

THE LIBERATOR.

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THE LIBERATOR

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THE LIBERATOR.

If the most guilty and daring transgressor be sought, he is a Gospel Minister, who solemnly avows his belief of the Presbyterian Confession of Faith, or of the Methodist Discipline, and notwithstanding himself is a Negro Pedler, who steals, buys, sells, and keeps his brethren in slavery, or supports by his taciturnity, or his smooth prophecying, or his direct defence, the Christian professor who unites in the kidnapping trade. Truth forces the declaration, that every church officer, or member, who is a slaveholder, records himself by his own creed, a hypocrite!—REV. GEORGE BOURNE.

FOR THE LIBERATOR. ADDRESS TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Perhaps at no former period did the Foreign relations of the United States require less legislative enactment, or its internal affairs more imperiously demand attention, than the present. There is one question, relating to the latter, that we are fully persuaded involves, more than any other, our peace and prosperity; and as harmony will be the result of right—and general discord and extensive desolation of wrong views and decisions upon it, it behoves the representatives of a great nation calmly to investigate the subject.

It is not the spirit in a few that would annul, at will, the laws of the Union, to which we refer; this, is an effluence of passion, that seeks to attribute the approaching bankruptcy and ruin of one section of our country, to any thing rather than the true cause. We allude to the varieties of character, color, and feeling, in our people, and to their treatment of each other.

We are not of the number of those who consider our mixed population a circumstance necessarily unfavorable to general prosperity, virtue and happiness. Future ages, we believe, will have cause to acknowledge it to be a blessing; and it is our fault if we do not make it so, instead of a tremendous curse! But we have our choice, and on that choice how immense the dependencies!

Bishop Heber was probably right in his supposition that the red, median, or copper color, was the

original complexion of man, and that it still is, and will forever continue to be, the hue of the greatest portion of the human race. The millions of Asia, the former millions of the two Americas, attest this. And when we indulge in declamation on the difficulty of civilizing savages, it were well for us to reflect that our ancestors were denominated Picts, from the circumstance of going naked and painting their bodies. They were also in the habit of offering up human victims to their grim idols. History moreover informs, that they made less progress in civilization during five hundred years, than the Creeks and Cherokees have made in fifty. This difference, it is true, may be attributed to the peculiar state of society at the different periods. Northern hordes poured into England, together with the more polished Gauls and Flemings, each impressed with their national prejudices, hating, fighting and destroying each other, for a long series of years. At last, wearied with useless contention and conflicts for precedence, they settled into peace. And among the causes of the present superiority of the whites, perhaps no one has had such powerful physical and intellectual effects as the almost unalike amalgamation of the people of these different nations. We sometimes call ourselves Anglo-Americans; the term, we see, is inappropriate, even were we to exclude the thousands of Europeans other than that island, who have been landing for more than two hundred years upon our shores. What says the greatest of living poets, Montgomery?

'The blood of Romans, Saxons, Gauls and Danes,
Swelled the rich fountain of the Briton's veins.'

Hence it is inferred, that from this very amalgamation springs our superiority.

Jefferson has been charged with attempting to degrade one race of men as naturally inferior to another. But what was his language in after years?

See Jefferson's Memoirs, vol. 1, p. 229. 'As to the original man of America, I know of no respectable evidence on which the opinion of the inferiority of negroes has been founded, but that of Don Uloa. Don Uloa's testimony is the most respectable. He wrote of what he saw; and he saw the Indian of South America only, and that, after he had passed through ten generations of slavery. It is very unfair from this sample to judge of the natural genius of this race of men; and after supposing that Don Uloa had not sufficiently calculated the allowance which should be made for this circumstance, we do him no injury in considering the picture he draws of the present Indians of South America, as no picture of what their ancestors were three hundred years ago. It is in North America we are to seek their original character; and I am safe in affirming that the proofs of genius given by the Indians of North America, place them on a level with whites in the same uncultivated state. The North of Europe furnishes subjects enough for comparison with them, and for proof of their equality. I have seen some thousands of them myself, and conversed much with them, and have found in them a masculine, sound understanding. I have had much information from men who have lived among them, and whose veracity and good sense were so far known to me as to establish a reliance on their information. They have also agreed in bearing witness in favor of the genius of this people. As to their bodily strength, their manners rendering it disgraceful to labor, those muscles employed in labor will be weaker in them than with the European laborer; but those which are exerted in the chase, and those faculties which are employed in the tracing an enemy or a wild beast, in contriving ambuscades for him, and in carrying them through their execution, are much stronger than with us, because they are more exercised.

I have supposed the black man in his present state might not be so; but it would be hazardous to affirm that equally cultivated for a few generations, he would not become so.'

We believe that those who have observed and investigated most closely, admit that man, under like advantages and disadvantages, is equal, in all nations and climes; but it does appear to be a law of creation, that the admixture of different races of the same genus produce a superior individual. The farmer knows this in his domestic animals; and this result in man is perhaps intended to counteract the prejudice that all, more or less, feel for their own tribe, nation or color; and could we hope to induce our readers to lay down a portion of their prejudi-

ces, we would instance the half breeds among the Indians and our mulattoes, in proof of the correctness of our position. We believe them to be superior to their parents on either side. But be this as it may, it is monstrous to assert that a man's civil rights should be affected by his complexion.

The following letter will show how one of our greatest statesmen would have acted on a question which, in vindication of our national character, may yet have to be brought before you.

Thos. Jefferson to Gen. Knox, Aug. 10th, 1791.

