NO. 39

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.]

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE MANKIND.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1831.

THE LIBERATOR AT NO. 10, MERCHANTS' HALL.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON; EDITOR.

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THE LIBERATOR.

: The A person cannot be a child of God, and live in the practice of that which his reason, his conscience, and Scripture disallow: and a man must be intellectually blind, not to see that all these faithful monitors absolutely and unequivocally condemn slavery and its abettors. Brannagan.

A VOICE FROM DELAWARE !

At a large and respectable meeting of the people of color of the Borough of Wilmington, convened in the African Union Church, July 12th, 1831, for the purpose of considering the subject of colonization on the coast of Africa :

On motion, the Rev. Peter Spencer was called to Our motion, the Kev. Feter Spencer was called to the chair, and Thomas Dorsey appointed Secretary. The meeting was addressed by Abraham D. Shad, Junies C. Morell, Benjamin Pascal and John P. Thompson, after which the following resolutions

were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That this meeting view with deep regret the attempt now making to colonize the fre people of color on the western coast of Africa; be lieving as we do that it is inimical to the best inter ests of the people of color, and at variance with the principles of civil and religious liberty, and wholly accompatible with the spirit of the Constitution and Declaration of Independence of these United States

Resolved, That we disclaim all connexion with Africa, and although the descendants of that much efficted country, we cannot consent to remove to any tropical climate, and thus aid in a design having for its object the total extirpation of our race from this country, professions to the contrary not-

Resolved, That a committee of three persons be Appointed to prepare as soon as practicable an ad-dress to the public, setting forth more fully our views on the subject of colonization. The following per-cens were appointed: Abraham D. Shad, Rev. Pe-ter Spencer and W. S. Thomas.

igned on behalf of the meeting PETER SPENCER, Ch'm. THOMAS DORSEY, Sec'y.

ADDRESS of the free people of color of the Borough of Wilmington, Delapoure.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD—OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE MANKIND.

Is a caim and emprejudiced manner, our decided and the analysis of the property of the service of the the anlearned; or where benevolent and philanthropic individuals can find a people, whose situation has greater claims on their christian sympathies, than the people of color. But whilst we behold a settled determination on the part of the American Colonization Sogiety to remove us to Liberia, without using any means to bester our condition at home; we are compelled to look with fearful diffidence on every measure of that institution. At meeting held on the 7th inst. in this borough, the people of color were sore of that institution. At meeting held on the 7th inst. in this Borough, the people of color were politely invited to attend, the object of which was to induce the most respectable part of them to emigrate. The meeting was addressed by several reverend gentlemen, and very flattering accounts given on, the authority of letters and statements said to have been received from individuals, of unquestionable veracity. But we beg leave to say, that those statements differ so widely from letters that we have seen, of recent date, from the colony, in regard to the condition and circumstances of the colonists, that we are compelled in truth to say that we cannot reconcile such contradictory statements, and are threefore inclined to doubt the former, as they appear to have been prepared to present to the public, for the purpose of enlisting the feelings of our white friends into the measure, and of inducing the enterprising part of the colored community to emigrate at their own expense. That we are in this country a degraded people, we are truly sensible; that our forlorm situation is not attributable to ourselves is admitted by the most ardent friends of colonization; and that our condition cannot be bettered by removing the most exemplary individuals of color from amongst say, we are well convinced. of colonization; and that our condition cannot be bettered by removing the most exemplary individuals of color from amongst us, we are well convinced, from the consideration that in the same ratio that the industrious part would emigrate, in the same proportion those who would remain would become more degraded, wretched and miserable, and consequently less capable of appreciating the many opportunities which are now offering for the moral and intellectual improvement of our brettnen. We, therefore, a portion of those who are the objects of this plan, and amongst those whose happiness, with that of others of our color, it is intended to promote, respectfully but firmly disclaim every connexion with it, and declare our settled determination not to participate in any part of it.

But if this plan is intended to facilitate the general

our sented determination not to participate in any part of it.

But if this plan is intended to facilitate the emanipation of those who are held in slavery in the South, and the melioration of their condition, by sending them to Liberia; we question very much whether it is calculated to do either. That the emancipation of slaves has been measurably impeded through its influence, except where they have been given up to the Board of Managers, to be colonized in Africa, to us is manifest. And when we contemplate their un-educated and vitiated state, destitute of the arts and unaccustomed to provide even for themselves, we are inevitably led to the conclusion that their situation in that pestilential country will be miserable in the extreme.

ion in that pestilential country will be miserable in the extreme.

The present period is one of deep and inergasing interest to the free people of color, relieved from the miseries of salvery and its concomitant evils, with the vast and (to us) unexplored field of literature and science before us, surrounded by many friends whose sympathies and charities need not the Atlantic between us and them, before they can consent to neasist in elevating our brethren to the standing of meni. We therefore particularly invite their attention to the, subject of education and improvement; sensible that it is much hetter calculated to remove prejudice, and exalt our moral character, then any system of colonsubject of eutocation and improvement; sensible that it is much better calculated to remove prejudice, and exall our moral character, then any system of colonization that has been or can be introduced; and in which we believe we shall have the co-operation of the wisest and most philanthropic individuals of which the nation can boast. The utility of learning and its salutary effects on the minds and morals of a people, cannot have escaped the notice of any rational individual situated in a country like this, where in order successfully to prosecute any mechanical individual situated in a country like this, where in order successfully to prosecute any mechanical orders, education is indispensable. Our highest moral ambition, at present, should be to acquire or our children a liberal education; give them mechanical trades, and thus fit and prepare them for use-chanical trades, and thus fit and prepare them for use-chanical trades, and thus fit and prepare them for use-chanical trades, and thus fit and prepare them for use-chanical trades, and thus fit and prepare them for use-chanical trades, and thus fit and prepare them for use-chanical trades, and thus fit and prepare them for use-chanical trades, and thus fit and prepare them for use-chanical trades, and thus fit and prepare them for use-chanical trades, and thus fit and prepare them for use-chanical trades, and thus fit and prepare them for use-chanical trades, and thus fit and prepare decision, the contrades of the completion of the contrades of the contrad

MRADAMS'S ORATION.

