the voice of the captive seem sweet to thee? Oh! had'st thou known its deep meaning well, It had tales of a burning heart to tell.

From a dream of the forest that music sp ough its notes the peal of a torrent rang; its dying fall, when it soothed thee best, ed for wild flowers and a leafy nest.

Was it with thee thus, my bird?
'Yet thine eye flashed clear and bright!
I have seen the glance of the sudden joy
In its quick and dowy light.

It flashed with the fire of a tameless race, With the soul of the wild wood, my native place? With the spirit that panted through hea Woo me not back—I return no more !

My home is high, smidst rocking trees, My kindred things are the star and breeze, And the fount anchecked in its lonely play, And the odors that wander afar—away!

Farewell, farewell, thou bird?

I have called on spirits gone,

And it may be they joy like thee to part,

Like thee that wert all my own.

If they were captives, and pined like me, * Though love might calm them, they joyed to be

Call them not back when the chain is riven. on the way of the pinion is all through hea well!—With my song thro' the clouds I see the blue skies—I am earth's no more!

MISCELLANBOUS.

Gambling.—Most of our readers have heat of the officer who, having lost all his money play, received assistance from a friend, on condition that he would never afterwards touch card or a dice; but a few weeks after, he we found in an out-house drawing strates with brother Gambler for hundreds of pounds.

The most harmless species of gambling which

win in separate places, three or more segars, ming a figure resembling a triangle; they then thirdraw a few paces, and eagerly watch their spective piles. The owner of the pile on which fig first alights, is entitled to the whole. The parties are generally surrounded by a wed of spectators of sable complexion, who are sily engaged in betting. When the materials arranged, they silently gaze in breathless susace, until the unconscious insect alights, when imphant shoats of laughter from the successful ty rend the air.

Cheating is occasionally

arty rend the air.

Cheating is occasionally practised in this is well as in other games, which are supposed tepend on chance. One of the parties will some intestip-the end of a segar with sugar or molauses; the fly, whose offactories are remarkabledicate, perceives it in a moment, and rests of tains the saccharine matter.

Exeter News Letter.

Casualty.—We learn that a colored lad, an apprentice to a Larber in South Third Street, above Spruce, who had been confined to a room by his master for a theft, on Wednesday last, jumped from a third story window, fell upon his head, and was instantly killed.

Mr. Bass, the master of the lad, had sometime since detected him in several petty theffs, and on Monday last he found him in possession of a silk vest pattern and a silk handkerchief, which he had crasson to suppose had not been procured in a

Monday last he found him in possession of a sink vest pattern and a silk handkerchief, which he had reason to suppose had not been procured in a proper manner. When questioned, the boy replied that they had been given him by a quaker lady in Arch street, and his master su-pecting the truth of his assertion, desired the lad to go with him to the lady. They started off together, but the boy, before he had gone far, began to cry, and expressed an unwillingness to proceed. His master returned with him, and sent him up stairs until he had served a customer, when he intended questioning him further on the subject. There was no lock on the door of the room, and the boy might have escaped the back way had he thought proper—but before he was in the room half an hour, he opened the window, and attempted to jump on a shed below, but fell on the pavement in a neighboring yard, and was instantly killed.—Philadelphia paper.

Description of Bolivar's Officers.—The na-tive officers, by whom he was surrounded, were chiefly men of color, of lighter or darker shades; to except the two generals Paez and Urdaneta, who-are white. Few of them had any jackets. Their usual dress consisted of a shirt, made of handker-chief pieces of different colors, and generally of check patterns, very ample in size, and with wide sleeves, worn outside large white drawers, which reached below the knee; and a hat made of co-gollo or spitt palm leaves, with Dumes of varie-gollo or spitt palm leaves, with Dumes of varie-Campaigns in Ven

