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WILLIAM BROWN CARRISON AND ISAAC RNAPP, PUBLISHERS.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.1

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

ISATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1832.

# THE LIBERATOR

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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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## THE LIBERATOR.

They do not recognise the false principle, that education, as a preparation for freedom, must precede emancipation; or that an amelioration of the slaves' condition should be a substitute for it: on the contrary, THEY INSIST UPON UNPROCRASTINATED EMANCIPATION, as a right which is unrighteently THEY INSIST UPON UNPROCKASTINATED EMANCIPATION, as a right which is unrighteously withheld, and the restoration of which is, in their opinion, the first and most indispensable step to all improvement, and absolutely exsential to the application of the only remedy for that moral debasement, in which slavery has sunk its victims.—Refront of the Dublin Negro's Friend Society.

beaus Nerno's Friend Society.

For the Liberator.

WHAT CAN THE FREE COLORED PEOPLY PLE DO FOR THEMSELVES?

A great deal, almost every thing I may say, if they will set about it in good earnest, and in the light way. What is the right way? The right way is to parse such a uniform course of good coadest, so to enlighten and elevate their minds, that propole cannot help thinking, well of them and respecting them. We cannot, if we would, belp respecting any person whose uniformly good coadest power him to be a thoroughly good man. Ash! the colored people may say, 'but the whites are so prejudiced against us, that no good coadest of ours will make them respect us, as they would any body else.' But this is a great istake, as fast plainly shew. The many respectful obituary notices of colored persons in our people who it, and prove that upright conduct and good character have overcome prejudice, and designed for them the same respect as for others. I will mention another striking proof of this. I can be ableated for them the same respect as for others. I will mention another striking proof of this. I can be ableated for them the same respect as for others, will mention another striking proof of this. I can be ableated for them the same respect as for others, the leading of distlike was so great against the colored people, that when one appeared in the street, the boys would collect. The case is this. It is the disadvantages of their mental and moral culture. The bank is related in conversation, that in a certain between depth of the propole, that when one appeared in the street, the boys would collect. The person because of colored people in knowledge and cultivation, they will not be the mental and moral culture. The state of the race in that town were intempered in which ceasaion their ignorance and the low the vicisitudes of the ease of the propole, that when one appeared in the street, the boys would collect. The person who gave this account afterwards spoke of or dead of the race in that the unsed once to think t

and comparatively used believed knowledge and of Africa, if they wish to rise to an equal station in society with the other inhabitants of this country. They are essential, first because they are favorable to good conduct itself, which plainly shows that it is every man's duty, of whatever color, to gain knowledge, as much as he can. Ignorant persons are the most apt to be vicious, as all experience proves, especially the fact that almost all the inmates of our prisons and almshouses are ignorant in the extreme, many of them being even unable to read. being even unable to read.

houses are ignorant in the extreme, many of them being even unable to read.

Agother reason why the colored people should one and all seek after knowledge is, because it is impossible for ignorant people ever to be upon an equality with those of cultivated minds, even though they may be equally good. Some persons consider it perfectly absurd when they hear it said that colored people should be placed upon an equality with the whites. The reason is, that they immediately call to mind some ignorant and vulgar colored man whom they know, and imagine him associating with men of education, or placed in some office of government, and they say that it would be ridiculous. And so it would be ridiculous and absurd, but not more so than for an ignorant and vulgar white man to be associated with men of education, or raised to an office for which he was wholly unfit. The absurdity lies not in the difference of color, but in the difference of mind and manners; not in an unfitdifference of mind and manners; not in an unfitness of color, but of character.

A man in rather humble life, who had by his-

visited among some of the white people. 'How can that be,' was asked with some astonishment, 'when there is such a prejudice against them in shat place?' The reply was, that this person's character was well known to be very good, and this explained the mystery. The bad condect of some had created a dailke to all the color; but an obtaining this, the good conduct of some had created a dailke to all the color; but an interior.

It must not be supposed, because I say so much about good conduct, that I think the colored people of the sales of the sound of the sound that they also of conduct of the sales of the sound that they also of conduct in the sales of the sound that they also of the sales of the sound that they also of the sales of th

and strength, by eating his food or taking his or-ercise for him. Each one must do it for himself. Thus they will assuredly succeed at last in over-coming those prejudices which have so unhappy an influence on their situation. But should they not in every instance succeed immediately, they may yet say to each other in the words of the

poet,
'Tis not in mortals to command success,
But we'll do more, (my brethren,) we'll DESERVE it.'

It is my intention to make some further re-marks on this subject at another time. S. T. II.

S. T. U.

For the Liberator.

THOUGHTS ON SLAVERY—BY A FRIEND
TO THE SOUTH.

At an early period in manhood, I was induced to travel into the old Southern States, and to spend several seasons in habits of intimacy with portions of their inhabitants. I was not only well pleased, but truly delighted, with many of the better educated of these people. I found a frank, social, confiding and generous spirit in the gentlemen; a delicate, modest, refined sensibility, characterising the ladies; which, added to the general harmony of opinion between them and myself in relation to national politics and political parties, endeared many individuals and families very closely to my affections. The climate and productions, too—the planting pursuits and habits beyond Virginia—secured for their section of the country a decided preference over the frigid and sterile region in which I was born and bred. But there was one feature in the structure of sonthern society, to which I could not become reconciled—it was SLAVERY.

I had not accustomed myself to cherish much sympathy for Africans; had seldom been acquainted with individuals of the race; and never met with any whose character interested my feelings. But in travelling through these States, stopping occasionally for days or weeks where no other domestics and few other mechanics were employed, I came into frequent contact with the negroes; and was frequently surprised as well as gratified with traits of character displayed by

ginia in devising means of relief from the evils of Philosophy and the process of enter into their contemplation.

1. As a demand for free labor is created am 1. As a demand for free labor is created among them, the emigration of laborers, mechanics and farmers from Europe to the middle, northern and western states, will be turned and directed to the southern states and territories.

southern states and territories.

2. The emigration of young citizens of New-England will be turned from the West, and district the control of the South. The same feelings which deterred me, when a young man, from settling myself at the south, doubtless have prevented many others. The same chivalrous excellencies of character which, even now, after a long lapse of dreary winters, thrills my heart with gladness whenever I meet a fellow citizen from the south, will, when they are disenthralled from the disgrace of slavery, attract to their vallies and river. will, when they are disentificated from the dis-grace of slavery, attract to their vallies and river-sides, to their plantations and villages, to their wild and waste forests, and their commercial de-pots, thousands of the enterprising and industrious sons of New-England, New-York and Pennsyl-

vania.

3. As a natural consequence of the increased skill and varied capacity for the diversified pursuits of society, incident to the introduction into the southern states of these numerous emigrants from Europe and the north—Capital—our Surplus Capital—will flow to the south. The innumerable facilities for commerce and navigation presented in the bays and rivers and along the shores, from the Potomac to the St Mary's, will be availed of by the sons of our crowded capitalists; and the many eligible sites for manufacturists; and the many eligible sites for manufacturistic in gestablishments will also command the notice of those for whose funds investment is sought in sure and productive business. The cotton from their plains and the wool from their mountains will be spun and wove at their own doors; and the timber of their forests, constructed into vessels by themselves, and navigated by the sons of Georgia, Carolina and Virginia, will vie with ours of the north, and help us to vie with those of Europe, for the commerce of Asia, Africa, and South America.

I have not time now to continue these roughwritten suggestions. If they are received with that kindness which has so happily marked the conduct of those for whose benefit they are intanded, towards one who has many a cheerful recollection of southern hospitality and politeness, the subject will with pleasure be renewed when leisure and opportunity shall enable him to resume his pen. In the mean time, it is most affectionately commended to their consideration. ists; and the many eligible sites for manufactur-

For the Liberator

SOMETHING MUST BE DONE.' No. II.

SOMETHING MUST BE DONE. No. II.

MR EDITOR—In my last, I endeavored to awake attention to the fact, that not only danger,
but certain destruction awaits the south, from its
slave population; unless something shall be done
to divert present operating causes from running
on to their necessary results.

There are two ways in which this result may
be avoided: the most desirable is, removing the
colored population by colonization: the alternative, cultivating this population into an intelligent,
pious, patriotic community, and then selling
them their liberty which we have unjustly wrested from them, and the land which they have so
long cultivated; and leaving them as the substantial population of the southern states.

That this alternative, is practicable, none will
deny. The only objection to it is, the repugnance we have been long taught to feel, to admitting men 'guilty of a darker skin than ours,'
to an equality of rights with us. If this could be
overcome, we might devise means for safely
bringing them forward to the capabilities of citizens of several of the free states of our Union.
Col. C. Pinekney, and others of St Luke's

bringing them forward to the capabilities of citizens of several of the free states of our Union. Col. C. C. Pinckney, and others of St Luke's parish, South Carolina, have set a noble example, with respect to the instruction of the 6,134 slaves of that parish, expressed in the following resolution.—'Therefore be it resolved, That we form ourselves into an Association for the purpose of procuring proper religious instruction for the slave population of St Luke's parish.' The principle of the association is, that every slaveholder shall annually pay to the treasurer the sum of twenty-five cents for each slave he possesses; which will amount (if every slaveholder in the parish shall join in the association) to more than \$1,500 per annum, to be devoted to the sunner of several missionaries, whose duty shall be to devote their whole time to a set of the religious. instruction of the slave. They fertile (and in deed the laws of the slave. They fertile (and in degree of literary instruction. This is beginnin in the right place: let the ultimate object be what it may—whether colonizing, citizenizing in the right place: let the ultimate object be what it may—whether colonizing, citizenizing, or retaining as slaves; for the individuals, whatever may be their destination in this world, are candidates for eternity; and must have religion, or be miserable forever. And religion will certainly make them better colonists; more valuable fellow-citizens, or safer and more faithful slaves. We hope that this association may carry its phillanthropic plans into auxcessful operation, and that the example may be followed by every parish, town and county in the slaveholding states. Thus having the scriptures read, explained and enforced by the missionaries,—and being led by their prayers to the Father of mercies,—the blacks will learn to look to another world, as their compensation for all the ills they suffer in this. They will learn also to feel the force of religious motive to duty, submission, loyalty and philanthropy. This one measure, faithfully executed, would afford ten thousand times greater security to the whites in the slaveholding states, than all the laws which they could devise against instructing the slaves, aided by a standing army—stationed a company on every plantation; and cortainly the expense would be a mere trifle. Let this system be once carried into full operation, and the blacks might continue to multiply, till the white population would not amount to one of a thousand of their numbers; and still they would dwell safely, respected and obeyed. But when once the fears of the whites for their safety were removed, then they would find it abundantly for their interest to avail themselves of the intellectual as well as the physical capabilities of their slaves. They, know that 'knowledge is power,' it is therefore that they prohibit knowledge from their slaves; because they dread the power which they fear would be employed, and employed irresistibly against themselves. A thousand benevolent contrivances for ameliorating the condition of the poor African,—which are now buried under the fear of his avengin and faithful exertion might be afforded, in the promise that such fidelity should be rewarded with the freedom of the slave and his family at a stipulated price; and secarity for the profitable management of the soil would be also found in the assurance that this soil should also helong to its cultivator, on the payment of a stipulated price per annum. While the poor African was thus passing field the state of a slave to that of a tenant, to that of an owner and cultivator of his own farm,—his master would find it for his interest, as well as for the gratification of the best feelings of his nature, and for the good of the republic, to instruct him not only in religion, but all the arts, sciences and politics of civilized life. Hew different would be the change of these states from the present, to an African population, if the course proposed should be pursued, from what it would be if the present cruel, oppressor, and upon the fairest portion of our United States 1(1). How much better for the slaveholder to retire to the northern states, loaded with the pay for his slaves, his land, and his trouble of educating them, amidst their blessings and best wishes for his happiness, than to have all these, and the cause of humanity, to have the African population peaceably rise to the enjoyment of a follow citizenship with us, than to have them wrest all our southern states from us, and fill them with a population of fierce and revengeful savages! But a question may now arise—thow many of the United States will it be necessary to give up to our African population? This question shall be discussed in a future number.