Extract of a letter from an intelligent colored gentleman in Philadelphia:

' I am filled with admiration after rea tion of the Hon. John Quincy Adams, on the niversary of American Independence, and an struck with observing your sentiments so completely expresswith observing your sentiments so completely expressed in it in relation to the creation of Man. No human power could deprive him justly of his scalinable rights; it must be arbitrary force, and not right, that makes a slave. If time permitted, I would enlarge on this topic; but presuming you have read the pamphlet, I shall abstain from expressing more at large my sentiments on a subject, which has always nost deeply interested my feelings.

I'think the Oration on Independence one of the

est I have read, and is worthy of so great a scholer and so distinguished a statesm

For the Liberator.

AFRIC-AMERICAN.

MR EDITOR—Your correspondent, 'A Subscriber,' has suggested the appropriateness of the term Afric-American, in lieu of the many common names American, in neu or toe many common names which are made use of, to distinguish us from other American born citizens. It appears to me, that the suggestion is as absurd as the sound of the name is inharmonious. It is true, that we should have, and the time demands, a distinct appellation for usbeing the only class of people in America, who feel all the accumulated injury which pride and prejudies can suggest; but, sir, since we have been so long distinguished by the title, men of color, why make this change, so uncouth and jurgon-like? A change we do want, and a change we will have; and when it comes, we shall be called, in common with other ers, citizens of the United States and Americans. I think we should no sooner subscribe to the term erican, than the descendants of any part of the world, (natives of the United States,) would suffer the name of the country of their forefathers to he linked to the title of their native country.

With much respect,
A Subscriber and Citizen of the United States. Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1831.

The Christian Examiner, for September, The Constant Examiner, for september, contains an interesting Review of Mr Stephen's invaluable work on the Slavery of the British West India Colonies. A writer in the Courier, allading to it, says : .

to it, says:

It is principally composed of extracts from that work; extracts which are of thrilling interest, but enough to chill one's blood to read. The abuse of slaves in the West Indies is ably pointed out, and their sufferings delineated. An account is given of the trial of four slaves for a murder. They were convicted. Subsequent to their convictions, the master of two of them was able to prove an slibit, and of course they were paradoned. The other two, however, who were convicted on the very same evidence, to ever burned aline! The article should be universally read.

THE ART OF PREVENTING SLAVE

INSURRECTIONS.
ILLUSTRATED IN FOUR CONSULTATIONS

Meeting IV.—HERRY, CERRY, and ALFR.
HERRY. At the close of the last meeting, I adout to observe, that while the white meet in gloried in their wars for liberty, they have an excere laws to prevent us from welling in a steps. A few years ago, they executed a large met of poor salves for planning an insurraction liberty. I am astonished at the blindness and is a steps, of the salves for planning and interest of the salves for the salves for all their presses of it own revolt-imply that it would be just and given in us to destroy them, that we may obtain our rights; while on the other hand, all their presses of its operation of following the salves and given in us to destroy them, that we may obtain our rights; while on the other hand, all their presses. Meeting IV .- HENRY, CESAR, and ALERED to prevent our following their ex-language, intelligible even to a slav dect of their fathers in making it war was wicked, and deserving of

inflamed or purelysed my feelings. But, occasionally, when I reflect on the injectice of the white men towards us, and issue their yearnings of liberty gained by war, any sed assons to barn for revenge and for freedom. As a professed christian, Alfred, you may be right in sed lines; to be our Chilf in a war for freedom; but asswer me this question.—An those whe have not made a profession of religion bound to ebessere blesse benerolent laws which you have.—nentioned? If not, Henry and I may yet proceed, and most of the slaves can join us—for few of them have been taught the Christian religion, either by precept or example.

ALTARID. I bessect: you, brethen, not to include any of the passiones of violence and war. They must be displessing to God and injurious to your-selves. In asswer to Cears' question I would observé, that be who knews the will of God is bound to obey it. Not our profession but his precept's are the rule of our duty. Not the example of warring white men, but the example of Jesus Christ should the our guide.

HERRAY. Are we, then, and our posterity, forever to submit to this state of degradation, rather than to digitory our oppressors?

ALEMBAD. It is better to suffer wrong than to do wrong. I hope, however, that God is preparing a way for our estancipation, more glorious than the one you proposed. He is string up friends for the slaves in all the United States, who plead our cause, and whose exertions will open the eyes of others, and cause, any ground change in our favor, till our freedom shall be effected. While others are thus engaged for us, it should be our care to avoid all sease of violence, and to display a meck and benevalent templer. This will excite sympathy for us under our sufficience, and include the professed of the play and the sufficience of the play and whose excitence will open the eyes of others, and cause, and the traffic of may be a sufficiency and in the play and the sufficiency and in the play and the play

addiging the same passions, and assorting their own risciples.

ALFARD. If the slaveholders' would only adopt at example, the spirit of the christian pracepts, at example, the spirit of the christian pracepts, at easies the minds of the aleves to be properly included with this principles of the Goopel; they might example the same of the course, they will still insult the area by growing in their own hattles for liberty, it came has tour that the consequence will be dreadly as the consequence will be dreadly be an example of the consequence will be dreadly in the consequence will be dreadly be as the consequence will be dreadly be an example of the consequence will be dreadly be as the consequence will be dreadly be as the consequence of the grait will lie on their own beads.

imbued, the danger of wars a would cease from among a must be Divise.

THE COLLEGE.

From the New-Haven Religious intelligeneer. CITY MEETING.

From the Ness-Bessen Religious Instelligencer.
CITY MERTING.

We record with morification and somew the proceedings of the city meeting held on Saturday led.
Not out of regard for the African Schools of Colory, as it has been called, for its location in a matter of policy, and our relizens have a right to my whether the proceedings of the city meeting held on Schools of the part of the print with which we have a right to my whether the print with which we have a right to my whether the print with which we have a right to my whether the print which we have a right to my whether the print which we have a right to my whether the print which we have a regard distribution of the print which we have a read of the product of the print which we have the property of the print whether the print whether the print whether the print which we have the property better the property of the country constrained as a despoyed by the speakers, so entirely gratitions and allein to the business of the meeting? Was it and amported by the speakers, so entirely gratitions and allein to the business of the country constrained as to deny the poor blacks a place of education? Do not principle, and virtue, and republicant gratifies, and rime, that compelled us to cut off a portion of our fellow beings from knowledge and intelligence, and crime, that compelled us to cut off a portion of our fellow beings from knowledge and intelligence, and the blessings which follow in the train of those gift? No, our citzens have run holty and impredently to gether on this occasion, and framed other cause of shane and reproach which are entirely gratitions; shame and reproach which are entirely gratitions; shame and reproach which are entirely gratitions; and one of, our public speakers who rank high ordinarily figure window and discretion, have stept forward, we think, rashly, wantonly, and creally in this mitter. We hold the reputation of all of them in too high esteem to take part in telling it abroad. Are we unnecessarily distrated, or grieved without

it of importants for mercy? Surely, 'judgment is turned away backward, and justice standell' rafte offs for truth hath fallen in the streets, and equity cannot inters.