Society Islands.—It is a curious fact, that nearly all of the Society Islands, at the present time, are governed by women. These ladies each preside at the debates of their chiefs on the state alfairs of their island, and take an active part in them. The meetings are open to all the natives, and, whether of high or low degree, any one is allowed to give his opinion on the subject in question. When a measure is decided on, it is promulgated as a law from the chapels which have been built since the visit of the missionaries to the islands. In the debates, the women generally evince, mentally, qualities superior to the men, and also surpass them in their attainments at the missionaries' schools. Since the establishment of the missionaries' schools. Since the establishment of the missionaries' schools. ment of the missionaries' schools. Since the establishment of the missionaries on the islands, the condition of the women has undergone a great change; from a state of abject slavery and misery, they have become comparatively free and happy; and the first object of the natives, on visiting a ship newly arrived, is to procure a bonnet, or some such article, for their wives, their own wants being a secondary consideration.—Athenaum.

Ancedote.—A musical amateur of eminence, who had often observed Mr. Cadogan's inattention to his performances, said to him one day. Come, I am determined to make you feel the force of music—pay particular attention to this piece.' It accordingly was played. 'Well, what do you say now?' 'Why just what Lsaid before.' 'What! can you hear this, and not be charmed? Well, I am quite surprised at your insensibility. Where are your ears?' Bear with me, my lord, 'replied Mr. Cadogan, 'since loss are stricing and affecting truths: I have sounded notes that have insended in the pulpit, set before you the most striking and affecting truths: I have sounded notes that have now; but you never seemed charmed with my music, though infinitely more interesting than your; I too, have been ready to say with as tonishment, where are your ears?'

Lath National A. School of the U.S. And the pulpit, said the control of the U.S. And the control of the control of

In the Netherlands, as soon as a girl has given promise of marriage, her apartment and all the artiture in it are decorated with garlands of overs. Every thing helonging to the bride-nom elect, even his pipe and tobacco box, are use decorated. All the wine and liquor at wedings is called the Bride's Tears.

Supergittion in Abyssima.—I cannot be adverting to a practice which is not unfrequent has which might appear fabulous to any one we had not witnessed it. When a woman has hone, two, or more children, and they have died, she will, in hopes of saving the life of nother just born, cut off a piece from the tip the left ear, roll it up in a piece of bread, a swallow it; and others will keep one side only the head shaved until the child is grown up. F some time I was at a loss to conjecture the reaswhy a number of grown p-spole of my acquait ance had one car cut; and, when told the trut I could scarcely believe it, till I went into a house of a neighbor, though contrary to the cut, purposely to see the operation. An old w bit of cold cooked victinis; called sherro, when the mother of the infant opened her mouth to re-ceive it, and awallowed it, pronouncing the words, In the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. — Pearce's Residence.

Mr. Girard.—The funeral of the late Stephen irrard was attended by an immense concourse of tizens. The throng and pressure at the Chapel ras tremendous, and as the multitude rolled back om the entrance to yield a passage to the pression, they presented an aspect calculated to

Marriage and Death!—Married, by the Revs. S. C. Pocy, in Florence, on Thursday last, Mr. Thomas Hooth, of Franklin County, to Miss Frances Cox, of Florence. On Saturday night, Mr. Pooth and his wife lodged at Lagrange, in Franklin County, both apparently in fine health. On the following morning, the bridge groom awoke, and found his bride a lifeless corpse. This young woman had all the appearance of vigorous health, and it appears difficult to conjecture the cause of her sudden and unpremonished dissolution.

Florence (Alan) wager. Dec. 3.

ind unpremonished dissolution.
Florence (Ala.) paper, Dec. 3.

A Hero.—Bonaparte invaded Russia with an med force of about half a million of men, exclusive of the auxiliary armies of Austria and russia.