D. W. E. D. W ary to give up to our African population? question shall be discussed in a future num D. W. E.

(1) The meaning of this sentence is obscure.—ED.

## CAN A BLACK MAN WRITE?

CAN A BLACK MAN WRITE?

The following communication, written by a colored resident of Georgia, and signed by himself and another individual, displays talents highly creditable to its author. Its chirography is beautiful; its punctuation, accurate. The last paragraph discloses a case of fiendish barbarity. Last Tuesday was the day appointed to roast the Tuesday was the day appointed to roast the ocent victim of oppression, alluded to in the

innocent victim of oppression, alluded to in the article.

To the Editor of the Liberator.

Dear Sir.—The spirit of independence and the purity of sentiment which you have displayed, in advocating the cause of the oppressed 'colored people,' of this country, induce us to address you, and encourage the hope that your philanthropic efforts will yet be growned with success.

The white people have offered rewards with the view of inducing some miscreant to kidnap and bring you into this State, that they may subject you to the same inhuman and barbarous crudies that they daily infinite upon the poor miscreable and unboppy blacks; yet we trust your brave and generous spirit will not be overcome by their threats of vengennes, but that you will go on in the good work you have commenced. Be not weary in a good and righteous cause; strive against the oppressors of the innocent and injured. We believe you will continue our advocate; and we hope others of your color will yet join you, and come forth in our cause. We sak but our freedom; and are we not entitled to that? Why do not the champions of freedom, who so readily offered their purses and their swords to assist the oppressed Poles, come forward in our cause? Are not some of us daily under the lash of a cruel tyrant? Are we not hanged, shot, and burned without cause; and frequently without even accusation, and always without an impartial trial? Go to the public hanged, shot, and burned without cause, and frequently without even accusation, and always without an impartial trial? Go to the public market-house in this place, and each day some miserable victim is brought up to be scourged until the blood flows in streams from the mutilated body; even the holy Sabbath is profaned by the public exhibitions of white man's cruelty; profaned by those who call themselves christians, meek and humble followers of our common Saviour. How long will this last? how long must the innocent and unhappy black suffer for his color? 'Can such things be, and not excite our special wonder?' 'Have not the blacks hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affecmis color? "Can such tamps or, and not ex-cite our special voonder?" 'Have not the blacks hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affec-tions, passions? Fed with the same food, hurt by the same weapons, subject to the same diseases, healed by the same means, warmed and cooled by the same summer and winter as a white man? If they poison us, do we not die? and if they wrong us, shall we not revenge? (1) If a black wrong a white man, what is his humility? Revenge. If a white man wrong a black, what should his sufferance be, by white man's exam-

venge. If a white man wrong a black, what should his sufferance be, by white man's example? Why, revenge?

Although our senses are blunted and our spirits depressed by ignorance and slavery, yet the most abject and ignorant among us feet our verengs, and some of us (thanks to the capidity of the white man) are enabled by education, not only to express our feelings verbally, but to communicate them by writing to others. Our fathers, by their hard earnings, were enabled to bribe the white man to teach us, who now address you, how to read, and understand, and how to put on paper what we think and feel: we have profited by our opportunities, and although we ourselves acknowledge no task-master, yet we feel for those of our color, our brothers and countrymen; and we have long devoted our lives and our earnings in aid of their freedom. We could write many pages to you in pouring forth our feelings, and in detailing the)wrongs of our unhappy and oppressed brethren; lut you know our situation.

One instance of barbarous cruelty, intended shortly to be inflicted by the whites upon an innocent black child, we will relate to you, as one

A NEW SCHEME OF COLONIZATION.

To the Editor of the Liberator.

Sir,—In the controversy which for a few years past has taken place relative to the plans of the Colonization Society, I have been amused with the arguments which have been urged for thrusting the sons and daughters of Africat from our country, whether they choose to go or refuse. Several of these reasons appear to me to savor more of selfishness than of benevolence. But I will not, at this time, rehearse them. My present object is to propose a colonising scheme of a little different character; and I trust my reasons for carrying it into effect will be found on examination quite as conclusive as those which are urged for shipping off the poor will be found on examination specified by those which are urged for shipping off the poor blacks from our shores.

It is well known, Sir, that the city of New-York

It is well known, Sir, that the city of New-York was originally settled by colonists from Holland. These people, although they had not the enterprise or the rowing habits of their neighbors, the people of New England, some how or other found their way up the Hodson, and fixed themselves down in a number of little landing places on the banks, or in the vicinity of that noble river. In that vicinity, and on the shores of New Jersey, the descendants of these people remain to this day. And I do not see that they intend ever to remove, and make room for their more enterprising neighbors. Now my plan is this, that a Colonization Society be formed for the purpose of sending back these people to their pan is this, that a Colonization Society be formed for the purpose of sending back these people to their own country. For, Mr. Editor, what right have Dutch people to come to these United States, and domesticate themselves arong a state of the sending the states. Dutch propie to come to mess of the States, and domesticate themselves among us? It would be much easier, too, to send these people back to Holand, than it is to send our free blacks to Liberia.

Allow me to state a faw particulars of the plan

land, than it is to send our free blacks to Liberia.

Allow me to state a. Eaw particulars of the plan relative to the new Colonization Society.

To the orest place, the Society most pathiable areas Monthly Magazine, and send it to all the oministers in the country, without expense; expecting not further services of them by way of remaneration, than occasionally, when their congregations are assembled on the Sabbath, to make an address to them on the importance and the benevolent efforts of the new Colonization Society; and on the 4th of July in each year, to take up a collection in each church, to carry into effect the designs of the Society. These collections are to be paid over to the minister in each county town, who is to appoint himself Treasurer for that object.

Secondly. The Society must forestall and secure the patronage and good-will of all rithe newspapers throughout the country, particularly that class of newspapers which are styled religious. In this case, if any opposer wishes to attack the Society, he will find it next to impossible. Another advantage will be, that as the religious newspapers are rend on the Sabbath principally, the new Society will be able to appeal to the charities of the religious public every week.

Thirdly. About fifty agents shall be appointed to

public every we

iblic every week. Thirdly. About fifty agents shall be appo Sour the country from Maine to New Orleans, and take up contributions, and obtain life members. These agents are to be chosen from Theological These agents are to be chosen from Theoregan Seminaries, or from among ordained ministers who are not at present settled over any purish; because these gentlemen have a better opportunity to make known their errand from the pulpit, than in any known their errand from the pulpit, than in any other manner. As the congregations assemble twice every Sabbath for the worship of God, there will be no objections, on the part of ministers, in lending their pulpits to these agents. Another satisfactory reason, why the agents should be chosen from the class of persons I have mentioned, is, because these, when thoroughly initiated, make the strongest pleas addressed to the purses of the people, which can be found in the experience of men.

I will now proceed, Mr. Editor, to give some reasons why the descendants of the Hollanders, whe

I will now proceed, Mr. Editor, to give some reasons why the descendants of the Hollanders, who had the impudence to fix themselves on the banks of the Hudson, should be sent home, to their own country.

country.'

First. Great numbers of them, when they verse with you, murder the King's English. jabber over a parcel of uncouth sounds that we frighten genteel people or little children. some of them are so obstinate in these disagrees. habits as to talk and sometimes to preach in Dutch

nanoccurrence that is perfectly mons Secondly. They swear in a mo-ungenteel manner. Now when you in Rhode Island, or Virginia, there is gusts you by its strangeness or departure from com-mon custom; but when you hear it in Coxackie or Communipaw, you are shocked; instead of the customary phrases, you hear nothing but Dunder and blixum.

one instance of barbarous eruelty, intended hortly to be inflicted by the whites upon an inscent black child, we will relate to you, as one in the influence of Christ forbid revenge.

Thirdly. Many of these Datch people grow excessively fat, so that it is not uncommon to find men and women in their villages near the Hudson, that weigh 250 lbs. a piece; and I fear that our Yankees will catch this disease. This fear is not without good grounds, Mr. Editor; for a few months since,

minister, who had fived about ten years in one of their villages, came into our church, and waddied along, puffing and blowing so vehemently, from mere rotundity of body and linds, that it seemed difficult for him to put one foot before the other. Fourtilly, Great numbers of these people do not live like their neighbors; they consume great quantities of raw cabbage and sour milk, stuff that is fit only for cattle ar suine.

tities of raw cablage and sour milk, stuff that is fit only for cattle or swines.

Eifthly. They call their towns by the most harsh and discordant names that can be found; names that will nearly break the teeth of a civilized man to speak them; such as Cosackie, Coeymans, Esopus, Kant'skill, Communipaw, &c. &c. Now if these metraders were sent home; we should soon give these places good smooth American names, and discard the Dutch names forever.

Eixthly. These people have got very good farms, for they seem by instinct to have squatted down upon the best lands. Now where is the propriety of the best farms being placed in the hands of Dutchmen? Besides, the founderstand farming half as well as our Ness Englanders. If they should think it hard to have so hands taken from them, I will agree to submit this point to arbitration, them, I will agree to submit this point to arbitration, and will consent that any five substantial freeholders, residing in Georgia, shall decide the question.

When the new Colonization Society have adopted their constitution, and have become regularly or-

ganized, you may hear again from
Your friend and servant,
A YANKEE.

### A VOICE FROM LEWISTOWN!

A VOICE FROM LEWISTOWN!

LEWISTOWN, (Pa.) Jan. 9, 1832.

At a numerous meeting held by the free people of color of the Horough of Lewistown, in the African Methodist Episcopal Church, SAMUEL JOHNSTON was called to the Chair, and MARTIN JOHNSTON appointed Secretary. The following resolutions were then read, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we will not leave these United States, the land of our birth, for a home in Africa.

Resolved, That we will strenuously oppose the colonizing of the transfer.

Resolved, That we will strenuously of colonizing of the free people of color in Lit Resolved, That we are willing to emigrate to any part of the United States which may be granted

paper published in Boston; and edited by Willian Lloyd Garrison; and also the colony in Upper Car ada as an asylum for our oppressed brethren.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare an address to be published in the Liberator. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and forwarded to the editor of the Liberator for publication. SAMUEL JOHNSTON, Chairman. MARTIN JOHNSTON, Secretary.