It has not been our purpose to be repressed, but rather to point out to our fellow citizens, reasons for self-reproach. For if every sober minded and hamann man, who witnessed the spirit of that meeting and listened to the cruel and hope-extinguishing tone of its addresses, does not by this time heartily regret it, then are our boasted gifts of toleration, equality and freedom, blessings just skin deep, and no more. To bear our to state digits of toleration, equality and freedom, blessings just skin deep, and no more. To bear so ut in these remarks, we beg our readers to compare the proceedings here recorded, with the doings of an assemblage in England, published in last week's paper. Let them weigh the authority of the names there quoted, and compare the spirit of the addresses there delivered, with the spirit which ruled the meeting on Saturds. Five thousand petitions have been lodged in Parliament, unequivocally declaring the voice of the British people, in 'issoriof complete and immediate emmenipation. In definance of the threat of being deemed an enthusiast; says one of the spialem at this meeting, 'disregarding the impatation of imprudence, and want of regard for the lives and liberties of the white population—I profess myself the advocate of the ipseedy and entire emmengation of every slave. I am not content to wait utill it pleases the good judgment of their mester—until they, who, almost up to the present moment, slave defended the system itself, and who centend that or the continuation of that system is enbarked their own earthy presperity—I am not content to wait utill they shall great us—that book, well if know that if we depend on their issertions—if we rely upon their good will—if we trust to their promises—not one of the vast assembly whom I now address will live to see the happy day, when England shall be able to boast that slave

[From the New-Haven Herald.]

Nothing surely could be more unwise than peasant courses of continually praising the fests proceed of they should pensist in it, a heavy said the guilt will lie on their own beads. The surely said will lie on their own beads. The surely prod elies heng their heads. The temples of God, prod elies heng their heads. The temples of God, gridt. George principles in your heart have allowed the surely produced the surely produced the surely produced to the surel

The second probability of the fact of the column of New Payers, we were a second probability of the collection of color of years, which is imported to consideration at account quest, with an important probability of the collection of color of years, with a measurement as may be expressed of said made in the command of the collection of color of years, and to all one of the collection of the color of the c

ty. In their treatment of the In

The precipinary of the citizons generally, at he meeting, in adopting these resolution, which is the cit this ampleasant duty, it sincerely report, as shall only resume the labor again as due to the pressed people for whom it hope still to plead, and to my country, which cannot axist except by the principles of truth and justice.

SIMEON S. JOCELYN.

From the Boston Patriot. COLLEGE FOR THE PEOPLE OF COLOR.

of the proceedings at a public meeting a New-Han ven, in relation to the catablament of a College for
people of color in that place, and the comments of
the New-Haven Advertiser, upon those proceeding.
I have never thought that city the most eligible aiunition for the proposed institution, on account of the
probability of jealousy and quarries between its
pils and those of Yale College. I had supposed that
this and other reasons might have rendered the peple of New-Haven unwilling to have the new seninary among them. But, ur, I confres, I was not
prepared for the abullition of rulgar, and anomaly
prepared for the abullition of rulgar, and anomaly
prepared comments. Every word seems to me,
to be dictated by that creel and unreasonable contempt of the African rece, which is too prevalent among persons of a different security.

nary smong uses. Dut, sur, a contrus, a was ast prepared for the ebullition of vulgar and namaly pregudies which it exhibited in the Proceedings and the editorial comments. Every word seems to me, to be dictated by that creel and unreasonable contempt of the African race, which is too previdest immong persons of a different complexion.

It is intimated in the resolutions, that the college is intended as an engine to inculcate the doctrine of the right of the slaves to immediate emancipation, and therefore that its establishment would be an uswarrantable interference with the internal concerns of other States.—Though admitting the promise to be true, the conclusion would by no means follow, yet I must say that the object of the proposed institution is vary much misrepresented. The object of the college would not be to incutakte any particular opinions upon the subject of slayery, but would be the colleges would not be to incutakte any particular opinions upon the subject of slayery, but would be the colleges at present in existence in this country. Deliver that the colleges at present in existence in this country. They and that friends are therefore desirous of establishing a seminary where they can obtain a complete education without inconvenience. Is not the object a good one? Is not the object of the object o

College for Colorest People. While we reprint the Colorest People while we reprint the Colorest People with the government and be habitants of New-Haven have brought upon the selves, by their late ridications act, and now the colorest people with solves, by their late reflections act, and more close reasons, we are gled of one consequent their conduct, which is, that Bostes itself may be give of the first enablement of a semilary fit the instruction of a much wronged race of man beaton had the first printing print, the first continued for the first printing print, the first continued for the first printing printing printing printing first continued to first printing printing first consistency of the first printing printing printing first continued to the first printing p

es, by A. It. Evereus. We true that he of concert and co-operation will immediate lopted to secure to Heston the honor and edve of this important institution. We know ma will give as soon as they know to whom Mass. Journal.

N APPEAL TO THE BENEVOLENT

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AN APPEAL TO THE BENEVOLENT.

The undersigned committee appointed by a general convention bed in this city, to discert and assist the conventional agent, the Rev. Sameel E. Cornish, as eliciting fands for the establishing of a Collegary of the antender of the collegary of the assistance of Philadelphia and its vicinity to the important subject. In doing, which, they described the assistance of the displaced country, and at this enterprising ora., to addeed sirguments or middly words by way of appeal. The contrast between enlightened and the rulgar, is the plainest demonstration of the utility of their plan, and importance of their speal. The colored citizens of the United States, assembled by delegation in this city, June last, alive to the interests of their preham and community generally, resolved at whatever labor or expense to establish and maintain an institution, in which the sons of the present and future generals may obtain a classical detection and the mechanic arts in general.