'I am of opinion that Government should firmly maintain this ground; that the Indians have a right to the occupation of their lands, independent of the States within whose charters they happen to be; and that until they cede them by treaty, or other transaction equivalent to a treaty, no act of a state can give a right to such lands; that neither under the present constitution nor the ancient confederation had any state or person, a right to treat with the Indians without the consent of the general government; that the consent has never been given to any treaty for the cession of the lands in question; [an authority assumed at that time by South Carolina] the general government is determined to exert all its energy for the patronage and protection of the rights of the Indians, and the preservation of peace between the United States and them; and that if any settlements are made on lands not ceded by treaty without the previous consent of the United States, the government will think itself bound not only to declare that such settlements are without the authority of the United States, but to remove them by the public force.'

—The language needs no comment.

Let us now see what were his views as to the most tremendous evil now pressing at our very doors! It appears he had early prepared an amendment to the constitution of Virginia, providing for the freedom of all slaves born after a certain day. 'But,' says he, vol. 1, p. 40, 'it was found that the public mind would not bear the proposition, nor will it bear it at this day; yet the day is not distant when it must bear and adopt it, or worse will follow. Nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate, than that this people are to be free. It is in our power to direct the process of emancipation peaceable. If, on the contrary, it be left to force itself on, human nature must shudder at the prospect held up.'

And he gives the reason why his friends did not urge the matter more forcibly. 'They saw,' says he, vol. 1, p. 428, 'the moment of doing it with success was not arrived, and that an unsuccessful effort, as too often happens, would only rivet still closer the chains of bondage, and retard the moment of delivery to this oppressed description of men. What a stupendous, what an incomprehensible machine is man, who can endure toil, famine, stripes, imprisonment, and even death itself, in vindication of his own liberty, and the next moment be deaf to all those motives whose power supported him through his trial, and inflict on his fellow man a bondage, one hour of which is fraught with more misery than ages of that which he rose in rebellion to oppose! But we must wait with patience the workings of an overruling Providence, and hope that that is preparing the deliverance of these our suffering brethren. When the measure of their tears shall be full, when their groans shall have involved heaven itself in darkness, doubtless a God of justice will awaken to their distress, and by diffusing light and liberality among their oppressors, or at length by his exterminating thunder, manifest his attention to the things of this world, and that they are not left to the guidance of a blind fatality.' Thus far Jefferson; and could must be he who can read with indifference these eloquent and forcible unfoldings of his penetrating mind, or doubt the certainty of his fulfilment.

Examples on both hands are before us. Had the planters of St. Domingo acted as discreetly as the aristocracy of a considerable portion of Europe are now acting, and yielded, however reluctantly, to the just claims of the laboring portion of the community, they might in all human probability have averted a convulsion that sweeps them from the earth, and at this moment have been directing a vast body of free contented laborers on their immense estates. But a

desperate resolution to persist in wrongs so long practised with impunity, sealed their doom. And may no ideas of property merely nominal, and repugnant to every rule of equity—may no lust of power, that it is revolting to an unimproved mind either to exert or to endure, tempt us also to destruction, and convert the garden of the Union into a field of blood!

The path of safety is before us, and not untraced. The South American republic, Mexico, and many of our own States, have successively liberated large bodies of slaves without any serious inconvenience. This has cut up negro insurrections at the root; for ascert what we may, we all know that their paramount object is freedom. But we are asked, did not the insurgents in Virginia barbarously murder our innocent infants? Yes! and the reason was obvious; we had impressed it upon them that their infants, equally innocent, were doomed to be the slaves of ours! This was the motive for the atrocious act; and can we expect the fire to go out while we continue to heap fuel upon it?

Surely it would be a libel on the American character to assert, that we are less disposed to do a noble action, to redress an acknowledged wrong, than neighboring nations, or less able to cope with its attendant difficulties.

We hear much of colonizing the free people of color at Liberia. Let us see what Jefferson says on this subject. After mentioning that one great object of the Colonization Society is to civilize Africa—'The second object,' says he, vol. 4, p. 868, 'and the most interesting to us, as coming home to our physical and moral character, to our happiness and safety, is to provide an asylum by which we may degrees send the whole of that population from among us, and establish them under our patronage and protection as a separate, free, and independent people, in some country friendly to human life and happiness. That any place on the coast of Africa should answer the latter purpose, I have ever deemed entirely impossible.' He then appeals to figures to show further, that from their progressive increase, it would be utterly impossible to remove them there, and proposes St. Domingo as a much more eligible place. 'St. Domingo,' says he, 'has become independent, and with a population of that color only; and if the public papers are to be credited, their Chief offers to pay their passage, and provide them employment.' Persecution, it seems, has also driven a colony of free blacks to establish themselves in Canada; and it will be well if the day does not arrive when we shall have cause to repent the act that expelled them. And why all these efforts? Are the southern States so densely populous that the only productive laborers, those whose constitutions are best suited to the climate, the very sinews of the land, are these to be banished in every direction for no crime? when by a simple act of justice, such as our neighboring republics have already passed, they might be converted from an oppressed, and therefore dangerous, to a free, satisfied, and valuable portion of the community.'

Some of you will be ready to say, all this may be very true, but it is lost upon us, seeing the Constitution gives us no power to interfere; the subject being solely within the province of the State Governments. Here arises a question of very serious moment; and if we mistake not, on investigation it will be found, that those who are perpetually clamoring about a violated Constitution, are themselves habitually guilty of the greatest infractions of that instrument. We ask you to enforce, not to infringe its provisions.