MARTIN JOHNSTON, Secretary.

#### ADDRESS.

We, the undersigned, in conformity to the bove appointment, beg leave to present to public, in a calm and unprejudiced manner, reasons for opposing the scheme of African contization. This is the land of our birth. The conformation of Independence declares, that the schiffs man se the Secret man is free but all without respect to calm. but all, without respect to color, tongues, or nations. We therefore consider all laws to enslave or degrade the people of color as contrary to the letter and spirit of this Declaration; and that according to it we are freemen, and have as indisputable a right to enjoy our liberty as any white man. To deny it to us, because we diffed in color, is oppression. To say that Africa is our native country is untrue. Here we were born, and here we mean to die; for all men are born free.

free. We wish to return our grateful thanks to our friends, and to the friends of the abelition of slavery. We consider slavery a national sin, which, if not speedily overthrown, will cause this nation mourn and weep; for God has declared that Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands unto him, said be will been been considered.

Ethiopia shall stretch forth her. hands unto him, and he will hear her cry.

We would say to colonizationists that we consider them our foes instead of our friends. It is vain for them to say that we would do better in Liberia; for we do not believe it. There is room enough in this country for us; and if they be our friends, let them meliorate our condition here. Let them join in the work of immediate abolition of slavery. Let them wash out the stains which disfigure the national character. And then let them tell us about Liberia.

One reason why we are opposed to leaving

And then let them tell us about Liberia.

One reason why we are opposed to leaving these United States is this: you have so long defied us the enjoyment and protection of the laws of God and man in this country, that you wish now to oppress us still more. But thanks be to Him who holds all things in his hand, we be-Him who holds all things in his hand, we believe He will plead our cause. Your skirts are already dyed with the blood of millions of souls. 'Vengeance is mine—I will repay,' saith the Lord. Awake, ye wolves in sheep's clothing! your cup is now full. You are daily causing innocent blood to be shed. How long, ye slavites, ye kidnappers, ye that traffic in human flesh, will you sleep? When will you awake to your will you sleep? best interests? When will you awake to you For rea mber that you will not always be able to hold your victing

J. G. SMITH, M. WALKER, M. JOHNSTON,

# SPIRIT OF SLAVEHOLDERS

A public meeting of the citizens of Mechlen-burg County, Va. recently took place; when res-olutions were passed, denouncing the Richmond Enquirer and all who advocate the project of slave emancipation, however reunte. We quote a portion of the first resolution:

SLAVERY RECORD.



Stave Trails.—The Fair Rosamond and the Black Joke, tenders to the Dryad frigute, have captured three slave vessels which had originally 1100 slaves on board, but of which they succeeded in taking only 300 to Sierra Leone. It appears the Fair Rosamond had captured a larger, with 106 Africans, and shortly afterwards saw the Black Joke in chase of two other largers; slip joined in the Bonny River, and landed 600 slaves before the tenders could take possession of them. They found on board only 200, but ascertained that the rascals in command of the slaves, had thrown overboard 180 slaves, manacled together, four of whom only were picked up.—Such scounded as these should be tried for pincy.—Hamp Tel.

The subject of the slave trade has been opened in the French Chambers. It appears that the enmacipation of the negroes, by a system of preparation and gradual reluxation of the assumed right of their holders, is seriously contemplated.—English pa.

Who is at the bottom of this movement in the French Legislature? The citizen of two maions—the horo of two continents—the favorite of two worlds—the important LAFAYETTEL And part

Revolt in Jamaica.—A letter received in this city from a merchant in Havana, dated Jan. 14, says, 'an arrival from Jamaica brings intelligence that the Island is in a most deplorable condition. The Negroes have complete possession of the interior, are 15,000 strong, well armed, and with fire and sword are desolating the Island.'

Three negro men have been arrested in Franklin, Missouri, charged with the murder of Capt. Wm. B. Johnson: one was his servant.

# SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUM-

SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLORS

BIA.

As feeble as my voice is, I, for one, will sound the tocsin of alarm, and speak to the ears of Congress, and the people of the District, upon the momentous subject of slavery in the District, and its being a mart for slave-decalers, as the annexed copy, of the many advertisements that uppear in our daily papers, will clearly prove, viz:

CASH IN MARKET.

We will to merchase one hundred and fafty

'We wish to purchase one hundred and fifty likely negroes, of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of any half host sexes, from 12 to 25 years of any half host sexes, from 12 to 25 years of any half host sexes who are half host sexes who are now or may hereafter come into this market. All communications will be promptly attended to. We can at all times be found at our residence, west end of Duke-Street, Alexandria, D. C. FRANKLIN & ARMFIELD.'

These slave-dealers have their prison houses.

These slave-dealers have their prison houses, where these poor wretches, as first as purchased, are huddled together like so many cattle or hogs, and when fifty or a hundred, or the number wanted, is complete, they are handcuffed by couples, and driven through the streets of Washington City, put on board of a vessel, and conveyed to a Southern market.—These things are common amounts in.

Southern market.—These things are common amongst us.

Some years ago, during the session of Congress, from 30 to 100 of these poor wretches were driven through the streets of Washington as above described. Congress adjourned just as they reached the west front of the Capitol. At the time the members were leaving the House, many stopt to look at them; when a fine looking black, upwards of six feet high, drew his companion from the ranks, and with uplifted hands, shaking the shackles which bound them together, sung the following national song:

'Hal, Colum'a! harpy land!' &c.

Ought these things to be endared at the seat of a

Ought these things to be endured at the seat of a Republican Government, in the very face of its Representatives?—Correspondent of the Washington Spectator.

### JUVENILE DEPARTMENT



CHANGE OF SITUATIONS;

The Excellence of the Golden Rule.

In the city of Athens there was a young lady hose name was Eliza. She had a great number of slaves, who had a very wretched time with her te beat them, she give them injurious language and when sensible persons represented to her, that was quite wrong in her proceedings, her answer, as, These creatures are made to bear my humans hounds them, for that process, and

island, which they were necessitized to nail knowing where they were, and being beside titute of all provisions. As they came into it bor, a boat met them; those of the boat overy one in the ship an account of their and what they were. The hanghity dame o all the titles of her family to be wrote down, was above a page full. Sho, anagined this command respect; but she was greatly say when they turned their backs to her witho least civility. The surprise was still greater, her slave having declared, her was above a page fall. Sho, singuises rins, would command respect; but she was greatly surprised when they turned their backs to her without the least civility. The surprise was, still greater, when her slave having declared her name and condition, she saw that they treated her name and condition, she saw that they treated her with all manner of respect, and told her she was misriess of the ship, and at liberty to command there as she pleased. This provided Eliza to a great degree. You are ready to the still th tress. The poor young woman menuluit she was a stranger to the laws of t. The next day she was brought before trates with her mistress, now her slave, the chief magistrate, I must arequaint youstoms; but take particular notice, it fail in observing any one article, the slave Eliza must pay for it. Call to a havior to you when she was at Altreas use her in the same manner for eight And you must insunchately promise, up you will do it. After the eight days, at liberty to use her as you think fit. After, Eliza, that the least act of disabcontinue you a slave the rest of your life Mira and Eliza borst into tears. Mira and Eliza borst into tears, which was the migistrate's feet, and becaused from this oath! I shall, added a grief, if I keep it. Rise, madam, replication in a frightful manner, since you dritten to Mira; this creature must I you in a frightful manner, since you dritten to word, you shall go through to following her example. I would allow what you ask, but it is imperand to is this, I can shorten the trial to you are not allowed to reply; if you word, you shall go through. He whole took the oath; and Eliza had notice gither-service was to begin the next day, you shall go through. It whole took the oath; and Eliza had notice gither-service was to begin the next day, you shall go through. It whole took a writing all her words and actions during all her words and actions dury. Eliza, seeing there was no helmitted to what she could not avoid, the young lady; for though a lofty dame, great share of sense. She took a res so punctual in the reservice began, Mirt With the morning: Eliza had like to have be the day that her service began, MI
the morning: Eliza had like to ha
making haste to her mistress, wh
but to no purpose. What has the
said Mira, with a slurp tone of v
ways wait a full quarter of an ho
bell? I assure you, madun, t
on hearing the call. What! said
the cause too? Hold your tor
saucebox, with all your nonsens

Free Blacks.—The Virginia House of gates has resolved, by a small majority, it Congress to procure a territory beyond the Union, for the reception of free from the various states. A Bill making propriation for their removal from Virginia gether with such slaves as may be main for that purpose, has received its second.

The satire of ' A Yankee' is exquisite



#### THE SLAVE MOTHER'S PRAYER.

HE SLAVE MUTHER. SOULD.

BY MISS HANNAH F. GOULD.

O, Thou, who hear'st the feeblest prayer,
The hamblest heart dost see,
Upon the chilly midnight air
I pour my soul to thee.

I bend a form with ceaseless toil
Consuming all the day 1.
And raise an eye that wets the soil,
As wears my life away.

I lift a hand that's only freed Until to morrow's task— But how, O God! does nature bleed Upon the boon I ask!

How wretched must that mother be, (And I'm the hapless one.) Who begs an early grave of thee, To shield her only son!

I would not that my boy were spared To curse his mual hour— To drag the chains his birth prepared Beneath forbidden power.

Then, ere the nursling at my breast Shall feel the tyrant's rod, O, lay his little form at rest Below the quiet sod! And when before thine awful throne

My master must appear, A naked spirit, to atone For all his dealings here—

His injured slave that by him stands, Emancipated there, And white beside his crimson hands, Will claim the blood they bear,

If pardoning grace can be bestowed, And Heaven has pity then, For him who here no pity showed Towards his fellow men—

no of productive beit to the second of the s

Thou'lt spare him, in thy mercy, Lord, The wages, for his just reward, Of death beyond the tomb.

From the Genius of Universal Emancip LETTERS ON SLAVERY .-- No. IV.

From the Genius of Universal Emancipation.

LETTERS ON SLAVERY.—No. IV.

"To IsABEL.

With what pleasure do I congratulate you, my beloved friend, upon the noble resolution you have webpeded? I feer not, now, that you will shrink from, or grow weary of the sacrifices that it may impose upon you; or that the temptations of laxury will overpower your solf denial.—Ne, dear Isabel? your gentle spirit will appreciate too well to consciousness of having done right. Your simple meal will be sweetened with the reflection that it is at least unpolluted, and though your form may perhaps be arrayed less duintily, there will be a calm satisfaction within your bosom, which the amplest gratification of an idle vanity could never afford. Yet although you have thus resolved upon taking an open stand in opposition to slavery, you still access one of exaggeration, and unnecessary warmth when speaking of this subject. But believe me, Isabel, I have not done so :—nay, I had almost said that it was impossible I could. What, my friend, can it be exaggeration to say that it is a dark and fearful wickedness to make merchandise of men? Why, do we not hold up as fit objects of punishment those who are guilty of purioning the property of the immortal of dod? Is not this trade in human beings carried on in the very bosom of our own native country, tearing husbands from their wives, parents from their children, and trampling down all the holy relations of social and domestic life, as if it were meant by the Eternal that they should be of no avail? And can it be possible, that too much warmth can be used in speaking upon this subject?