Believing that all who know the difficult admission of our youths into seminaries of fearning, and

tion may obtain a classical education and the mechanic arts in general.

Believing that all who know the difficult admission of our youths into seminaries of learning, and stablishments of mechanism—all who know the efficient influence of education in cultivating the heart, restraining the passions, and improving the manners—all who wish to see our colored populsion more prudent, virtuous, and useful, will lend us their patronage, both in money and prayers. The committee, in conclusion, would respectifully state, that the amount of money required to erect buildings, secure apparatus and mechanical instruments, in \$20,000; of this sum the colored people intend to contribute as largely as God has given them ability, and for the residue they look to the christian community, who know their wants, their oppression and wrongs—and more particularly to the inhabitants of the city, celebrated for its benevolence, and in which so many preceding steps, taken for the advancement of our oppressed people, have had their origin. They would further state, that all monies collected by the principal agent, Rev. Sammel E. Comisia, who is now in this city, and whom they recommend to the confidence of all to whom he may appeal, will be deposited in the United States Bank, sabject to the order of Arther Tappan, Esq. of New-York, their generous patron and friend; and in the event of the institution not going into operation, to be faithfully returned to the several donors. The contemplated Seminary will be located at New-Haven, Coun, and established on the self-supporting of industry, and obtain useful mechanical or agricultural profession while pursuing classical studies.

Signed in behalf of the Convention, by Yorking New York, and Ostain useful mechanical or agricultural profession while pursuing classical studies.

Signed in behalf of the Convention, by Provisional Committee of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, September 7, 1831.

Provisional Committee of Philadelphia, September 5, 1831

PHILADELPHIA, September 7, 1831

PHILADELPHIA, September 7, 1831.
I wish success to every judicious measure for thimproving of the minds of the rising generation of the colored people in literature.

WM. WHITE,
H. U. ONDERDONK.

I do most cordinally approve of the foregoing plan for meliorating the condition of the colored youths of cor country; and being fully persuaded that the Manual Labor system is well adapted to the habits, waster, and peculiar situation of colored young men. I am of the opinion that liberal aid will be well and with the well and with the well and well be well and well and well be well and well and well be well a am of the opinion time incomed institution.
THOMAS M'AULEY.

My own views are entirely expressed in the above favorable notices of Bishops White and Onderdonk and Dr M'Auley. G. T. BEDELL.

I cheerfully commend the Rev. S. E. Cornish and be object of his application to my christian friends particularly because I feel confidence in the wisdom and perseverance of Arthur Tappan, Esq. in his ef-forts to promote the welfare of our colored brethren. EZRA STILES ELY.

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT

For the Liberator.

Ma Editon—The following is taken from 'An Prening at Home,' published in Brimigham, England, and, if you think proper, I should like to see it meeting the property of the property of the following t some of joy on such an occasion ,—and Emma having from the history of many occurrences that had hapned at school, and at her aunt's, where she had Pent her midsummer holidays,—the conversation pens in the following manner. Zelmire.

AN EVENING AT HOME.'--- NO. 1. 'An EVERING AT HOME.'--NO. 1.
'I met Frank Arlingham and Mr Walker, this waing,' maid Mr Mormon; 'they tell me that Mr speley will be at the Anti-alavory Meeting to-mormoring; and they were very desirous to make a promise to be there too.'
'Oh, mamma,' said fifeles, who had been listened to the father, 'will you lat me go? I should like of all things.'
Ma Mormon was about to restr. when her at-

about to reply, when her at-

been i. What do you have. Emme age sho saw
West lade user ; and then she does not care about
the slaves; and she says, the does not know whe i
mean! But, i'm sent, Emmes, continued he, focking
indignantly at his saver, 'manome west leve you
at all if you don't care for the slaves.'

Be quiet, Henry,' said his father, eather harply,
'hove can you be so violent.' You frights at larger you
also before you had beend a word on the subject!
And when you returned from school lest indemner,
did we fly upon you, as you have spon poor Emma,
in the same circamstances?'

Henry looked quite abashed; and his mother
turned from him to her gentle intile Emma, who was
half rightened, and quite atomished; and whose inquiring eyes asked what all this could mean.

'Come hither,' dear little girl,' siid her mother,
pushing her own chair from the table, to make room
for Emma to sit on her lap; — come to me, and I will tell you all about the poor slaves; and when
you know it, I am sure, Henry will have so need to
con' you know that you are my own little girl, and
that ho one can take yes from me? If the king himself took is dancy to your dear blue eyes, and caring
lair, and wished to have you for his little girl, and
that ho one can take yes from me? If the king himself took is dancy to your dear blue eyes, and caring
lair, and wished to have you for his little waitingmaid, and were to send all his soldiers to fetch you
away, still papa would not be forced to give you up
against his will; and the child of the poorest parents
in England could not be separated from them, without their consent, any more than the children of the
Firma seemed perfectly to understand all this;
and she held her mother's hand closely between both

rien: Jor toe are a free people;

Emma seemed perfectly to understand all this;
and she held her mother; hand closely between both
her own, while her expressive looks told the satisfaction she felt at being again safe at home with her
own dear parents.

and she beld mer others' sind closely between both her own, while her expressive looks told the satisfaction she felt at being again safe at home with her own dear parents.

But, do you know,' continued her mother, 'that in the West Indies, there are poor black people, who are not free, as we are, although they are our fellow subjects, and ought to share in all our privileges; but her are they are states; they she so bliged to obey their white master; to go where he pleases; to do what he pleases; and to work for him all their lives, without being paid any wages; and, what is almost the worst of sli, their children are not their ozon, but they are their master; and to work for him all their lives, without being paid any wages; and he can take them from their poor parents, and sell them to other white men who live a great way off; and then, their parents never see them any more, or hear of them, or know whether they are alive or dead. When your dearbother William was to leave us, and go to the East-Indies, far away, over the wide san, we were very unhappy, and could scarcely bring ourselves to part with him; but think how much more we should have suffered, if we knew that he had been bought by a cruel master, and had no one with him, who cared for him, or would be kind to him; and if we could never hope to see our dear boy again! But, when we parted from William! said fulle Emma, whose we shall show him—his new little brother, and his good, and now we often receive good news from him; and we all look forward with each joy to the time when he will return to all he loves; and when we shall show him—his new little brother, and his far his power had been any of the provided at this mention of her favorite brother; 'how I wish you were here; how I wish you were here; how I wish you were here; how I wish you were here; and when we shall show him—his new little brother, and his learn with the house of the provided and her may be a dear the him, who are all him and thome, and had her home, as I did, and he ready to cry,

But who gave their masters any right to serve them so? saked Emma; who appeared almost confounded by all the new things she had been hearing. 'They have no right to serve them so!' answered Henry in an indigant tone. 'No one could give them any right at all.'