He made the following disposition of them.
Slain in battle 126,000

Slain in battle
Died from fatigue, hunger and the
severity of the climate 132,000 193,000 50,000 445,000

One murder makes a villain-millions

FIRST WRITER AGAINST THE SLAV
TRADE. To Soto belongs the signal honor of a ling the first writer who condemned the Africa slave trade. It is affirmed, asys he, that the way have trade as the state of stance of lectures many years delivered at Salar ac, philosophy and religion appear, by the har their faithful minister, to have thus smitten the r sters in their earliest infancy.—Sir J. Mackini

In New-York there have been 203 deaths in one reek; in Philadelphia, 189; in Beston, 76. The cournal of Commerce, speaking of the great mortal-y in these cities, adds—"If we impaire for the cause if this uncommon mortality, it is to be found in nat deceiful parent of disease, the INFLUENZA. Inheeded as this epidemic generally is, we have title doubt that with us it is more destructive to have demic gener us it is more

From India.—Calcutta papers to the 11th Aug, have been peceived at New York. The Cholera was raging at Benares, and carrying off hundreds of the native population. A letter from a gentleman just returned from the Red Sea, says: 'At Mecca and the Hadjee country, 45,000 souls were carried off by the Cholera in about one month. The violent rains have produced great damage in Arabia. Half of Suez is washed away. The locusts covered the water for miles and miles, so that it was literally the Red Sea.'

Care for the Toothache.—The Yellow Iris.
—But above all, says Ettmuller, which I have hitherto known, the juice of the root of the Iris Lutea, rubbed upon the tooth that is painful, or the root itself chewed in the mouth, in an instant, as if by a charm, drives away the pain of the teeth, arising from what cause soever. He that communicated it to me affirms that he had tried it forty times at least, with like success. I myself have also various times tried it, and a great many others have done the same by przyuasion, and I hardly ever knew it fail. The seeds roasted make excellent coffee, superior to any other substitute.—Johnstone's Flora. ed make excellent coffee, superior substitute.—Johnstone's Flora.

SURPLUS POPULATION. A case of Malthus.
There is at present residing in the parish of Great
Hazely, Oxon, a woman in her fortieth year,
who has favored the parish by producing nineteen
illegitimate children. She was married, twenty
years since, had one child by her husband, who
absconded before it was born, and has never
since been heard of. The woman, for nineteen
following years, has produced an illegitimate
child, making a total of twenty. Thirteen of the
children are living. The cost to the parish exceeds £360.

Colonization from Virginia.—A proposition is before the Legislature of Virginia to appropriate \$180,000 expected to be received from the U. expense of removing free blacks from A call has been made.

Peerage.—The following is the present state of the British peerage:—Dukes, (four royal,) 23—Marquisses, 26—Earls, 129—Viscounts, 25—Barons, 143—Representative peers of Scotland, 16—Ditto of Ireland, 28—English Arwhbishops and Bishops, 26—Irish Representative Bishops, 4—Total of the House of Peers, 420.

A female child, fair and healthy, had been born in the mines of Caforce, and was three months old, which had two heads. While one mouth was at the broust, the other sucked its hand. The latter went to sleep first. But the two heads cried or were quiet simultaneously.

Fires in 1831.—The number of Fires in Boston from January 1, to December 31, 1831, were only 16: estimated damage \$31,015; insurance \$15,450. There were 10 false alarms. In 1830, the number of fires were 52; estimated damage \$54,790; insurance \$33,295; false alarms 27.

St. 790; insurance \$33,295; false alarms 27.

Materials of Poetry.—Good sense is the body of poetic genius, fancy its drapery, motion its life, and imagination the soul, that is every where and in all, and forms all into one graceful and intelligent whole.—Coleridge.

Emigration to Liberia.—The schooner Crawford sailed from New Orleans on the 13th ult. for Liberia, with 21 emigrants from Kentucky. She took out a large supply of merchandise, books, medicine, &c. for the use of the colony.

Deaths on the Sabbath.—The coroner at Albany states that during the last nine years, he has held double the number of inquests upon persons drowned on the Sabbath, than on all the other days of the week.—Boston Courier.

What Massachusetts wants to scoure great in-

other days of the week.—Boston Courier.