The Constitution declares that 'all men are born free.'

'If national character be of any value, or future wisdom be worth a thought, can we, when we reflect on the project for expelling the colored population from our land, do less than tremble? Has in this more enlightened period, a double portion of the infamy that has loaded for ages the Spanish name for their cruel expulsion of the Moors, rest upon us? And while we behold the bloody standard, drinking to us from the cup of social wretchedness, as a just retribution of Providence for the millions of that people and to the millions of that people, let us remember that like causes produce like effects.'

The slaveholder declares that many are born slaves.

The former proclaims all equal.

The latter asserts that the minority has in some States a right to buy and sell the majority like beasts of burden.

The constitution guarantees to each state a republican form of government. Now can any combination of men sanctioning injustice like this, be a republic?

It is true Jefferson says, in speaking of the states, vol. 2, p. 63. 'The southern ones at this time are aristocratic in their dispositions, and that this spirit should grow and extend itself, is within the natural order of things.' And is it not in the natural order of things that every good citizen should seek to check it?

Can it be, while we and half the people of Europe raise our voices in behalf of the Greeks, Poles, and others in aid of their efforts for freedom, that we have no right to lip a syllable for two millions of our own native born Americans groaning under a tenfold more oppressive thraldom?

The colored inhabitants of these United States, including both slave and free, have about reached the number of our whole population at the period of the revolution.* Now from the present aspect of affairs, slavery will soon receive its death blow in the whole Archipelago of the West Indies, and it will be well to reflect whether after that event, it will be possible to keep our own slaves in subjection. Why not make a virtue of necessity, and rather than reluctantly follow, gloriously lead? There is safety in the latter, incalculable peril in the former!

Those who will protest most loudly against your intervention peacefully to remove this enormity, will not hesitate to call upon you to sacrifice thousands of lives and millions of money, to aid them to crush in others the spirit of freedom that animates themselves. Indeed, the troops of the United States garrison, at this moment, the slave arsenals of the south, at the expense of the nation; and the consequence of this revolting service may be read in the unaided desertions from the army, reported by the late Secretary at War.

There is another matter connected with this subject, it behooves you carefully to examine. Treaties have been formed with foreign powers, reciprocally granting certain privileges to their subjects and our citizens. Now England, France, Denmark, &c. have recently declared their free colored subjects entitled to equal privileges with any other. These in the pursuit of their lawful callings, on arriving in southern ports will be liable by the laws of those states to be seized, imprisoned and sold into slavery, simply on account of their complexion! Will this be submitted to? Have we a better and more valid right to make slaves of their subjects than they have to impress ours? And are the United States to be involved in a contest with foreign powers on this account?

Many of our own States have also invaded this description of inhabitants with the rights of citizenship; a number of these our citizens have been seized while engaged in their lawful concerns in the southern states, and without any allegation of crime, sold into interminable slavery, regardless of the Constitution, which guarantees the citizens of each State an equality of rights. Nor is this all: our respectable free white citizens, while travelling in the southern states, have been insulted and disgracefully maltreated for merely expressing their disapprobation of slavery. These things have produced a painful state of public feeling; if persisted in, may yet sever our bond of union. On whom but you shall the people of the United States call to break the chains that now bind the Missionaries in the dungeons of Georgia? Can it be that Justice has fled our Halls of Legislation, and found shelter only in the cabin of the red man and the hut of the slave? Surely your united wisdom will devise some way to neutralize these various elements of discord and confusion.

Ex-President Monroe declared in the late Virginia convention his conviction that the question of slavery was of too great magnitude for the State Legislatures without the aid of the General Government. You can solemnly proffer that aid, which, if refused, would authorize you to protest against being called upon to waste the blood and treasure of the nation in seeking to perpetuate a system that all admit to be wrong, and which must ultimately bring down ruin on those who persist in it.

We conceive it utterly impossible that the plan of Colonization can ever afford the desired relief. What would have been said, had the British Government, at the time of the revolution, entertained a project for colonizing all our people in some foreign land? If the idea would have been propounded there, is it more practicable for us now to remove, in like manner, a like number of our people, equally unwilling to go? And were it practicable, yet viewed as a question of political economy, such a measure would surely desolate the south, and annihilate,

* Jefferson states the number of slaves in the U. S. in 1788, to have been 700,000, giving a total of two millions six hundred and thirty-nine thousand three hundred inhabitants of every condition in the United States—see vol. 1, p. 424.

at a blow, its political interests, and thence in every instance. Deplorable as is the state of things, it does not require a remedy so absolutely desperate.

Lafayette frequently expressed his abhorrence of slavery, declaring that it was a dark spot on the face of the nation, that could not always exist; but the longer it exists, the more alarming the evil becomes. Jefferson says, that in twenty-five years from the date of one of his letters, their number 'will amount to six millions, and one million of these fighting men,' vol. 4, p. 288. With these facts and prospects before us, is it possible to believe that tranquillity, for any length of time, can be preserved without abolishing personal bondage, and granting something like an equality of rights to all our people? It is thus, and thus only, that the planter can retain their large estates in safety; and their superior intelligence, under a liberal and just system, might long enable them to direct the great mass of labor more safely at least, and we believe more profitably, than heretofore. Wealth and intelligence would still, as in other parts of the earth, give power. Open but the door for the elevation of the laboring classes, as their talents, industry and good conduct enable them to rise, and they will be satisfied.