'No, indeed,' said Helen. 'No one could law.'

them any right at all.

No, indeed, "and Helen. 'No one could law-fully give their masters this power over them, any more than the Emperor of Russia could give his subjects a right to come and make slaves of all of us, and carry us away from our country. The Negroes were stolen originally in Africa, and criven along the desert as a herd of cattle would be, till they came to the sea-shore; and then they were put on board a slave ship, and obliged to bid a last addes to their country—their lega in rons,—their hersis broken,—and themselves in the agonise of sufficiation, from being crammed together in the hold of the ship, without room to turn, or sin to breaths. These who lived through the sufferings of their deadful voyage, when they came to the West Indice, were begits for slaves by the Fantars, who forget 't that the receiver is as bad as the 'their,' and that they could have no more right to bey their fellow creatures, these offices had to steak them.'

clouds in his path! An internation has been among the slaves one Wilninger, he saws in ported to be burn; and reservees families on deres! A this has a country, the management alaying and burning all before these, and women children ways flair.

children were flying in every direction almost dis-tracted. All bearines were at a stend—the militia were assembling—persons of all ages und ranke fact volunteered their services—Releigh and Fayetteville had been put in a state of preparation for war. It was thought there was a gueral concert among the blacks to an alarming extent.

The Fayetteville Observer, of Sept. 14, says, the first information of the contemplated rising was com-municated by a free mulatto man. It appears that the object of the blacks was to march by two routes to Wilmington, spreading destruction and mender on their way. At Wilmington they espected to be re-inforced by 2000, to supply themselves with arms and ammunition, and then return.

'Three of the ringlesders in Dualin have

and ammanition, and then return.

'Three of the ringleaders in Duplin have been taken, and Dave and Jim excepted. There are 23 negroes in jain Duplin county, all of them no doubt concerned in the conspiracy. Several have been whipped, and some released. In Sampson, 25 are in jail, all concerned directly or indirectly in the plot. The exaginement among the people in Sampson is very great, and increasing; they are taking effectual measurers of areas it all suspected persons.

A very intelligent Negro Preacher, named David, was put on his trial to-day, and clearly connicted by the testimony of another negro. The people were so much enraged, that they could scarcely be prevented from shooting him on his passage from the Court House to the Jail. All his contensions made, induce the belief that the conspirators were well organized, and their places well anderstood in Duplin, Sampson, Wave, New-Haever, and Leuoir.

I We have no room for particulars-not even for comments. So much for oppression! so much for gradual emancipation! so much for the happiness of the slaves! so much for the happi-ness of the slaves! so much for the security of the South! Where now are our white boasters of lib-erty? where the Polish shouters? where the ad-mirers of those who die for liberty? Let the blood which is now flowing rest upon the advocates of war—upon the heads of the oppressors and their apologists. Yea, God will require it at their hands MUST BE FREE!

MEN MUST BE FREE!

'Hath not' a slave 'hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions,—but with the same weapons, subject to the same diseases, healed by the same means, warmed and cooled by the same summer and winter, as his master is? If you lash him, does he not bleed? If you wrong him, shell he not revenge?

The trials of the blacks who participated in the Southampton Insurrection have commenced and are proceeding. Eleven have been tried, condemned and executed. Of seven others found guilty, two have had the sentence of death commuted to transportation and first are recommended to marcy. Thirty tion, and five are recommended to mercy.

Virginia Barbarity.—A letter from Rev. G. W. Powell, under date of Aug. 27, says that 'there are thousands of troops in arms, searching in every direction, and many negroes are killed every day; the exact number will never be ascertained it.

The Virginia Insurrection.—The Richmond Compiler states that a letter had been received from Prince William, asking for arms for the defence of the inhabitants. Apprehensions also existed in Orange County, and on the application of a committee of citizens appointed for the purpose, arms were to be immediately despatched.

Baltimore, Sept. 15.—We understand, that the negro man confined in gaol as a ranaway, and who was suspected to be concerned in the Southamptor insurrection, has been demanded by, and delivered to, the Executive of Virginia.

We are much concerned to learn that the Island of Jamaica is in a very agitated state, caused by the assembling of disaffected Negroes. In a letter received from thence a few days since, by a merchani; it is stated that for several successive nights, attempts had been made by the negroes to destroy Kingston by firing it: business was almost at a stand, the money holders being desirous of keeping that article, learned to being driven to some dreafful resort.

Bermuda Royal Gasette, Aug. 9.

The New-York Daily Sentinel, of Saturday evening, contains the particulars of a most "during counties" committed in Virginia upon the person of a white man, because he "maintained that the blacks as men, were entitled to their freedom, and ought to be emanchated. He was "drugged from he to be emancipated. He was 'dragged from he room, taken out of two, sample almost naked, as a second almost naked, as coursed almost naked, as coursed almost to death by a mob of cowardly as ferocene shaveholders! We shall publish the account is full next weak.

Death of Dr. Rice.—We learn from the mond Telegraph, that the Rev. John H. Ri D. Pessident of the Union Theological Santa

The face is, the meeting was more dispracial; the city where is securred, and unprecedented, as capt by the recent Tampany Hall meeting, for an sonal invective and abuse. The entitlement appeared by a majority of the meeting are not these many of the meet respectable criteries of New-Hi ven; nor the seatiments of sullightened philipplies in other parts of our country.

And the Genme of Temperance appears the fallowing cuttle remark:

'The friends of the College will do well to lead to Virginia to Konnacke for

'The friedd of the College will do well to le to Vignini or Kentneky for a konine. They est not find more, and would probably most face, are we prejudice and opposition.'