But even looking upon slavery in its mildest form, allowing the slave to be kindly treated, and well provided for "chough be may not at present be miserable, what warrant has be fur the continuance of these blessings? Death, or pecuniary min, may overtake his measter, and the grow be transferred at a care into wretchedness. But haw seldom it is that the inscrable, what warrant has be fur the continuance of th

ble, what wairrant has he for the continuance es blessings? Death, or pecuniary min, may see his master, and the negro be transferred at its most of the seed of freedom, and g whatever may be in your power to loose ckles of the oppressed.

Agns.

# BOSTOM,

## SATURDAY, FEERUARY 11, 1832. ADDRESS ON SLAVERY.

ADDRESS ON SLAVERY.

ADDRESS ON Slavery in the United tes will be delivered in the Rev. Mr. Green's eting-house, Essex-street, on THURSDAY ENING NEXT, at 7 o clock, by Arnold Buff, a highly esteemed member of the Society of ends. Mr. Buffum is President of the New-land Anti-Slavers Society, recently for the Society of the Society recently for the Society of the Society

is. Mr. Bufum is President of the Newnd Anti-Slavery Society, recently formed in
ty, and consequently will speak in its beFrom his extensive and intimate acquaintwith the most distinguished philanthropists
gland and France, and his sound abilities,
tablic may expect a judicious, forcible and
ons exposition of the evils of slavery. The
off the people of New-England, to assist in
hing the system, will be particularly enforcA special appeal will also be made to the
te portion of the audience. It is hoped that
y be greeted with a crowded house, and
the members of the Legislature will generaltend.

Discourse on Stavery in the United States.

We have received a Discourse on the subject of slavery in the United States, by Rev. S. J. May, delivered in Brooklyn, July 3d, 1831. Published in boston, by Garrison and Knapp. The subject is deated with plainness and point. The discussion is spirited and caudid—and the principle of the abstract right of the slag e to be immediately exancipated, is not construed to mean that he should be emancipated at once, come what will to himself and to the community. They have a right to freedom now, and we claim it for them. But we are only too well aware, that time must intervene before they will be freed. Surely their emancipation ought to be as immediate as it can be? The remarks on the Colonization Society will, we think, lessen the usefulness of the Discourse.—Con. Observer.

The Editor of the Observer does not fairly interpret the language of Mr May. When he says that time must intervene before the slaves will be freed, he merely refers to the difficulty of instantly eradicating the prejudices, enlightening the understandings, and changing the hearts of the owners of slaves. He does not mean to recognise the right of the master to hold his victims in bondage a single hour. On the contrary, he declares they have a right to freedom now, and he claims it for them. How different is this from the licentious doctrine of gradual emancipation? Menought now to abstain from the moderate use of ardent spirits; but we are only too well aware, that time must intervene before they will all abandon it. Does this excase moderate drinkers from an immediate reformation?

To talk about the 'abstract right of the slave to be immediately emancipated,' as something that justifies a limited oppression or that is distinct from an actual exercises of freedom, is to us pratting nonsense. Of all idle cant, deliver us from the cant of abstractions. Slavery is an abstract question, is the cry! Yes, it is with a vengeance: it abstracts knowledge from the heads, food from the stomachs, raiment from the

or innance, or cut-throat; he has a sacred regard for consequences.

We cannot conceive how the remarks of Mr May upon the Colonization Society will lessen the usefulness of his Discourse. They are courteous, liberal and just, and ought to give offence to none who are not ferociously hostile to our colored population.

teous, liberal and just, and ought to give offence to none who are not ferociously hostile to our colored population.

The recent secret murderous movements of the people of color in some of the southern states, evinces the dreadful consequences of slavery, and the absolute necessity of colonizing all free blacks immediately, and of manunitting and colonizing slaves as fast as circumstances, will justify the measure. We believe, and have for many years, that this is the only course, which will ensure prosperity and safety to our southern brethren.

New Hampshire Observer.

[I] Superfine logic! The insurrection of the slaves at Southampton (for not a single free person was implicated in the tragedy) 'evinces the absolute necessity of colonizing all free blacks immediately!' Does it? Then it proves that the innocent ought to suffer the punishment due to the guilty. Will the editor of the Observer inform as how fast circumstances will justify a cessation from cruelty, robbery and oppression, and whether the obligation to do right depends upon circumstances? Does he really believe that the colonizing of the colored population 'is the only secure which will ensure prosperity and safety to our southern brethren?' To assert that if the slaves were liberated treated like rational beings, and fairly remunerated for their labor, evil consequences would ensue, 'is to present to us the double paradox, that we must continue to do evil that good may come.' Query—Suppose the blacks resolutely refuse to emigrate—what then?

THE MARRIAGE LAW. We mentioned, in our last number, that a petition for the repeal of the following nonsensical and unjust section of the Act of June, 1786, had been presented to the

the Act of June, 1786, had been presented to the Legislature:

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

Mr. Richie of Raston from a select exercise.

aforesaid; and all such marriages shall be absolately null and void."

Mr. Ritchie, of Boston, from a select committee to whom the petition was referred, reported on Monday that it was inexpedient to legislate on the subject alladed to in said petition, and that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petition!—The 'plain English' of this is, that it is inexpedient to repeal an unconstitutional and disgraceful law, to restore a right which no legislative body can lawfully take away, to acknowledge that the blacks are men entitled to all the privileges of freemen, and to cease from an odious persecution of our fellow creatures; or, in other words, that it is expedient to degrade and punish, individuals for having skins 'not colored like our owo,'—to legalise illicit intercourse and encourage lastardy,—to mark out channels for the flow of human love,—to shackle the freedom of choice,—and to delfy prejudice. Shame!

Among the petitions presented to the Legislature of Virginia on the 21th laft, was one from 21th Jadies in the county of Angusta, for the speedy adoption of some measure for the extirpation of slavery from the commonwealth. The Richmond Enquirer, which is publishing the debate on emancipation, remarks, 'There are many things in it—many ultra opinions and strong expressions, which will startle our readers, and lead many of them to wish that the debate had been conducted with closed doors.'

DEBATE IN CONGRESS.

Remarks of Mr. Coke, of Virginia, upon the resolution of Mr. Jenifer to cause an appropriation to be made by Congress for the purpose of removing to the coast of Africa the free people of color.

of color sei

Mr. Coke, of Va. said, that on baxing the resolution now read, heperceived its tendency went further than he had supposed when it had find seen introduced, and he could not but say that seen introduced, and he could not but say that seen introduced, and he could not had seen at the country of the country o

week, under our literary bead, the publication of the Poems of this remarkable girl who was stolen from Africa in the year 1761, and brought to this city; and whose effusions have obtained so wide a celebrity, though written in slavery and under adverse circumstances. A short account of her, from Mott's Sketches, shall be given next week.

The following petition for the immediate abo-lition of slavery in the District of Columbia, sign-ed by the President and Secretary of the New-England Anti-Slavery Society, has been transmit-ted to Congress

The following petition for the New-England Anti-Slavery Society, has been transmitted to congress.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of Almerica, in Congress assembled—

The Memorial of the New-England Anti-Slavery Society respectfully represents:

That the enslaving of human heings, as practised in the District of Columbia, is viewed by the Society as an invasion of those nationable rights which are recognised in the Declaration of Independence, a cruel warfare upon a helpless and innocent people, a foull stain upon our antional essutcheon, and directly opposed to the spirit of freedom, of republicanism, and of christianity.

The Society therefore extrestly implores your honorable bodies,—by every consideration-which humanity can present or duty enforce,—to break without delay the galling fetters of slavery, and to let the oppressed go free; the government of that District being exclusively-vested in Congress. To delay the work of emancipation is only to make its accomplishment more difficult. The present is the best time to do-right; the obligation is imperious; public sentiment is ready for the measure; policy and justice unite in demanding an immediate restitution. Suffer, then, not another session to pass, without evincing to the world that the odious principle of involuntary bondage is disavowed by the Representatives of the American people.

'THREE BLACK CROWS.' A week or two since, a writer in the U. S. Gazette, over the signature of 'A Pennsylvanian,' published a ladicrously terrific account of the influx of colored emigrants from Southampton, Va. into Philadelphia; the number he estimated as high as 500 within two months! The unhappy man was struck with horror; he feared that the good citizens of Philadelphia were 'sleeping on gunpowder;' and he fancied that he saw the whole State blown sky-high. The editor of the U. S. Gazette contains the following explanatory pangraph, which makes the story of the three black crows:

'We have received a note from a "colored

good service, which most, if not all of those colored people brought from respectable citizens of Virginia.'

A correspondent of the same paper says:

'To be serious, we do not believe there is the least cause of alarm—the slaves cannot come; many of them have been sent to another world by the whites of Southampton, and the remainder are watched so narrowly, that they cannot get a chance to run away. As to the free blacks, they took no part in the insurrection—not even whilst the blacks were masters of the field; how much ress, then, will they be likely to attempt any thing of the kind here, surrounded by whites.' It is too absurd and cowardly to merit a serious refutation,

The American Spectator states that 'the venerable Clarkson, now almost blind, listened to the details of the operations of the Colonization Society with enthusiastic delight,' as given by Elliot Cresson, the travelling Agent in England. No man in the world would more heartily abhor the crusade of colonizationists against the colored population of this country than Clarkson, if he had a correct knowledge of it. The motio on our first page, extracted from' the Report of the Dublin Negro's Friend Society, (of which he is Vice President,) shows that he wholly disagrees with the Colonization Society, with regard to the abolition of slavery. 'They insist,' says the Report, 'upon unprocrastinated emancipation, as a right which is unrighteously withheld,' and which must first be restored before the slaves can be raised from their moral degradation.

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Peace

can be raised from their moral degradation.

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Peace Society was held in this city on the 25th alt. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Jenks, William Ladd, Esq., Hon. Mr. Rantoul, Rev. Mr. Tacker, and the Rev. Dr. Channing. The remarks of Mr. Ladd, were exceedingly impressive. The Rev. Dr. Channing made a fine effort, but his address contained some objectionable features, which we shall endeavor to notice hereafter. A second address on Peace was delivered by Mr. Ladd, the indefatigable advocate of pacific measures, on Tuesday ovening, in the Rev. Dr. Jenks's Church; and a third by the same gentleman on Wednesday evening, in the Rev. Mr. Hague's Church. These addresses were crowded with thrilling descriptions of the evils of war, and with many excellent admonitions; mingled, however, with some heresics.

however, with some heresics.

THE ESSAYIST. A delay of three months has brought us the second number of this magazine. We have given its papers rather a cursory reading, but sufficiently critical to attest to the care and accuracy of their composition. One of them contains an amasing rebuke to the author of an annually criticism of Lewis's Poems in the American Monthly Review. Mr Light has a pretty poetical effusion on Marriage.

Contents. John Pierpout; Sketches by a Looker-on; Common Sense; Mucius; Scastom vs Nature; Travelling Sketches; American Monthly Review vs Alonzo Lewis; Marriage; Monat Auburn Cemetery; Tricks upon Travellers; Yound Marriage in Contents of the Promotion of Literature and Science; Polish Standards, Letter from Gen. Lafayette; Answer to Geu. Lafayette's Letter; Essayist Room; Literary Notices.