Gradual manumission will unquestionably be continued while slavery exists; but it is insufficient, and we apprehend more dangerous than immediate universal emancipation, because it makes those retained more dissatisfied with their situation. A planter, on this account, dreads to employ a free black, and thus makes him a kind of persecuted outlaw. The treatment that this class receive, is a grievance that cries loudly for redress. We know individuals who employ free colored people in agricultural pursuits, and from patriotic motives sit at the same table with them; and we are assured that, with proper treatment, they have proved as sober, industrious, docile and valuable hands, as any they have ever employed. But they own no slaves. This line of conduct, though not essential, is, we are persuaded, among the best that could be adopted. It is, however, of essential importance, that we all, and more especially every statesman, labor to eradicate the prejudice that still so lamentably separates us; for until we emancipate our own minds from this thraldom, we shall continue to be unjust. Could we succeed in this great work, the harmony of the whole community would be at once restored, and this vast continent become universally, as it has hitherto partially been, the asylum of the human race.

In closing this address, allow me to assume the name of one of the most enlightened and benevolent of the human race now living, though not a white man. RAMMOHUN ROY.

CAPT. STUART'S CIRCULAR.

The following pertinent remarks upon Capt. Stuart's eloquent and unanswerable anti-colonization Circular, are from the Herald of Truth:

'We think the facts and arguments contained in the following circular, first published in England, deserving an attentive consideration. We have never been able to perceive any probable advantage to the colored people, from a plan of colonization any where; and of all places, Africa seems to us the least eligible. The principles conceded, if not advocated by the American Colonization Society, we can never adopt. Some of our objections to the plan of African colonization will be found in the following circular. We do not, however, agree in opinion with the writer in all his statements. His second and fourth reasons for objecting to colonization, do not appear to us of much weight. That the transportation of the small number of blacks which the Colonization Society may send out of the country, will enhance the value of slave labor in this country, does not appear quite clear. Besides, it is not the slaves, but the free blacks whom the Society profess to colonize. And the abstraction of a few, or many of these, will not increase the value of slave labor. In those states in which the labor is wholly, or chiefly performed by slaves, the diminution of the number of laborers would increase the demand for, and raise the price of their labor. But the same remark will not apply to the free blacks, to whose case alone the argument can be applicable.'

'We think the annual increase in the annexed table too low by 10 or 15,000. The estimate also of the expense of transportation is much below the actual cost. Besides, there is no provision made for the support of these helpless beings after their arrival in Africa, until they could provide for their own wants. Double the cost of transportation would be required for their subsistence till they could maintain themselves, without making any provision for implements of husbandry, mechanics' tools, &c. &c. without which they would all perish, even without the help of a pestiferous climate. But yet the table shows at one view the utter utility of the whole scheme of African Colonization. Slavery can no more be removed by these means than the waters of the Mississippi can be exhausted by steam engines. And the removal of slavery is the great opportunity to which all benevolent efforts for benevolence should be directed. It is the only way to fitly tend the African race in this country, should it ultimately tend. All schemes that do not promise this end will prove futile, and will end in disappointment. The axe must be laid to the root of the corrupt tree. It is a system that admits of no palliation, no compromise. The future prosperity and happiness of the American people are inseparably and vitally connected with its continuance. This truth is indelibly stamped upon my understanding.'

SLAVERY RECORD.

A correspondent of the Richmond Whig, in giving an account of the Southampton tragedy, says of its author, Nat Turner:

'Nat had for some time thought closely on this subject—for I have in my possession, some papers given up by his wife, UNDER THE LAST.'

No doubt the vengeance of the slaves was wreaked upon the body of this unhappy woman, to a bloody extent. Such is slavery!

We learn, says the Petersburg Intelligencer, by a gentleman from Southampton, that the fanatic gentleman, Nat Turner, was executed, according to his sentence, at Jerusalem, on Friday last, about 1 o'clock. He exhibited the utmost composure throughout the whole ceremony; and although assured that he might, if he thought proper, address the immense crowd assembled on the occasion, declined availing himself of the privilege, and told the sheriff in a firm voice, that he was ready. Not a limb nor a muscle was observed to move. His body, after death, was given over to the surgeons for dissection.

The last Mobile Patriot says, 'We have been requested by the Managers of the Mobile Sunday School, to give notice that hereafter no colored person will be received for instruction who does not bring a written permission to that effect from the owner.'

MORE TROUBLE WITH THE SLAVES.

A person at Louisville, Kentucky, writes us, 'An attempt at organization has just been discovered among the blacks, and several have been taken up in the vicinity of the city. The city authorities have taken the alarm, and passed an ordinance forbidding the appearance of negroes in the streets after eight o'clock. The papers from motives of policy do not notice the disturbance. Pity us.' We do pity them most sincerely; but we know of no way that they can obtain relief and escape from the awful calamities that await them, without vigorously patting their own shoulders to the wheel. And we are glad to see that in some of the southern states they have taken about the business in good earnest. Virginia will make a powerful appeal to her next Legislature to take strong hold on the subject.

Portland Courier.

The Morning Post publishes the following extract of a letter from Alabama to a gentleman in Boston, dated Oct. 26.

'We are in a great state of alarm, in consequence of an attempted rising of the slaves here. Many have been arrested, and are now undergoing trial; what the final result will be, I cannot say—my own impression is, that the infection is pretty general with the negroes throughout the county. The sedition, however, is hushed for the present.'