We refer our readem to the

row prejudice and opposition. We refer our resears to the preceding page for liberal sentiments in favor of the College. The fiberal sentiments in favor of the College. The seithle. He has been themsefully smalled and misrepresented, but he is able to vanepish a host of assaillants: Among the New Haven actions, flether of the Columbian Register shows the least civilization and intelligence, and throws the most dire. We have rods in pickle for more backs then or

We have rods in pickle for more backs than one.

INCENDIARY PUBLICATIONS.

I.— Under this bend, the National Intelligencer contains a piece, relative to the Liberator, which is crowded with lies, gross and palpable as measurement of the print of munder and madness breathes at yeary line. Yet is a eagerly and approximity casied into the American Spectator! The fisheration a measurement of the Committee of the Co

An Address before the Working-Men's Society of Dedham, delivered on the evening of September 7, 1881. By Samnel Whitcomb, Jr. pp. 24. This is a strengous and laudable defence of the working classes, by a self-under man, who deserves great credit for his indestry and talents. It is a simentable truth, that wealth has more power than knowledge or ment in society. Every moral effort, therefore, which is made to revense this unnatural superiontly, deserves praise. Extracts from Mr Whitcomb's Address hereafter.

An explanatory communication from 'P.' set

An explanatory communication from 'P.' at Brooklyn, N. Y. in relation to the Rev. M. Gurley's visit to that place, is received, and put on the form-sertion as soon as we can find room. We are again driven out of our columns, in company with our conout of our columns, in company with our dents, so great is the pressure of highly respondents, nortant matter.

ortant matter.

Communications received since our last number—
Brutus, ' Fredom, ' Justice and Equality,' Phiadelphia Evangelist,' M. S.,' and one from Harrord. Also a valuable letter from Georgia.

force. Amo a valuable settler from cuestion.

MARRIED—In this city, by Rev. Mr Sharp. P. Francis Standing, of North Carolina, to Miss El Jackson, of Boston.

In Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening. 12th is by the Right Reversed Bishop Onderdoals, Rob Parvis, of Charleston, S. C. to Harriet Davy, dense ter of James Forten, of P. On the 15th sit. by! Rev. John L. Dagg, Mr. John T. Mitchiell, of R leigh, N. C. to Mass Anna R. Matter, of P.

DIED—In this city, 22d itest. Mr. Thomas Falses aged 49, a native of Falsmouth, Jarmins. He full victim to consumption; after an illustrate for mounts which the hore without a mermar or complaint. The consciousness of having endeavored faithfully to de, that yes, anabled him to need does how it a smile saying fit was free from the cares of the world, are needy to meet the blessed God. He was a man o vigorous intellect and powerful mind. He was, it was not to the contract of the world, and the contract of the world of the contract of the world of the contract of the world of the world of the contract of the world of the wo deed, without represent, and his unblemined and amiable disposition secured the representation of all who knew him. His wisers and children been deprived of one who has cheerfully and fully performed the dity of a kind behavioral father. Funeral from his house, in Popularithis afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Occumulations In Cambridge, 17th inst. Mr. George Ricaged 35.

TO THE COLORED YOUTH IN BO

A N EVENING SCHOOL will be open of the control of t

LITERARY.

on the United States Literary Gazette.

From the United States Literary Gazette.

AFFE THE THE TEMPET.

The day had been a day of wind and storm;
The wind pres laid, the storm well overpet.

And adopting from the maith, bright and warm,
Shone the great are on the wate carried at less.

I stood upon the upland stope, and cost.

My are upon a broad and beautoous scene.

Where the west plain lay girt by mountaine ve
And hills o'er hills littled their heads o'f green,
With pleasant when ecooped out and villages between

The all desired distance in the research.

With pleasant tales secoped out and villages betwee
The rails drops glaisened on the trees around,
Whose shadows on the tall greas were unt stirm
Same when a shamer of diamonds, to the groun
Was shadow by the fight of startled bird;
For birds were warbling round, and been we
have
About the downer: the cheerful rivalet mag
And gasipped, as he hastened ocean-ward;
To the groy oak the equired chiding clung,
And chirping from the ground the grasshopper a
sprung.

And from beneath the leaves that kept them dry, Flow many a glittering insect here and there, And darted up and down the butterfly, That seemed a living blossom of the air.

The flocks came scattering from the thicket

The violent rain had pent them—in the way Strolled groups of dameels frolicksome and fair The farmer awang the scythe, or turned the hay, And 'twist the heavy swarths his children were

It was a scene of peace—and like a spell, It was a scene of peace—and like a spell,
Did that serene and golden sunlight fall
Upon the motionless wood that clothed the fell,
And precipice upspringing like a wall,
And glassy river and white waterfall,
And tappy living things that trod the bright And beauteous scene; while, far beyond the On many a lovely valley, out of sight,

Was poured from the blue heavens the same golden light.

I looked, and thought the quiet of the scene An emblem of the peace that yet shall be, Vhen, o'er earth's continents and isles between When, o'er earth's continents and isles between The noise of war shall cease from sea to sea, And married nations dwell in harmony. When millions, crouching in the dust to one, No more shall beg their lives on bended knee, Nor the black stake be dressed, nor in the sun Th' o'erlabored captive toil, and wish his life wer

Too long at clash of arms, amid her bowers And pools of blood, the earth hath stood aghast, The fair earth, that should only blush with flowers And ruddy fruits;—but not for aye can last
The storm, and sweet the sumbine whe

past; the clouds roll away—they break—they fly-And, like the glorious light of summer, cast
O'er the wide landscape from the embracing sky,
On all the peaceful world the smile of heaven sh
lis!
BRYANT. BEYANT.

A WARNING FROM THE GOLD MINE.

BY MISS H. F GOULD. Ye who rend my bed of earth, Mark me! from my lowly birth. Ye, in me, to light will bring What will rise and be your king! I shall rule with tyrant sway, Till ve rue my natal day : High and low my power shall own, I will make the world my throne!

He who worships me shall be Martyr, dupe, or alaye to me; Love and friendship, on the way To his idol, he will slay; Conscience, I will stir her cry Concessors, I wan mer very ;
Truth for me shall bleed and die.
I will be a chain to bind,
Down to the earth, the immortal mind.