Despatches for government have been sent home by Com. Elliott, which are understood to relate to a commercial arrangement negotiated by Lim with the Haytien Government, highly advantageous to American Commerce, which it places on the fosting of that of the most favored nation.

SLAVERY IN VIRGINIA. The debate on the abolition of slavery, in the Clouse of Delegates of Virginia, was closed on the 25th ult. Inving occupied exactly one fortuight. During that time, says the Richmond Whis, it has interested and absorbed the attention of this community beyond all precedent; and has been conducted with an ability, zeal, and eloquence, beyond any thing the Capitol of Virginia has witnessed since its foundation.

The inquiry and discussion have terminated in the following explicit and implied declarations on the part of the House of Delegates: 1, That it is not expedient at this ression, to legislate on abolition. 2. That the colored population of Virginias a great evil. 3. That humanity and policy in the first place, demand the removal of the free and those who will become free, (looking to an extensive voluntary manumission). 4. That this will absorb our present means. 5. (undeniable implication.) That when public opinion is more developed; when the people have spoken more, explicitly, and the means are better devised, that it is expedient to commence a system of abolition.

On the 27th ult. Mr. Broduax, from the select committee on Salves and Free Negroes, reported a bill devising the ways and means for deporting free negroes, and such as may become free, to Liberia. The bill is a long one, but its principal features are, the appropriation of \$100,000 for the current year, and \$200,000 per annum, for succeeding years, to the transportation of free negroes to Africa.

March. Course and J. Willard, Esquires.

[P Consistency is a jewel. The following article is circulating in papers which are streamously advocating the removal of two millions and a half of our colored countrymen to Africa. 'We have a vast uncultivated country' for the refugees of other nations; but not an inch of room for one sixth of our whole population.

'We like the idea of the Poles emigrating to this country. The climate is as fine as theirs, and this is the only asylam to which they can fee. We have a vast uncultivated country, which in a few years their industry could convert into harvest fields, and gardens, and villages.

Many articles are reluctantly delayed this week—among them, Letter No. II. to J. Q. Adams. We entirely disagree with our esteemed

week—among them, Letter No. II. to J. Q. Adams. We entirely disagree with our esteemed correspondent W., in relation to the expediency of purchasing a tract of country south of Louisiana, on which to ecolonize the people of color. We also disapprove of several items in the communications of D. W. E. The proposition to make the slaves pay for their freedom is indefensible.

Washington City, Feb. 3.

An immense crowd attended the Senate yesterday, to hear Mr Clay's second speech on his resolution, in reply to Mr Hayne. Not only were all the seats without the bar, but all the space within, not actually occupied by the Senators, was filled with tadies; and every part of the lubbies and galleries was packed with eager auditors. It is our custom not to describe speeches, or to speak of their merits; but to report them, and let our feaders judge for themselves. We shall be pardoned, however, on this occasion, for departing from our usual reserve, so far as to express the general opinion of the speech of yesterday; and that is, that it was equal in all points, in power, in eloquence, and effect, to any of Mr Clay's best efforts of former days.—Intel.

Letters received at this office from Feb. 4 to

Letters received at this office from Feb. 4 to Feb. 11, 1832.

Feb. 11, 1832.

James Watson, Plympton, Mass.; William Hunt, Rochester, N. Y.; Philip Leach, Vassalboro', Me.; Eli Hazzard, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. W. Allen, Newburyport; Prince Swan, Hartford, Ct.; John Switzer, Union Bridge, Md.; Gardner Jones, New-York City.

[Mr. J's letter shall be published next week.]

DEATH.

DEATH.

DEATH.

DED—In this city, on Monday last, Mr Joseph Henry, a man of color, aged 32.

Mr Henry was a man of uncommon talents, and a sound understanding. He was educated by a professor of Harvard University, and was well versed in all the studies that were taught at that institution. He formerly kept an acasemy for the instruction of young persons in Philidelphia. He was a man of very steady habits and sterling integrity in all his dealings. Many young students of Harvard University, who have resorted to him for advice and instruction, will lament his loss, which is also felt very deeply by his friends.

[Communicated by a friend of the deceased.]

BOARD FOR GENTLEMEN

BOARD FOR GENTLEMEN.

FOSTER, No. 4, Province House
Court, can accommodate a few more genelemen with board. The quietude and central
location of this Court, make it a desirable retreat.
Terms reasonable.

Feb. 11.

Terms reasonable.

Feb. 11.

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

A DISSOUTH STEP

On Slavery in the United States,
By Ret. Samuel J. May, Pastor of the Fire
Church in Brooklyn, Ct.

This discourse is judicious, forcible an illegent, richly meriting an altentive perusal am wide circulation. Price 125 cents.

TO MECENAS.

BY PHILLIS WHEATLEY.

Maccenas, you, beneath the myrtle shade,
Read o'er what poor sung, and shepherds played.

What felt those poets but you feel the same?
Does not your soul possess the sacred flame?

Their noble strains your equal genius shares
In softer language and diviner airs.

While Homer paints, lo! circumfus'd in air, Celestial foods in mortal forms appear; Swift as they move hear each recess rebound, Heaven quakes, earth trembles, and the shores res

Great Sire of verse, before my mortal eyes, The lightnings blaze across the vanited skie And, as the thunder shakes the heavenly pla A deep-felt borror thrills through all my ven

A deep-felt borror turns turougu an any curve when gentler strains demand thy graceful song. The lengthening lineamoves languishing along. When great Patrochus courts Achilles' aid, The grateful ribute of my tears is paid; Prone on the shore he feels the pangs of love, And stern Pelides' tenderest passions move.

And stern Pelides' tenderest passions move.

Great Maro's strain in heavenly numbers flows,
The Nine inspire, and all the bosom glows.
O could I rival thine and Virgil's page,
Or claim the Muses with the Mantuan sage;
Soon the same beauties should my mind adorn,
And the same ardors in my soul should burn:
Then should my song in bolder notes arise,
And all my numbers pleasingly surprise;
But here I sit, and mourn a grov lling mind,
That fain would mount, and ride upon the wind.
Not you, my friend, these plaintive strains become

That fain would mount, and ride upon the wind.
Not you, my friend, these plaintive strains becom
Not you, whose bosom is the Moses' hôme;
When they from towering Helican retire,
They fan in you the bright immortal fire,
But I less happy, cannot raise the song,
The faultering music dies upon iny tongue.
The happier Terence all the choir inspired,
His soul replenished, and his bosom fired;
But say, ye Muses, why this partial grace
To one alone of Afric's sable race;
From age to age transmitting thus his name
With the first glory in the rolls of fame?
They virtues, great Muscenaa! shall be sung

With the first glory in the rolls of name! Thy virtues, great Macenas! shall be sung In praise of him from whom those virtues spring: While blooming wreaths around thy temples spri 121 snatch a laurel from thine honered head, While you indulgent smile upon the deed.

As long as Thames in streams majestic flows, Or Naiads in their cozy beds repose, While Phoebus reigns above the starry train, While bright Aurora purples o'er the main, So long great Sire, the muse thy praise shall sing, So long thy praise shall make Parassus ring. Then grant, Meschas, thy paternal rays, Hear me propitious, and defend my lays.

### LAMENT FOR THE SLAVE.

BY ALONZO LEWIS.

Id the sun, which gilds you heaven—
teous it appears!
must it shine to light a world of war

and Reason cry,
And men oppress them down with w
tyrauny?
Shall all the lessons Time has taught

in vain, arth be steeped in human

dark Afric lift his broy ag

And plead with God to take his life, ere ye

nd breathing out to:
blood-drenched soil!
es Slavery raise her iron hand to cause a sea of tears
o which her ills in ancient time a slender rill appears
of which her ills in ancient time a slender rill appears
ind see the red man tlying far before his Christian foe

land with wo.
've seized the realm, they 've drawn they 've shed the red man's blood—
've poured the tears of Afric's sons in deadly flood—
've placa's the

ath is red, dashing down will come on who sees the sparrow fall-

phan cry-nill, and look with pleasure on, while ands die 1

time for triumph's shout, or pa

Egypt's night?

a time to call the shades of ancient
a bright angel stands alone, with h

ily pass away? , who duty and truth regard, unite,

est aim,
That Virtue be nought but a meteor light, and Fre
an empty name.

### GOING TO LAW.

To war they went, that is to law,
Resolved to give no quarter.

A lawyer was by-each engaged,
And hotly they contended;
When fees grew slack the war they
They judged were better ended.

The heavy costs remaining still Were settled without potter; One lawyer took the upper mill, The lower mill the other.

Of all wild beasts, preserve me from a tyrant; And of all tame, a flatterer. Jourson.

## MISCEL AMEQUA.

LADDER QF BENEVOLENCE.

Mainonides, the relebrated Jewish philosopher, in his work styled 'More Nebuchm,' defines the duty of charity in the following admirable manner. There are, he says, 4ght degrees or steps in the duty-of charity.

'The first and lowest degree is to give, but with reluctance or regret. This is the gitt of the hand, but not of the heart.

The second is to give cheerfully but not proportionably, to the distress of the sufferer.

The third is to give cheerfully, proportionably, had even unsolicited; but to put in the poor man is find; thereby exciting in him the paintid emotions of shame.

and even unsolicited; but to put in the point man's limid; thereby exciting in him the paintal emotions of shame.

The fifth is to give charity in such a way the distressed may receive the beauty, and know their benefactors without being known to them. Such was the conduct of some of our ancestors, who used to tie up money in the hind corner of their cloaks, that the poor might take it unperceived. The sixth, which rides still higher, is to know the objects of our bounty, but remain unknown to them. Such was the conduct of those of our ancestors who used to convey their gifts into poor people's dwellings, taking care that their own persons and name should remain unknown.

The seventh is still more meritorious, viz: to bestow charity in such a way that the benefactor may not know the relieved object, nor they the name of their benefactor; is was done by our charitable forefathers during the existence of the temple; for there was in that holy building a place cailed, the chamber of sileace or unsettation, wherein the good deposited secretly whatever their generous hearts suggested, and from which the most respectable poor tamilies were maintained with 'equal secrety.

Lastly the eighth, and most meritorious of all, is

esy. Lastly, the eighth, and most meritorious of all, is Lastly, the eighth, and most meritorious of-all, is anticipate charity by preventing poverty, viz.; to assist the reduced brother either by a considerable git or loan of money, or by teaching him a trade, or by patting him in the way of business; so that he may earn an honest livelihood, and not be forced to the dreadful alternatives of holding up his land for charity; and to this our holy law alludes when it says; 'And if thy brother be waxen poor, and fallen in decay, then thou shaft support him, yea, though he be a stranger or sojourner; that he may live with thee,' Levit, xiv, 35. This is the highest step, and the summit of charity's golden ladder.

#### THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS. '

THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

It is a very good thing to draw the line between liberty and licentiousness. The liberty of the press is as the very air we breathe—if we have it not, we die. But licentiousness—who can say a word in favor of licentiousness —No one. No one will vindicate the licentiousness of the press—why not? because licentiousness is the name by which every man designates inore liberty than is agreeable to his own taste. Liberty of speech is precisely of the same nature, it is altogether a matter of opinion, depending on the faucy of every individual. To inake a distinction between liberty and licentiousness is mere cant. When an Attorney-General prosecutes for a libel, he speaks necording to his cue when he bothers the jury about licentiousness—praising liberty and railing at licentiousness—praising liberty and railing at licentiousness. When a man wishes to take a little liberty of arraigning public men at the tributhal of public opinion, he always wishes to make it out that he is not indulging in a licentious use of the press, but merely exercising that liberty without which public abases would never be corrected, and would go on to still greater and greater abominations. The real and proper state of the question is—is it worth while to legislate on the subject at all, and may not the press be very safely left free as speech? Any, in good truth, a primed lie does not do half the mischief that a spoken lie-does. A spoken lie-s an invisible form; you may look at it, examine it, sift it, refate it, extinguish it. There was a case in point the other day with respect to the Marquis of Bristol, who was accused of having drawn much of lis wealth from the see pf Derry. If the lie had been merely spoken, it would have circulated every where, and entered no where, and never have been contradicted; but when it was printed, it was a rat acaught in a trap—it was cought and killed, and there was an end to it.—Landon

## WORKS OF MAN AND OF GOD.

WORKS OF MAN AND OF GOD.

Dr. Wollaston obtained very fine wire for the object glass of his telescopes, for observing the relative places of the stars, by inserting a platina wire in a cylinder of silver, wire-drawing the whole, and then melting the silver coating. Silver wire may be drawn to a three-hundredth of an inch diameter; so that if the platina wire was originally one-tenth of the thickness of the silver, it now becomes only a three-thousandth of an inch. Dr. Wollaston procured some only an eighteen-thousandth, which did not intercept the smallest star. A piece of platinum, of the size of the tip of a man's finger, would stretch out across Europe. Yet what is this to the minuteness exhibited in some of the works of creation? Animalcules have been discovered whose magnitude is such, that a million of them do not exceed the balk of a grain of sand; and yet, each of these creatures is composed of members as curiously organized as those of the largest species; they have life and spontaneous motion, and are endued with sense and instinct. These creatures have heart, arteries, veins, muscles, sinews, tendors, nerves, circulating fluids, and all the other apparatus of a living organized body.

Men of Business or Busy Men.—There are

Men of Business or Busy Men.—There are once whose restless, insimating, searching hunor will never suffer them to be quiet, unless they dive not the concerns of all about them: they are always outward bound, but homeward never; they are perpetually, looking about them, but never without them, they can landly relish or digest what they eat at their own table, unless they know what and not sleep quietly themselves, unless they know what their own table, unless they know what their neighbor rises and goes to hed; they must know who visits him, and who is visited by him; what company be keeps; what revenues he has, and what he spends; how much he owes, and how much is owed to him. And this, in the judgment of some, is to be a man of business, that is in other words, to be a plague and a spy, a treacherous sup-

The power of fasting, or surviving with os-essed by some animals, is astonishing a cagle has been known to live five week

Female Rebellion.—A female rebellion took place a little while ago in Madagaiser in consequence of the following grievance:—It was the privalege of persons of that sex to dress the king's hair; and in the beauty of their long black locks both men and women take great pride. When prince Ratafic returned to Madagascar from England, his head had been shorn of its barbarous isonors, and converted into a curly crop. Radama was so pleased with this foreign fashion that he determined to adopt it.—to rid himself, probably, of the periodical plague of hair-dressing, which, according to the continue of his conduity, was a work of no little labor on the part of his female barbers, and of suffering patience on his park. His first appearance in public, so disfigured, threw the women, whose business was those cut up, into equal consternation and frenzy. They rose in mass, and their clamors threatened no little public commotion. But Radama was not a man to be intimidated. He surrounded the whole insurgent mob with a body of well disciplined solutions, and demanded the inaggaint surrounder of four of their intigleaders; and they cannot be the whole insurgent mob with a body of well disciplined solutions, and demanded their deed bodies to be thrown into the midst of their chappanions, who were kept three days without food in the armed circle of miditary, while the dogs before, their eyes devoured the putfol corpses of their fidends. Infection broke out, some died, and the restyfied, and returned to their homes.—Bennett and Tyerman's Voyage's.

Agoes.

Napoleon's First Appearance, in Regimentals.—A mere boy at the time, and of an unusually slender habit, his slim legs were engalphed in an enormous pair of boots, in which he made so ladicrous an exhibition, that he no sooner appeared in Madame Permon's family, evidently elated by his regimental dignity, than he was greeted with an expision of nunversal laughtér. The merriment of the company gave him sensible embarrassuent, but his chagrin was susceptible of no further aggravation when he found himself designated 'Puss in Boots, by a lively gri of 13.—Yet, piqued as he was, with constitutional tact, he dissembled his vexation, and actually purchased a beautiful little edition of the story itself, accompanied by a costly toy, representing 'Chat botte' running before the carriage of the Aurogis of Carbas, which he presented to Mademoisselle Peruion, to show that he took the raillery in good part.—Memoirs of the Puchess D'Abrantes.

A Fire King.—A Correspondent of the Phila

delphia Chronice grown a Fire King.

1. Diluted sulphuric acid, repeatedly rubbed upon any part of the human body, will render it insensible, and able to endure the application of hot

iron.

2. A paste of soap, triturated with a saturated solution of alum which has been boiled, will secure the tongue upon the application of het oils, hot lead, or meated scaling wax, against all bad effect. When they are applied to a part, it being first guarded as above, a hissing takes place; they become lukewarm, and may be swallowed with safety.

Capt. Caldwell, of the brig Ospray, arrived at New York from the East Coast of Africa, informs that he was at Jodda, (on the Red Sea, within 21 miles of Mecca,) in November, 1830, and hoisted the first American flag that had ever been seen at that place. The circumstance created considerable excitement among the people, who were very inquisitive respecting the Americans. He was well treated by the inhabitants during his stay among them. Capt. C. brought letters for the U. States, which came across the desert to Jodda.

Brutal Affections.—The attachment of some French ladies to their lap-dogs amounts in some instances to infutuation. I have heard of a lap-dog biring a piece out of a visiter's leg; his mistress thus expressed her compassion: 'Poor little dear creature! I hope it will not make him sick.'

The editors of the Lady's Book, Philadelphia.

The editors of the Lady's Book, Philadelphia offer \$200 for the best original tale, and \$50 for the best original pean. To be sent, post paid, to L. A. Goodey & Co. 112 Chesnut street.

L. A. Goodey & Co. 112 Chesnut street.

Ancedote.—A worthy vender of crackers and molasses gingerbread was once expatiating in a public assemblage, on the distress of the starving population of Ireland. 'My hearers,' said he, 'I have often heard that hunger would eat through a stone wall, and I don't doubt it, especially if one of my biscuits was on the other side.'

Mr Girard.—For the last five years, Mr Girard confined himself ultogether to a vegetable diet, abstaining entirely from animal food, in consequence of a liability to Erysipelas. He has told a gentleman, that his own individual subsistence did not cost unore than twenty cents a day.

Cost more lian twenty cents a day.

The great elephant now being exhibited in Boston, has been named Romeo, probably on account of the love-like delicacy of weight and form. He weighs about 8000 lbs. The 'half' reasoning' specimen in this city is named Caroline. She may answer for a Juliet.—U. S. Gazette.

answer for a Juliet.—U. S. Gazette.

On the 27th ult. at 8 A. M. the mercury at Montpelier, Vt. was 33 degrees below zero; 4 degrees lower than ever known there; and 28th, same liour, 27 below. At Bangor, Me. the best thermometor; indicated on the 27th, at 30 to 34 and 35

below!

In New York a vagrant ring-seller lately offered a 'gold diamond ring' to a lot of colored ladies, who banded it from one to another till the vender could not tell who had it. He threatened to call the Police, when one threw a handful of flour in his face, and the others followed with flour and water, and drove him into the street, completely bewildered.

The Richmond Whig says—'If the Asiatic chol-era should reach America, it will make its first ap-pearance about Hudson's Bay, or Newfoundland,

pearance mout rates and diverge.'

A writer in a Liverpool paper, some time since stated that if the cholera reached England, it would strike some where North of Hull, which was the case. The first appearance of the disease is said to have been uniformly in a W. N. W. course.

Small Bonnets will soon be the rage. At Paris, it is now the mode to wear them with brims not more than six inches in depth.

and a band of musis goes with it?

Daring Murder.—In Franklin, Howard Co. Missouri, night of 9th ult. a Mr Johnson was shot while sleeping with his wife and child. His wife awake by the dying struggles of her husband, and found the bed clothes on fire: neither herself nor infant were hurt. The shot was fired through the window. Much excitement prevailed in the vicinity, but no traces of the murderer had been found.

ny, but no traces of the murderer had been found.

Mr Waters, near Jackson, Tenn. having loaded bis nusket with nine rifle balls, to hant deer, 2d uit. accidentally discharged the whole into the body of his wife, who died in a few hours.

Curious Compliment.—A letter from Washington, speaking of Mr Hayne of S. C. says, 'he is a perfect gentleman, but deserves no credit for it, as he does not know how to be otherwise.'

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Reported Revolution at Rome.—They write from Toolon of the date of the 20th: Yesterday nothing was spoken of at Toulon, but a great revolution that had broken out at Rome, in which it is said his Holiness the Pope had lost his life. It was added that the people proceeded the all sorts of excesses: that they had taken possession of the fort of St. Angela, and had pillaged many palaces belonging to the cardinals. This news had been sent by the prefect, with orders to set out immediately for Toulon. Immediately upon the arrival of the steamboat, the despatches, of which she was the bearer, were forwarded to Paris by express.

A coate ander the command of Genéral Torrijos

A party under the command of General Torrijos having left Gibrahar for the purpose of landing in Spain, and overthrowing the existing government was driven on shore by some Spanish Guards Costas, five leagues to the west of Mahaga, where they were surrounded by a large body of troops and compelled to surrender. Orders were despatched from Madrid for their immediate execution, and the whole party, amounting to 53, were shot, including an Englishman, whom the representations of the British ambassador could not save.

\*\*Hereditary Peerane abolished in Frances!\*\*

deaths, 379.

The Sun of the 29th says, the latest accounts respecting the cholera were most appalling! The plague is traversing the north with a giant's speed, and more than a giant's energy. The feeble and the strong—the dissolute and the abstemious—all fall before it. It is now at the gates of Edinburgh; at Haddington, at which place three deaths have already taken place. But at Gateshead the mortality is terrific. The pestilence rages in every quarter of that town, and the inhabitants are completely panic streek.

A Longer, due of the 20th says, that the rava-

A London date of the 20th says, that the rava-ges of the Cholera at Smyrm had been very great. In eleven days there were 9,000 deaths, and the disease was spreading in every direction.

disease was spreading in every direction.

Cats attacked with the Cholera.—It is asserted in the London Morning Hersild, that the cats in the Island are suffering from the cholera morbus. Those animals, in many instances, have been seized with convulsions; in such cases they continue mewing piteously till their final struggle, which generally ensues within 18 hours after the commencement of the attack. It is said that about twenty of the feline race have already perished in this extraordinary manner.

manner.