Slave Traffic.—According to the New Orleans papers, there were imported into that port during the week commencing on the 16th ult. from various parts of the United States, 371 slaves, principally from Virginia.

371 per week is 19,202 per year, 7,800 of which, according to the above ratio, from Virginia alone. It is a fact that men, women and children are raised 'as a crop' in Virginia, but can the 'crop be so productive as to afford 7,800 for a single market?' All men are created free and equal.

N. Y. Sentinel.

EFFECTS OF SLAVERY.

The following paragraph is from a Fayetteville (N. C.) paper of Nov. 9:

'We learn that during the sitting of the Superior Court of the late November, last week, seven negro men slaves, concerned in the late conspiracy, were found guilty, and sentenced to be hung at Wilmington on Saturday next. One other slave was sent to Duplin county, there to be tried; and three free men of color were being tried at the date of our last information.'

The Superior Court for Sampson county is in session this week. A considerable number of negroes are to be tried.'

What horrible inconsistency it is for those who are freemen and call themselves 'republicans,' to hold their fellow men in bondage, and then HANG them, by dozens, if they attempt to gain their liberty!

A writer in the Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer, says—

'The sentiment is gaining ground in Virginia, that the whole African race ought to be removed from among us. Many people feel unwilling to die and leave their posterity exposed to all the ills which, from the existence of slavery in our State, they have themselves so long felt.'

'Others are unwilling themselves long to suffer these inconveniences—some of our best citizens are already removing—others will doubtless follow, unless they can see a probability that at some period, the evil will be taken away.'

It is somewhat consoling to learn, as we do by the above paragraph, that the people of the South are awaking to the danger in which they are placed; but it is extraordinary that they do not determine to do justice, as the best means of averting the threatened danger. The project of removing them, we believe to be a fallacy; let them have a reasonable prospect of liberation, and prepare them for the change, and there will no longer be danger of insurrection.—Tud.

RICHMOND, Nov. 9. We understand that on Sunday last, a selfish child was found lodged against Trent's Bridge, a sorcerer's impost was held over it, and upon a certain occasion, suspicion rested upon Sarah Nicholson, a woman of color, as the supposed mother of the child. She had been apprehended and committed to jail for trial.

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.

A SHORT HISTORY

Of the poor SLAVES who are employed in cultivating Sugar, Cotton, Coffee, &c.; intended to make little children pity them, and use their endeavours to relieve them from bondage. No. II.

A poor Negro, from his first arrival in America, appeared thoughtful and dejected, frequently dropping tears, when taking notice of his master's children. The account he gave of himself was: 'That he had a wife and children in his own country; that some of his wife's children were sick and dying; that one night time to fetch water, at a spring, when he was violently seized and carried away by persons who lay in wait to catch men; and was then transported to America. The remembrance of his family, friends, and other connexions left behind, whom he never expected to see any more, were the cause of his dejection and grief.'

A Negro Girl, named Kate, who was accused of theft and disobedience in refusing to mend her clothes, was confined by her master and mistress, Henry and Helen, for some, or so consecutive days in the stocks. The stocks were so constructed, that she could not sit up and lie down at pleasure, and she remained in them night and day. During this period she was repeatedly flogged, and cayenne pepper was rubbed upon her eyes to prevent her weeping. Tasks were also given her, which she was incapable of performing, at other times because they were beyond her power, at other times because they could not see on account of the pepper having been rubbed on her eyes; and she was flogged for not performing these tasks. When she was taken out of the stocks, she appeared to be cramped, and was then again flogged. The very same day, she was sent back to the field to labor, though heretofore she had been a house servant. Two days afterwards, she was brought before her owners as being ill and refusing to work. The driver took her to the negro-house, and again flogged her. The next morning at seven o'clock, she was taken to work in the field, and at noon she was released by death from any further sufferings.

A traveller relates that he went to attend a mile of some cattle, farm-stock, &c. for the purpose of procuring some fresh oxen for travelling. Amongst the stock of the farm to be sold, was a female slave and her three children.

They were exhibited on a table together, and the farmers examined them like cattle. The tears, the anxiety, the anguish of the mother, while she eyed the different buyers, or cast a heart-rending look on the children; and the simplicity and touching sorrow of the young ones, while they cling to their distracted parent, wiping their eyes and half concealing their faces, contrasted with the marked insensibility and jocular countenances of the purchasers, furnished a striking example of the miseries of slavery, and its hardening effects on the slaveholder. While the poor woman was in this distressed situation, she was asked if she could feed sheep. Her reply was indistinct, but probably in the negative, as her purchaser said in a loud, harsh tone, that he would teach her with the sjamboc, which is a whip made of the tough hide of the Rhinoceros. The mother and her three children were sold to three different masters, and were torn from each other.

In the West Indian Reporter, and other papers recently circulated with a view of raising the common reports respecting the 'Cruelties of West India Slavery,' the case of Juliana, a child said to be now about eleven years of age, is detailed, as given in evidence before a Committee of the House of Assembly of Jamaica. It appears that when she was about five years old, she was sent by her mistress (Eleanor Whitehead) down to her house on the Bay for a flannel jacket, and did not return until the following morning, when her mistress flogged her with a cat of six tails, and ran running from her with a cat of six tails, and ran running from her till the end of the cat ticked her in the eyes, and the little flim grew over it. One witness who had evidently no intention of making slavery appear shocking to the people of England, stated, that 'he saw the instrument, through the means of which the accident happened; it was a small cat with six tails, and was made for the purpose of correcting children.'