Though ye try me by the fire, It will only heat my ire; Though my form ye often change, T will but give me wider range. For my sake, the poor shall feel, On his face, his neighbor's heal, Than I 'Il turn, and, taking wing. cave with avarioe but a sting.

I will be a spar to crime; Ye will sell your peace through time; And a long eternity Of removes shall come for me; Now am I have without offence, But if ever takes hence, Man will sat a bitter fruit Springing from a golden root.

The solocone Astarctic, viewedly entered it New York, was anchored next a group of ayers small income in the South Facilie, Lat. 4 B. Lan. 164. 30; while the crew view engaged it executes the firm the antiver, when an engaged it executes the firm the antiver, when and research; present and appeared friendly, as antick was needs again as the temperated friendly, as antick was needs again as the temperated friendly, as antick was needs again as the temperated friendly, as antick was needs again as a statement of the industry, the particle of the statement of the industry, the course of the months, returned to the industry, to the course that the capital bad given the name of Manacacca Islands. Perceiving that the natives were still unfriendly, the crew commenced an titled, which induced the islander of the statement of the statem

presented as being large negroes, and as entirely unacquainted with white me.

They tell us of the 'march of intellect,' but that
is a misnomer. The race or the gallop would be a
more fitting term! for that is a quick movement,
leaving behind it all old feelings, sympathies and
prejudices: the following fact which I find in a
Fracch paper, will help to prove.

Agnes was young, pretty and twenty:—ber has
hand had been rich, file which reason she married him. But he became old, willy, and what was
worse, poor. He never in his life did but one sensuble thing, and that was dying. What right had
such a man to live? Agnes, it may, will be supposed, had a husband in reserve: but he was exceedingly poor, and they were exceedingly puzzled how
to pay the wedding expenses! How do you think
they effected it? Agnes sold her dead husband's
body to the surgeous, in order to secure the living
one. 'This is the ninetenth centary,' she said;
'I am liberal, and will set according to the principles of utility established by the glorous days of JaJy. My husband was useless while living, to me,
and to the human race; let him when dead, benefit
both.' Her husband's dead body 'did coldly furnish forth the marriage table.'

Wholesale Murder.—One of the editors was in

nish forth the marriage table."

Wholesale Murder.—One of the editors was in company with a gentleman on Wednesday last, direct from Hallinx, who stated that he wincesed the trial of Henry Gambles, captain of the Lady Sherbroke, from Londonderry, shipwrecked near Cape Ray on the 19th ult. by which 273 persons lost their lives, the particulars of which were given in our last. Captain Gambles was convicted of intentionally wrecking the ship to get at the insurance, and sentenced to be hung, after which he confessed that he deserved the punishment. Our informant states that so heart-rending were the details of the horrid scene in which near 300 human beings were consigned to stadden and watery grave, that the whole court, and apparently all the spectators, shed tears. One of the witnesses, whose arm was broken, had lost his wife and a large family of children.

Chambersburg (Pa.) Republican, Sept. 13

Chambersburg (Pa.) Republican, Sept. 13.

Journal of Health.—The second volume of this useful and popular periodical is just completed. A new one is to commence immediately—and we trust with increased support.

The course heretofore pursued by this journal, with all subjects on which it has treated, commends it to the patronage of every family; and the low price (\$1,25 per year) places it within the reach of almost every one. No publication has taken a more decided stand against the common use of wine and other fermeated liquors; and none, we believe, has more successfully battled intemperance under that flinsey covering.

more successfully battuen memberance university of image covering.

The next volume will embrace a large variety of topics; and much, very much may be reasonably expected, from the ability heretofore displayed by its editorial corps.—Temperance Advocate.

The Difference.—In 1799 there were 52 journeyman tailors in the city of Albany—only two of whom were temperate! The whole fifty intemperate ones of the rown finds fifty dollars; while the two who were temperate could show of their own samings eighten hundred dollars! This shows the difference between 'taking a little,' and 'total abstinence,' when no hazardous basiness is entered into by the individual.—This.

basiness is entered into by the individual.—Toid.

With respect to the authority of great names, it should be remembered, that he alone deserves to have any weight or influence with fosterity, who has shown himself superior to the particular and predominant error of his over-times; who, like the peaks of Teneriffs, has hailed the intellectual sun, before its beams have reached the horizon of haman minds; who, standing like Socrates on the apeat, of wisdom, has removed from his ayes all film of earthly dross, and has foressen a pure law, a nobler system, a brighter order of thing; in short, a promised land! which, like Mosses on the top of Plagab, he is permitted to survey and antifignate for others, without being himself allowed either to enter or to enjoy. to enjoy.

It is quite a mistaken idea that women cannot seep a secret—nohody so well. Trust her but with sale or try to keep it from her altogether, and she saure to heat you, because her price promps he o, find out what the man thinks it right to conceal ad then her vanity induces her to fall what she has used out; and this in order to show her power of

roads.

Gilbose were first coined to King Charles the ascond's reign, and had their same from the gold is
which they were made being brought from that past
of Africe child Guines.

A white seak tree in Franklin county, Pa. was recently manufactated into 1.400 simples, 200 fellors,
2 mw logs, one 14 and the other 16 feet log, one
house log 2.5 feet long, it mil cust, making de rais,
and 3 cords of wood.

Best of Tomore and anothers when mind

and 2 cords of wood.

A succet Temper — A gentleman when asked his opinion of a certain critic, a few days ago; gave it in the following terms: 'Why, he is a perfect crib apple; a decoction of verjuice; the quintesence of ascerbity. If I wished to convert the Thames into lemonade, I should first pitch him into it; and if, after the first disp, it was not sufficiently accidulated for ordinary drinking, water must contain a greater quantity of ascelarine matter than chemists generally imagine.

generally imagine.

The famous Magdalen Report, made by a highly respectable and benevolent society in the city of New-York, representing the number of licentious females in that city to be truly alarming, has given great offence to very many of the other sear, who are deeply interested in the subject, and who manifest great [can lest the city should be diagraced—by the Report. These have held meetings and passed compous Resolutions. Their object, however, will be well understood by the public. The character of the committee is a sufficient pledge to the community of the truth of the Report.

Massachusetts Yeoman.

Massachusetts Veoman.