Cost of the Polish Campaign.—It results, from official data, that the losses of the Russian army, either on the field of battle, or in lazarettes and hospitals, have amounted to 180,000 men. In this naturation, the capture of Yurasava nione appears to have cost 30,640 lives !—Ath:naum.

The number of Poles at present in banish mounts to 62,000.

A tremendous explesion of gas in a coal mine near Wigan took place on or about the 13th, by which 29 men and boys, and 8 women and girls, lost their lives. The report was heard at the distance of 8 miles.

An Anatomical Theatre was lately destroyed by the populace at Aberdeen, in consequence of a deg lawing dug the remains of a dead body in the grounds belonging to it. The mob collected to the number of 20,000; and the building was entirely consumed, but no other act of violence was committed.

An extensive and destructive fire had taken place in Liverpool. The loss is estimated at £20,000. The premises of Messrs. Bateman & Co. general brokers, were destroyed.

brokers, were destroyed.

Serious riots had occurred at Waterford in Ireland, on account of the tythes. A collection of 6000 or 7000 persons having been fired on by the police, attacked the latter in their turn with pitchroks and other weapons, and killed 19 of their number, including a captain Gibbons.

A revolt in the Military Colonies of Russia has broken out—six generals and many officers were killed, being mutilated by the colonists and then beaten to death.

beaten to death.

London Bills of Mortality for 1831.—Christened, males 14,217; females 14,046; total 28,263. Buried, males 12,719; females 12,568; total 22,337. Increase in the burials reported this year, 3,692. Among the deaths were those of one individual aged 100 years, one aged 101, and one aged 105. The total rumber who have died of various diseases has been 24,926; including no less than 4,807 cases of consumption, and 48 under the alarming title of cholera morbus! The deaths from casualities have been 411. Six persons have been executed during the year within the bills of mortality, although only two are reported as such.

Pompeti.—During the progress of the excava-

tality, although only two are reported as such.

Pompeti.—During the progress of the excavations in the 'Cost del Fanno,' on the 24th of October last, a large painting in mossic, of extraorimory beauty, was discovered. It is about sixteen feet 8 inches in height; and the human figures which it depicts, are half the size of life. The king of Naples went to inspect it in company with his sisters, and expressed humself in the highest degree delighted with the acquisition of so splendid a specimen of ancient art.

men of ancient art.

Longwity.—The following instance of longwity mentioned in the St. Petersburg Gazette, is almost incredible. There is living near Polosk, on the frontier of Luthiania, an old man, named Demetrios Crabowski, who is now 168 years of age. This Russian Saturn has always led the humble but tranquil life of a shepherd, assisted by his two soms, the eldest of whom, Paul, is 120, and the youngest, Anatole, 97, years old. They all enjoy high consideration as Being the oldest family in the country.

to hue oney appointed? 'Noterpreter to make me under ship says.'
There has been a decision nal in favor of the legality of Catholic Priestbood.

MOBAL.

Female Influence.—A lady of this city, a fee days since, having been invited to attend a party took the liberty to say to her friend who invite her, that she hoped no wine or cordials would be furnished at the entertainment.—It is impossible to avoid it now, and her friend. 'I have mad every arrangement, the liquors are all provided and will be expected by almost every one.'—Well,' replied the other, 'I hope you will pass my, when it is sent round, for I should feel quite in sulted, if it were offered me. Nothing more was said.—The evening came, and the lady attended. The there was very pleasantly spent, and it was not in fifter her return home that it occarred to lier that a liquors had been exhibited at the entertainment. had been a temperance party! And thus it is fair reader, that a feey decided females, if the please, may mould the enstous; form the habit decide the character, and settle the destiny of the great central city and the whole nation.—Femal Addocate.

whole party, amounting to 53, were shot, including an Englishman, whom the representations of the British ambassador could not save.

Hereditary Peerage abolished in France! London, Dec. 30th (evening.) An Hereditary Peerage has ceased to exist in France, in that could not save.

Hereditary Peerage abolished in France! London, Dec. 30th (evening.) An Hereditary Peerage has ceased to exist in France, in that could not save to the vote, and the same and the delicacies of friend-shortes. The Paris papers mention that the question has cheeped, come as brought to a conclusion on Wednesday evening (Dec. 28) when the entire law was put to the vote, and passed by a majority of 33, the number of the solition being 103, against 70! The final settlement of this great question has created, comparatively speaking, but little sensation in the French capital; for it had long since been determined by the people that the hereditary Peerage should go; consequently the majority in favor of the ministers was looked on merely as a matter of course.

Rapid Extension of the Cholera.—The cholera was on the decline at Sunderland, but continued to rage at Newcastle, and had extended itself to North Shields and Tynemouth, South Shields and Westoe, Gateshead, Haughton le Spring, Pensher, and Haddington (N. B.) Total number of cases, since the commencement of the disease, 1,017; deaths, 379.

Hereditary Peerage abolished in France!

Matrimony.—The virgin sends prayers to God, matringe file the sate of friend-static principles but carries but one soal to lim; the labor, and the delicacies of friend-staty, and the elicac

God's mercies are more than we can tell, and they are more than we can feel; for all the world, in the abyss of the divine mercies, is like a man diving into the bottom of the sea, over whose head the waters run insensibly and unperceived, and yet the weight is vast, and the sum of them is impassurable; and the man is not pressed with the burden nor confounded with numbers; and no beservation is able to recount, no senses sufficient to perceive, no memory large enough to retain, no understanding great enough to apprehend; his infaity.—Jeremy Taylor.

Christian Controversy.—The love of controversy is hateful, the fear of it is pusillanimous. Both ought to be avoided by every rightly consisted mind. No man of his age enguged in it is so great an extent as Baxter, and yet no man spoke more against it. In both he was sincere. He lend to the controversy for its own sake, but he was frequently inspelled by regard to truth or what he considered as truth, to enguge in what was most an pleasant to his christian feelings.—He sometimes erred in his judgment on these matters, but new was influenced by unworthy motives, or guilty of disingenuous conduct. He loved peace, and he vas influenced by unworthy motives, or disingenuous conduct. He loved peace, oved his friends; but he loved truth more.

## PROSPECTUS

ROCHESTER MIRROR,

(OR THE 4TH YEAR OF THE GEM.) A SEMI-MONTHLY LITER ORY AND LANEOUS JOURNAL.

atque nil humanum, a me alie

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

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

They offer the following prospectus on a large scale, as the increasing number of the subscriber gives them the assurance that the publication has become established upon a permanent bain.

They offer the following prospectus, on a large scale, as the increasing number of the subscribe gives them the assurance that the publication has become established upon a permanent being and that the success of the work is no longer doubtful.

Our Western country is filled with newspages gazettes, addresses, pamphlets, &c. Politics as monicel speculations are the order of the day; is literature among us is at a low ebb. The Alami towns and cities monopolize the science; and is tone they give to inquiry hardly affects us; but set of their best periodicals reach us, and these are st generally read. The state of learning among; proves that a stimulus is needed to give life and at ion to those who should be orgaged in addition to the sum of human knowledge. A vast field opened before us, and we desire to compete we our eastern brethren in the operations of inclination and the state of literature, and the great variety of matter state of literature, and the great variety of matter which are scuttered everywhere around us. In our Journal will be found;—Notices of last tations devoted to instruction and the disseminal tations devoted to in

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OR, M.) WILLIAM ALOYD CABBISON AND TOLOU MNAPP, PUBLISHERS.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.1

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

ISATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1832.

## New-England Anti-Slavery Societo.

At a meeting of the friends of abolition, held in Boston on the evening of January 1, 1832, for the purpose of organizing an Anti-Slavery Society, the following Preamble and Constitution were adopted.

we, the undersigned, hold that every person, of full age and sane mind, has a right to immediate freedom from personal bondage of whatsoever kind, unless imposed by the sentence of the law for the commission of some crime.

We hold that man cannot, consistently with reason, religion, and the eternal and immutable principles of justice, be the property of man.

We hold that whoever retains his fellow man in bondage, is cally of a grieyous wrong.

We hold that whoever retains his fellow man in bondage, is guilty of a grievous wrong.

We hold that a mere difference of complexion is no reason why any man should be deprived of any of his natural rights, or subjected to any political disability.

While we advance these opinions as the principles on which we intend to act, we declare that we will not operate on the existing relations of society by other than peaceful and lawful means, and that we will give no countenance to violence or insurrection.

With these views, we agree to form ourselves into a Society, and to be governed by the rules, specified in the following Constitution, viz.

#### CONSTITUTION.

ciety, and to be governed by the rules, specified in the following Constitution, viz.

CONSTITUTION.

Article 1. This Society shall be called the New-England Anti-Slavery Society.

Art. 2. The objects of the Society shall be to endeavor, by all means sanctioned by law, humanity and religion, to effect the abolition of slavery in the United States, to improve the character and condition of the free people of color, to inform and correct public opinion in relation to their situation and rights, and obtain for them equal civil and political rights and privileges with the whites.

Art. 3. Any person by signing the Constitution, and paying to the Treasurer fifteen dollars as a life subscription, or two dollars annually, shall be considered a member of the Society, and entitled to a voice and vote in all its meetings, and to a copy of any publications or communications which may be chosen by a vote of the Society.

Art. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the Society on the second Wednesday in January, at which a report of the transactions of the Society for the past year, and of its income, expenditures and the following others elected by billot, viz. A President, two Vice Presidents, six Counsellors, a Treasurer, Corresponding Secretary, and Recording Secretary, who shall hold their respective offices until the next annual neeting.

Art. 5. The said twelve officers shall together constitute a Board of Managers, to whom shall be entrusted the disposition of the funds, and the management of the concerns of the Society. They shall have power to fill any vacancy, which may occur in their board, until the next meeting of the Society. Altr. 6. Meetings of the Managers may be called by the President, or in his absence by either of the Vice Presidents, when they shall judge it necessary, or on application to them from any one of the Managers for any specific purpose and special meetings of the Society may be called by the Managers.

Art. 7. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society and of the Managers.

Society to the Recording Secretary, and the time and place of the Meetings of the Society shall be determined by the Managers.

ART. 7. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society and of the Managers; in his absence, one of the Vice Presidents; and in their absence, the oldest Manager present.

ART. 8. The Treasurer shall collect the subscriptions and grants to the Society, and hold all its funds, and make payments according to the votes of the Managers; and he shall keep a true account of the same, and render an annual statement to accompany the annual report to the Society and keep all communications or publications directed to the Society, and transmit those issued by them, and shall correspond with the agents, or any other bodies or individuals according to the directions of the Society or the Managers.

ART. 10. The Recording Secretary shall notify all meetings of the Society, and of the Board of Managers, and shall keep the Records of the same and of the transactions of the Society, and shall furnish copies of any votes to any persons, when required by the President, or a Vice President.

ART. 11. The Board of Managers may appoint an agent or agents, to be employed in any, part of the United States, in obtaining or communicating intelligence, in the publication of distribution of tracts, books, or papers, or in the execution of any measure, which may be adopted, to promote the objects of the Society. The compensation of the agents shall be determined by the Board of Managers.