From the Genius of Temperance.

Messrs EDITORS,

There are thousands upon thousands who are inquiring at the present time, what can be done to stop overwork slavery. They are anxious to do something, but what to do they find not. I will therefore propose a measure which, if adopted by all who wish to see slavery done away, will produce the desired effect—a measure which could be very easily adopted—which would cost neither blood nor treasure—and which surely will be adopted, if people care one half for the subject which they seem to do. The measure is this—to practice 'total abstinence' from slave produce. Let free labor stores be established, and let the opposers of slavery patronize them, rather than others. In order to this, let Anti-Slavery Societies be organized, after the manner of Temperance Societies, and thus let the friends of the cause act in concert. Let there be Anti-Slavery Agents employed to scour the free states, and rouse up the people to the great measure of 'total abstinence' from the productions above mentioned. And it is self-evident, that the market for slave productions should cease, slavery itself must cease.

Now, Messrs. Editors, there must be a beginning somewhere in this movement; and where in all this country, could it be begun better than here, in this commercial metropolis? I do therefore propose, that an Anti-Slavery meeting be called forthwith, for the purpose of adopting such measures as, in their opinion will tend to overthrow slavery. And who can tell but such a meeting would be the commencement of a movement that would result in the accomplishment of this great object? Let us at least 'TRY.'

HUMANITAS.

A PREMIUM OFFERED.

An aged and responsible Gentleman in the vicinity of Boston, one of the few remaining Revolutionary Patriots, an ardent lover of equal liberty and the rights of man, offers a premium of \$30, for the best written Essay, On the natural effects of Slavery (as now existing in the U. S.) on the SLAVEHOLDERS.

The Essays to be sent to the 'American Convention for promoting the Abolition of Slavery,' to be held at Washington on the second Monday in January next, and their merits to be carefully examined, and declared, by a Committee of that body.

The proposed premium being duly awarded, shall be paid on application to the Editor of the Boston Liberator.

Boston, Nov. 12, 1851.

Editors of newspapers, friendly to the object, are respectfully requested to copy the above.

GREAT MEETING!!

We hasten to inform our readers, that a meeting, almost unprecedented for numbers, was held last week in the city of New-York, by the New-York State Colonization Society! The Rev. Dr Spring's commodious meeting-house was opened to receive the rush of members and spectators. The papers gave notice of the meeting—Col. Stone, of the Commercial Advertiser, was anxious to show a better assembly than Moses Mordcaim Manasseh Manu-el Noah at old Tammany Hall, and bustled himself accordingly—the hour came—the doors were thrown open—Col. Stone, as President, forced his way to his seat without serious inconvenience, and, amazed at the spectacle before him, began to count heads. 'One—two—three—four—five—six—seven—eight—nine—ten—eleven—twelve—thirteen—fourteen—fifteen—sixteen—seventeen—eighteen—nineteen—twenty—twenty-one—twenty-two—twenty-three—twenty-four—twenty-five—twenty-six—twenty-seven—twenty-eight—twenty-nine—thirty—thirty-one—thirty-two—thirty-three—thirty-four—thirty-five—thirty-six—thirty-seven—thirty-eight—thirty-nine—forty—forty-one—forty-two—forty-three—forty-four—forty-five—forty-six—forty-seven—forty-eight—forty-nine—fifty—fifty-one—fifty-two—fifty-three—fifty-four—fifty-five—fifty-six—fifty-seven—fifty-eight—fifty-nine—sixty—sixty-one—sixty-two—sixty-three—sixty-four—sixty-five—sixty-six—sixty-seven—sixty-eight—sixty-nine—seventy—seventy-one—seventy-two—seventy-three—seventy-four—seventy-five—seventy-six—seventy-seven—seventy-eight—seventy-nine—eighty—eighty-one—eighty-two—eighty-three—eighty-four—eighty-five—eighty-six—eighty-seven—eighty-eight—eighty-nine—ninety—ninety-one—ninety-two—ninety-three—ninety-four—ninety-five—ninety-six—ninety-seven—ninety-eight—ninety-nine—one hundred—' he sighed out, with a tone and emphasis that would have startled Dominic Sampson. But, hark! a stir is made in the galleries. 'A reinforcement,' thought the Colonel. He lifted up his eyes to interrogate the visitors—when, lo! seven faces, 'not colored like his own,' (all anti-colonizationists,) met his startled vision. 'We shall be outvoted,' was the next thought that flashed through the mind of the Colonel; 'but I'll talk 'em—we'll not risk a vote.' The conclusion of the whole matter may be known by the following communication from New-York.

For the Liberator.

NEW-YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

A meeting of this Society was called, through the Commercial Advertiser, on Wednesday the 16th inst. at 7 o'clock, in Dr Spring's Church, Beekman-street. At this meeting, myself and a few of my friends attended. The call was loud, but few heard; and indeed, Sir, upon the whole, my view of the operations of the Colonization Society, in relieving the slave States of the evil which weighs them down, more than a hundred Tariffs, is illustrated by an old fable, in which it is stated, that a man was seen at the foot of a mountain, scraping the dust away with his foot. One passing by, asked him what he was doing? 'I wish to remove this mountain,' said he. You fool, replied the other, you can never do it in that way. Well, said he, I can raise a dust, can't I? Sir, I do not wish to ensure the motives of this Society, but surely they are visionary. Its supporters are bewildered in their own dust, which is well calculated to injure the vision of good men. The Commercial Advertiser says they do indeed wish to wipe away from the national records the stain of slavery, 'but hope it may be accomplished (as the Va. Inquirer has it) surely but quietly.' Yes, Sir, and quietly enough! And here I will state a problem, which I should like the Society to solve. If slavery is to be removed by this source, and it requires \$6,000,000 annually to remove the present increase of the slave population, and \$1,000,000 annually be all that can be obtained for that purpose, at what age of the world will the evil cease? But if it should be said, they expect one half of the slaves to be given up by owners for transportation, the difficulty remains—where shall we get the \$2,000,000?