It is stated in the Louisville Advertiser that a number of fishermen and their families, amounting to no less than 250 persons, had disappeared during the late gale at Barrataris. The huis of these unfortunate people were all washed away, and the boats into which they had fied for safety in the storm, are no fonger visible. It is much to be apprehended, that every soul perished.

prehended, that every soul persisted.

Imprisonment for Debt.—A beautiful commentary spon the system is furnished in the advertisement of Agron Vansciver, published in the National Intelligencer. Mr. N. is confined in Monat. Holly jail, for a debt of thirty dollars, and offers to work for any person a year, who will release him from imprisonment. He is willing to make himself a slave in the free air, rather than enders the undescreed loathcomeness of a prison.—Troy Sent.

N. V. Genius of Temperance.—There is a a paper on our whole list of exchange, of the character assumed by the one just named, which, we think, so well and so consistently maintains we think, so well and so consistently maintains it. It is, in our opinion, precisely of the right stamp to meet the exigencies and domands of the times. We admire it suswerving independence, its boldly speaking against "revelry in raffles as well as revelry in rags," united with its cool, philosophical, gentlemanly and Christian-like manner of handling disputed points—Stonington Phenax.

disputed points.—Stormegton A normality.

A letter from U. S. ship Ontario, Marseilles, July 9, says the John Adams proved herself the fastest sailing vessel in our Navy, having logged fourteen knots, and made the aboves of Europe, on the 20th day of her passage.

Objections to enterprises of practical benevolence should be answered in the language of Washington when, meeting Lee on the retreat from Monizonth he was told that American milita could not be made to stand against regular troops,—Sir, you never them. tried them.

The Suenos Ayres Packet contradicts all the statements of Gibbs, the pirate; so far as they relate to his visit to Suenos Ayres; and Admiral Brown says there is not one word of truth in it where he is spoken of.

spoken of.

Near the Patent Breed establishment in London, where alcohol is distilled from the vapor of the bread, an opposition baker has put up a sign.³ Bread sold here with the gin sin sit! ?

In London, the clerks in the Life Assurance Companies have been kept to work till 10 and 11 at night, by numerous applicants who are fearful that the Cholera Morbus will deprive their families of their services.

their services.

A lady was taken before the New-York Police on Wednesday, having been followed from Phila delphia, where she obtained a young infant by fals pretences. The infant was restored to its mother and the lady, salar satisfying the mother, discharged It was reported that Dr. Francis, the aged Diots to of Panguay, had died.

MORAE.

SABBATH SCHOOL CELEBRATION

Fither STATE STATES AND STATES STATES OF LIGHTS IN WEST STATES STATES AND STA

de water in passes or the Hal passes; just now from data Art there, O God, perfecting pr

Bishop of souls, whose arms were spe We class and bless such little ones, Continue be thine own spirit shed, That they may be thy Father's so

Priceds of the years, whose tells are o'er Think ye in littered a purer bile. Or one that now ye cherish more Then that which comes from days like

Author of life! when death's cold hand Author of life t wren cents a coor man Is gently on our cyclids pressed, May serrowing children round as stand— The children whom our cares have ble

ME TIMES IN WHICH WE LIVE

THE TIMES IN WHICH WE LIVE.

We have fallen upon other times than the clean of Cled ever new before—times, in which the mandom of refigious and moral influence which can availed to advance the cense of Chest, will not availed to advance the cense of Chest, will not not in the control of the

ral cases insulated and local. What was sit is one colony was not heard in another, and what was done in one State was not felt in another. Bet no each colony is a state, and each state a mison, so intercourse is rapid; and local causes tall in their a salts throughout the whole, as every stroke on the body is felt through all the members. Nations compose our confederacy; and nations our religion of nominations, and nations the army of the aliens.

Spirit of the Pilgrins.

Influence of Religion on Slaves—The following is a note, to a published address by C. C. Pinchney, of Charleston, St. C.

"On a plantation in Georgia, where, in addition to superior management, the religious instrucias of the blacks in systematically pursued, the crops as invariably the best in the neighborhood, and the sentiness and order, which the whole establishment exhibits, prove that the prosperity of the master saths best interests of the slave are not inconsisted. The same state furnishes another instance of this best, interests of the slave are not inconsisted. The same state furnishes another instance of the postion. The people of an absence's plaguion were proverbially bad, from the abase and management of the overseer; the proprietor, resding in England, and the automies in Carolias, the later dismissed the overseer; as soon sa, his microfact was discovered, and employed another, who was a pious man. He not only instructed them himself, to the best of his abilities, but accompanied then every Sanday to a Methodist meeting-bosos in the neighborhood. At the end of five years, their character was completely changed, and has to continued ever since. After nearly fifteen years, the serving automey is now in treaty for the parchase of these yeary negroes, whom he fornerly considered a band of cutwar."

band off outlawn."

Morality of the Gospel.—The most practical book, that ever was written, is the gespel; and tag great point, where it differs from human atoms is, that human morals say,—do so for present coaverience, and the gospel says, do so for ternal reward.—Human morals say,—do so, because it his speared to wise men to be the heat rule of its figure gospel says, do so, because it is the will of Golichey both say, do it, but they differ in the subody and the motive, as much as Omnseignes offer-from frailty and eternity from time.

The only way to know Christ is, no to make or notions his netions, or to substitute any conjecture of our own as to what religion ought to be, for as humble and faithful inquiry of what it is.

Sidney Smith.

JOHN B. PERO.

NO. 2 & 3, In rear of Dock Square, near the City Twen BOSTON,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, F

KERFS CONTANTLY ON MANN, 708 state,
COLOGNE and Lavesider Watser, of first quality, wholesale and retail.
Also, just received, a fresh supply of the following prime, articles, viz.
Otto of Rose, Macassar and Antique Oil, Milt of Roses, Bour's Oil, Coyanet Oil, Estimote of Oreg-Reserice Steps, Lomon and Bergamon, Rame Bard Greenes, French Roll and Per Fountam, Neple, fighth, Windoor, Palm, Tempaparent, Centile and Fancy Songer, Shoot, Hond, Colbes, and Dura Paraber, Swan's Down Provider Pfife, Economical Provider, Pfife, Economical Province, Pfife, Economical Pfife, Pfif

N. B. | Barrayeline