What Massachusetts wants to secure great influence in the Union, is not talent, is not patriotism, is not great men, is not public or private virtue, but is to be a black-slaze State like Virginia or a white-slave State like New York, New Hampshire or Maine.—Mass. Journal.

Progress of Literature.—By command of the Pasha of Egypt, a periodical Journal either has been published in the Isle of Candia, or is about to appear there. It is to be written in Turkish and Greek.

MOBAL.

From the Christian Register. "LO I AM WITH YOU ALWAYS."
"Whither shall I go from thy Spirit? or whith shall I flee from thy presence?" I 've sailed o'er the ocean, I 've ro

earth,
And left far behind me the land of my birth; Arabia's deserts I 've trod in despair,
But never forgot that 'my Maker was there.'

When alone in the forest mid lightning and rain, I 've sought for a shelter, but sought it in vain; I 've looked toward Heaven, being fally aware "I' was the rock of my safety, 'my Maker w

When on the wild shore my vessel was cast, I counted each hour, and believed it the last I thought on that Power who had kept

When the storm and the tempest have cloudesky,
And the flash of the lightning has reached from

high, I 've heard in the thunder a voice to decla T was wicked to fear, for 'my Maker was When sickness had seized me, and hope fled away My hody a victim to lingering decay; My soul filled with anguish, raised to H

prayer, And I felt re-assured that 'my Maker was there.' Now my dangers are past, and my wanderings are

To the altar of mercy I 'il ever re And offer my vows to 'my Maker

When the Angel shall sound 'the last tru might, When the earth and the skies shall be si

night,

And destruction shall seize all that 's levely and fair, I still will believe that ' my Maker is there.' J.

Reflections on Death.—The following subleffusion, which we do not remember to have rebefore, and with the authorship of which we entirely unacquainted, chanced to fall into hands a day or two since, among other relicated deceased friend. A fine imagination is blem with a fervent piety, in reflections like these:

with a fervent piety, in reflections like these:

'Heavens! what a moment must be that, whe
the last flutter expires on our lips! What
change!—Tell me, ye who are deepest read i
nature and in God, to what new worlds are w
borne? What new being do we receive? Whith
er has that spark, that unseen, that unecompre
headed infelligemer field?—Look upon the cold
livid, ghastly corse that lies before you! The
was but a shell, a gross and garthly coverin
which held for a while the immortal essence the
has now left it;—left it, to range, perhaps
through illimitable space:—to receive new case.

whisper to the bleeding heart that all mercy is, there, too, will be forg The above eloquent, we might all spired picture of the Soul's beatitud as being very much in the

The simple and severe manners ples, and the high tone of religi in earlier periods distinguished

ly, as in the case of the unto life; He can blot out

RUM AND BLOOD. A great cumstances, with which we ar-have somehow associated Rum to render them, in our minds at connected. It is difficult to this with as much rapidity as erably intoxicated. Just before we can of the man, the woman had got near speak to him, and said something about the how!. Without saying a word, round, and threw the bow! with such we gainst her forehead as to break it to prinflict a shocking wound, from which the word of the wor

Observance of the Sabbath.—If any ne necessity of the Sabbath, in order to the ance of our civil and religious in of inhumanity and crime, whose dele-fluence has, evera-since, been felt all world? What was France when she her decades and blotted out the weekly What have been Mexico and South And, it may be asked, where are the And, what has been that of every Cl tiou contemning that heavenly institution

WILBERFORCE HOUSE

PRANCIS WILES

RESPECTFULLY informs his friendly public generally, that his House

BOARDING AND LODGING

Grateful for past favors, he soli of the same. His House is in a pla part of the city, and no pains of nert of the city, and in pared on his part to r he may henor him w reable as possible. New-York, Oct

GENTEEL BOARDING HOUSE

ROBERT WOOD

GIVES notice to his friend that he has taken the ho den and Southack streets, for he renteel persons of color versions and color versions versions and color versions ver

time and place of comment

Dec. 24.