But to return to our meeting. The call was loud, and nine heard! and two of these not until all was over. The President (the Editor of the Commercial Advertiser, Mr Stone), humbly stated, that though he was poor, yet he was willing to send one emigrant; and that a gentleman whose commission was \$20, had collected \$500, beside his own subscription, in the whole year. A second was a little out of humor for having to pay so much postage for letters, of no use to him, and said he should not pay another cent beside his present subscription! No business was done, except the taking of a few names, about thirty in all—to whom was to be sent Circulars, with a view to get up a meeting, if possible, next week.

We cannot but hail the liberality of the Commercial Advertiser in the following sentiment:—'If a mode more quiet, secure or effectual than Colonization of the blacks at Liberia can be devised, no bar will be interposed, we venture to say, to its most an-

ple and cordial consummation.' So be it. A more quiet mode cannot be adopted; but a more sure, and equally safe, and less expensive one, surely can.

Our ambition leads not to superiority, but to our freedom and political rights. Grant this! we ask no more!! If the places in which we dwell are not straight for us and the white population, places in a state to the far West—take us into the Union—give us our rights as freemen. Let the southern states make all born after a date not two years distant, free! and let the Colonization Society turn its attention and energies to the removing of liberated slaves there: the free people will go without their aid. But if Government is fearful of retaliation, it may allay its fears by a consideration of the fact of there not being one freeman engaged in the late insurrections—of freemen informing against slaves—the peaceable manner in which we live in the neighborhoods of the south, and throughout the whole Union. The meetings that have lately been held, and resolutions passed expressive of our disapprobation of such measures, may all show that such fears are groundless. I repeat it again—Give us our rights—we ask no more!

Yes, Sir, if I possessed the Indies, I would pledge the whole that if such measures were taken, and such grants made, no retaliation would be made by us as a body for former evils.

PHILADELPHIA EVANGELIST.

For the Liberator.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

I perceive that a meeting of the American Convention for the abolition of slavery, is to be held in Washington next January. I have read the accounts of the proceedings of this body, at their last meeting, with great interest. The time, however, seems to me now to have arrived, when the friends of emancipation should be better organized than they have hitherto been. Instead of a convention meeting every two years, consisting of delegates from different societies, would it not be better to have a general society meeting annually, with a board of directors to attend to the objects of the society, during the intervals between the meetings? Societies auxiliary to the general society might be established in all the states. In addition to this, a periodical publication should be established under the patronage of the general society, to diffuse information on the subject of slavery; to suggest improvements in the slave-laws; to show the safety and expediency of emancipation; and, in short, to publish any thing which may be thought calculated to improve the condition of the colored population of the country.

The opposers of slavery among us are rapidly increasing. In order to produce a sufficient change in public opinion to put an end to slavery, all that is necessary, is for the friends of abolition to unite together, to expose fully the evils of slavery, and to point out the remedies for it which may be found. The effect which has been produced in Great Britain by the anti-slavery societies, the Anti-Slavery Reporter, and other publications, in which the horrors of West Indian slavery are boldly laid before the public, is wonderful. The whole British nation is roused, and the system of West Indian oppression must soon fall before the just indignation of the people.

In this country, similar causes would produce similar effects. There is sufficient correct opinion and good feeling among us on this subject, but they are without union and concentration.

I trust that the Convention, at their meeting next January, will take into consideration the proper means of producing a more general and effective action on the subject.

L. S.

CAUSE FOR AMAZEMENT!

MR EDITOR—In a conversation, a few days since, with a respectable white man, I was very seriously asked this question: 'Is Mr Garrison a black man?' 'No,' said I, 'he is as white as you or I.' 'Why, then,' said my inquirer, with apparent astonishment, 'is he so much in favor of the blacks?'

In conversation with another gentleman, not two miles from Boston, he expressed the utmost abhorrence of the Liberator, but confessed that he had not read a number of it! With you, he said, he was not acquainted; but Mr Knapp he formerly knew, and once had a good opinion of it. It seems he supposed that Samuel L. Knapp, of New-York, formerly of this city, was your partner. I have uniformly found, that the most violent enemies of the Liberator were those who had never read the paper.

MORTALITY AT LIBERIA.

The following letter from the gentleman in Philadelphia, from whom we received the information that thirty out of thirty-one emigrants had died at Liberia, serves to clear up the contradiction of the American Spectator.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17, 1851.

A gentleman from Africa, (Mr Daily,) now in this city, has corroborated the facts concerning the family, named Mars; though, he says, they did not

go out in the Valador, but in a vessel called the Carolina, in October, 1850. Nor were they from Ohio, but from Western Virginia; so that a mistake has only been made in the name of the vessel and State. This, I conceive, might easily have been done, without any intention to deceive, on the part of my correspondent. He has not had the advantages of an education, and therefore is a very indifferent writer, and has not paid much attention to the connection of his sentences; so that from the tenor of his letter, I was led into a mistake. I give you the following extract, which you may use as you see proper.