ART. 12. Any Anti-Slavery Society; or any association founded os kinder principles in the New-England States, may become auxiliary to this Society, by contributing to its finds, and by sending a delegate, or delegates, to attend its meetings.

ing.

Aar. 13. There shall be a regular meeting of the Society on the last Monday of every month.

Aar. 14. The Constitution may be altered at any annual meeting, by a vote of two thirds of those present.

### ADDRESS

Fellow Citizens:

The object of our Society is neither war nor sedition. Although the sufferings of that class of our brethren, for whose rights we plead, are immeasurably greater, than would be deemed sufficient with any other people to gird on the armore, and march to the field of battle and of blood; yet, we hope ever to imbite the spirit of Him; who says, 'Resist not evil;'—'they that take the sword, shall perish with the sword.' Governed by such a spirit, the weapons of our warfare can never be carnal. The only influence we can exert must be that of moral suasion, and not of coercion in the truth, and the God of truth, alone we trust, for the success of our exertions; and with the truth, and in the name of the God of truth, we plead for the cause of humanity.

The fundamental principle upon which our Constitution is based, is, our Saviour's Golden released to them. Hence the grand articles in our creed:—
'That God hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the 2nth;'—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable right; and that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.'†

Based upon such principles, guided by such maxims, and holding such articles of faith, our Society must necessarily be what its name signifies. We are, from principle, opposed to Slavery. We believe, too, that such a spirit becomes the very genins of our country. The whole American people ought to be an Anti-Slavery Society. This is the very first principle apon which our government is built. The spirit of civil and religious liberty requires it. The polaritation of '16 requires it. The spirit of the gospet of Christ, and the voice of public, commutative and reprinciple justice, imperiously demand it.

We must, then, he wholly inconsistent with ourselves, and the principles by which we profess to be governed, if we do not, by every laudable exertion, induce as many of our fellow-citizens as possible to become anti-stateholders, and 'endeavor by all means sanctioned by law, hamminty, and religion, to effect the sobilition of slavery in the United States.' To effect this object, we consider it our imperious duty to diffuse, as wieldy as possible, a knowledge of just and correct principles on the subject of slavery, to unouse the consciences of the wise; to enlighten the understandings of the ignorant; and incessantly to appeal to every principle of humanity, benevolence, justice and natural affection, in behalf of that degraded and wretched class of our colored brethren, who are retained in ignominous andoreal bondage, when shall be a subject of slavery, to unouse the slaves of subject of slavery and of course, the slaves ought to be none emancipated. If the thief is found in possession of stolen proper

Stuart:—
The United States have about 2,000,000 slaves, and about 500,000 free colored people.
The American Colonization Society has existed for 13 years, and has exported yearly, upon an average, about 150

The American Colonization Society has existed for 13 years, and has exported yearly, upon an average, about 150 persons.

Meanwhile the natural yearly increase has been 56,000 sonls; and nearly a million have died in slavery!!

But it may be said, this is only the beginning—more may be expected hereafter.—Let us see.

The average price of transporting each individual is calculated at 30 dollars: suppose it to be reduced to 20, and then, as 56,000 must be exported yearly, in order merely to prevent increase, 1,120,000 dollars would be yearly requisite simply for transportation. Where is this vast sum to come from? Or suppose it supplied, still, in the mass of crime and wretchedness, as it now exists, there would be no decrease! Two millions of human beings every 30 years would still be born and die in Slavery!!

But perhaps you wish to extinguish the crime in thirty years. Then you must begin by transporting at least 100,000 yearly. In order to do this, you must have an annual incoine of upwards of 2,000,000 dollars; and if you have not only to transport, but also to purchase, you would probably want yearly, Incenty millions more!!

Where are you to get this?—

Or suppose it got, and still one generation would perish in their wretchedness; 2,000,000 of immortal souls—plundered-by you of the most sacred rights of human nature; of rights always the same, and everl-stingly inalicinable, however plundered—would have perished unredressed, and gone to confront you at the bar of God.

And will He not make inquisition for blood? And whet will it avail you to say, 'Oh, we satisfied ourselves, and traversed land and sea, and spent thousands to satisfy others, that if we transported a few hundreds or thousands of our physical collaboration of Indexendence of the perished unredressed fellow-subjects to a distant country, yearly, with care, we might guiltlessly leave the remaining hundreds of

\*Acts xvii. 26.

† Declaration of Independence.

† We use the terms African, and sons and daughters of Africa, for the sake of distinction. We believe that every colored person, who is either born in this country, or, forced to make this the place of his residence, is as really an American, as any white-born citizen of New England.

thousands or the millions, in slavery, and harmlessly indulge the invineble repagnance which we felt to a colored skin. We really thought it better, to exile our colored brethren from their unity country, or to render their lives in it intolerable by scorn, should they obstinately persist in remaining in it—we really thought this better, than humbling ourselves before our brother and our God, and returning to both with repenting and undissembling love."

But, supposing the scheme of colonization to be practicable, and that our whole colored population can be removed within the period of thirty years; where is the justice of such a measure? Estimating the whole number of slaves and free colored persons in this country, at two millions, and allowing only for one eighth of the whole number to die on their passage, and by necessary exposure to disease and a change of climate, on arriving in Africa; we have, in addition to the two millions, who must be born and circ in slavery, during this thirty years, a sacrifice of too kalarred and fifty thousand lives! Here, then, at the lowest possible estimate, are two millions, two hundred and fifty thousand, who are either to be born, and lice, and die in slavery, or to literally throw away their lives, by being decoyed or coerced beyond the seass! I this is justice, if this is kumanity, if this is philantkropy, we must confess ourselves wholly ignorant of the laws of God, of the principles of Equity, of the letter and spirit of the 'golden rule,' and of that great moral precept, which requires us to love our neighbor as ourselves.

Besides, we are constrained to consider the emancipated slaves as really entitled, by right, to a peaceable possession

and of that great moral precept, which requires us to love our neighbor as ourselves.

Besides, we are constrained to consider the emancipated clavea as really entitled, by right, to a peaceable possession in this land of light and boasted freedom, as any whiteborn American. He is, indeed, as really an American as any of us. This is his native land. It is the soil which has been sprinkled with his own blood, and which he has liverally earned, perlangs twenty times over, by 'the sweat of his brow. To deprive him of his brith-right. It is to rob him of that inheritance, to which he has an infinitely better title, than the master for whom he has toiled, to the plantation which he calls his one.

Our colored, population have ever contributed, either directly or indirectly, to the support of our government.—Even the slave pays taxes by the hand of his master; and the excise thus demanded for the support of a free government, is the price of his blood. We suffirm, then, that our colored dopulation have the right of pratection in this their native had, and are justly entitled to every constitution and laws; let us, at once, begin the work of excision. It to a consideration of the vin is to give construction to our Constitution and laws; let us, at once, begin the work of excision. Let us raise if time, at once, begin the work of excision the tension of a men, women and childen, who cannot bring the most satisfactory wonchers, that their veins are flowing with the purest English blood. Indeed, let us shut up our ports against our own marines, who are returning from an India vorage, and whose cheeks and muscles could not wholly withstand the influence of the breezes and tropies to which they were exposed. Let us make every shade of, complexion, every difference of stature, and every contraction of a muscle, a Shikblodth, to detect and cut of a brother price of the work of the precent of

\*Indeed, we are told publicly, by those who advocate the system of colonization, that the slaves must not be taught to read even the Bible; because, forsooth, they will then read our Declaration of Independence, and our Fourth-of-July Orations, and our panagyries upor the blessings of liberty; and by and by, some black La Fayette' will rise up to put them in possession of these natural and inalientable rights!—Mr. Ladd's Speech before Cel. Soc. of Mass, Jan. 27. nd inalicanble rights — Mr. Ladd's Speech before Col. Soc. of Mass. Jan. 27.

† Compare the last census of the United States with that of 1820.

† Mr. Jefferson.

ground. Is it then mirrasonable to suppose, that God is now saying emphatically, both by his word and providence, "Shall I not visit for these-things," and shall not my soul be awanged on such a nation as this?" In what way he will reduce the wrongs of our colored brethren, we do not pratend to designate; but we are constrained to believe that the time of their deliverance is at hand. It is our heart's desire and prayer to God, that none of our countrymen may be so infatuated as to destroy themselves by fighting against his word and providence, and the eternal principles of truth and equity.

The slaves cannot long be kept in ignorance of the first and most invaluable legacy of nature. The march of free inquiry and the knowledge of equal rights, the very first principles of emancipation, is, 'oswara.' We may forbid the philanthropist to teach and the rapting to learn; but we may as well undertake to clip the wings and stay the coarse of the celestial messenger, who has received the divine mandate to preach the everlasting gospel to them that dwell on the earth. We may as well forbid the beams of the meridian sun to gild the height of the Andes; essay to roll back the tide of the ocean; command the dew drop to stay itself forever in the sky; puff back the northern blast with the breath of our nostriis; or attempt to compass and bind Arcturus and his sons' with a shree of flax; as to think of holding our colored brethren in perpetual ignorance and perpetual bondage. If the master will not instruct his slave, still the slave will take it upon himself to learn. Already the toil-worn bondman, who, by his own vigilance and sagacity, has picked up a knowledge of letters, collects, in sequestered groups his fellow slaves, at the close of their daily lask, and, like the Jewish high priest, 'reheurses in their ears all the words' of the law of liberty. He reads to them orations, dissertations and panegyries, which embrace the very first principles of our civil institutions and political rights; and which instanny upon th

names are now enrolled upon the page of history, as having bid defiance to the thunders of Britain, and resolved either to die, or to break to pieces the yoke of foreign domination.

To prevent the scenes of St. Domingo from being acted here, we call upon the nation to be just. To say that immediate smancipation will only increase the vretchedness of the colored people, and that we must pursue a system of gradual abolition; is to present to us the double paradox, that we must continue to do evil, in order to curs the evil which we are Köing; and that we must continue to be unjust, and to 'do sui that good may come. There is, we believe, but one alternative. The master must manumit his slave, or the slave well manuair himself. We have no doubt, that the God of heaven, who is a God of justice, is, at this moment, in his word and providence, esting before the Southern planter this very alternative; and this alternative embraces 'life and death, a blessing and a curse.'—To choose the first, and say to the slave, BE FREE, is to shut the floodgates of human wo and of human blood. To choose the latter, and hold the colored man in vassalage, must, ere long, break up 'the fountains of the great deep, and have a direct tendency to unsheath the sword of vengeance, revolution, carnage and death. On this subject, we can hardly feel that any language is too strong. We appeal to the better judgment and patriotism of our fellow citizens; we appeal to the understanding, conscience and heart; we appeal to the understanding conscience and heart; we appeal to the understanding conscience and heart; we appeal to all the tender sympathies of humanity and natural affection; we appeal to every citizen who deire presents the horrors of St. Domingo and Southampton; and we conjure every one, who is capable of feeling or of reflection, to weigh in an even balance, the present evils and inevitable consequences of slavery. In the language of a distinguished statesman and scholar, on another subject, we do but express the real feelings and s

\* Fisher Ames.

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