'I have had the records searched, to know the truth. It seems it was so; that 85 did come out in the brig, Valador, 1850, but the number of them that died was not on the record; but it is said the greater part of them did die. There was a family of people by the name of Mars, from over the mountains, Ohio, old and young, 31 in number. It is said they all died but one; then a greater part of the 64 died also; so I think that the amount, in my other letter, was true. See 54 and 31 make 85. Now my reason for detaining these with this last account is because some friend mentions in a letter to me saying, the colored people, from Liberia, write different to the whites from that which they write to the colored. I have written several times, that I believe one third of the emigrants die, in the fever, and in the seasoning to the climate.'

You will perceive how the two accounts have been confounded together by my correspondent. He is an upright, honest man, and I place entire confidence in his veracity.

I invite the attention of our readers to the able Address to Members of Congress, inserted on our first page. The extracts from Mr Jefferson's Memoirs are strong, unequivocal, conclusive. 'Some of Mr Jefferson's language on the subject of slavery,' says a gentleman to us in a private letter, 'is such, that were we for the first time to use it in the southern States, death without torture would be deemed too good for us; yet they will bear it from him—such is the magic of a name!' We shall publish the Address in a pamphlet form, and send a copy of it to every member of Congress. Those who wish to circulate it may obtain 100 copies for one dollar.

Letters from Alabama state that a discovery of a plot for insurrection in Claiborne Co. has been made, and 20 or 30 of the leaders been arrested. One says, one of them was found in possession of a copy of the 'infernal Liberator!' If a firm and unswerving defence of Truth and Justice is an 'infernal' business—then is the Liberator an 'infernal' publication.—Temperance Advocate.

The last Boston Recorder copies the Alabama article, containing the phrase 'the infernal Liberator,' without comment!

FRUITS OF ANTI-MASONRY. We extract the following benevolent paragraphs from the Proclamation of Gov. Palmer, (an anti-mason,) for a day of Public Thanksgiving, Praise and Prayer in Vermont. They contain sentiments worthy of a friend of equal rights.

'Let us all beseech Him to mitigate, and in his own way and time remove existing evils, especially the enormous evil of slavery, so deeply [to be] deplored by every section of the Union, and from which have arisen those recent insurrections which have filled us with terror, and so many inhabitants with consternation, mourning and weeping.'

'With a compassionate regard for our brethren of the human family, and recognizing the truth, that of one blood God hath made all the nations of the earth, let us pray that all may be put in possession of those privileges which are their native right—that the long contest between right and prerogative may soon terminate in favor of the former, and all nations being prepared to join so rich a boon, be blessed with freedom and governed by rulers of their own election.'

The letters of Rush, Adams and Wirt, (occupying 47 octavo pages,) have been stereotyped in this city by Leonard W. Kimball and John Marsh & Co. Of their value it would be superfluous to speak. They form one of the best text books extant, for the friends of liberty and reform, and cannot be too often consulted. Time will constantly add to their value, in the estimation of the present and future generations.

We continue the publication of the remarks of editors upon the silly indictment of the editor and publisher of the Liberator by a North Carolina Grand Jury:

We learn by our exchange papers, that the Grand Jury of North Carolina have found a bill of indictment against William L. Garrison, Editor of the Liberator, a spirited little paper published in Boston; and devoted to the cause of slave emancipation, and also to denounce him of Governor Lincoln, that they may punish him according to the tyrannical laws of a slaveholding State.

The accusation brought against Mr. Garrison is, that he is circulating a libellous and seditious publication, calculated to create dissensions and disturbances among the slaves at the south. The southern owners have threatened frequently to annihilate him if he did not stop publishing his paper, as though they had a right to control the southern press. Garrison has continued his course, and is now circulating the subject of his paper over the country, exposing the cruelty and treachery of slaveholders, and endeavor to convince an enlightened community of the

evils and dangers of holding one part of the human race in bondage.

Whether the Gov. of Massachusetts will deliver him up is quite another thing. Garrison is a citizen of the State, and knows enough about the laws to claim their protection. He has asked his life of the man, and will fight for it as long as he is spared. Therefore, all entreaties and threats of the North Carolinians will be lost—yes worse than lost; it will urge him forward, and excite him to greater diligence. If the schemes of these men, 'worse than savages,' should succeed,—if they should succeed in putting Mr. Garrison to death, there would, in all probability, others arise from his ashes to vindicate the cause of suffering humanity.

Castleton Statesman.

Are state rights alike in every State?—The people of the southern states are strenuous for their state rights. For this we do not blame them. But we hardly expected that they would endeavor to restrain the freedom of remark, concerning slavery in other states, but it seems that William Lloyd Garrison is not beyond their 'indictment,' though near a thousand miles out of the state of North Carolina. We surmise that if the Governor of Massachusetts is requested to deliver up Mr. Garrison for offering the North Carolina doctrine, that 'the colored people are, and of right ought to be, slaves forever!' that this same governor will give them a short lecture about state rights!—Ohio Monitor.

Something New.—The following will give our readers a faint idea of the extent the slaveholders are carried, in their opposition to whatever they conceive is calculated in the least degree to enlighten their slaves. We believe there is an entirely new movement in this country, and will be likely to produce no other feeling in the mind of Mr. Garrison, than pity and contempt, for their threats upon his liberty and safety.—Daylestown Intelligencer.

It might be gratifying to some of us northerners to know how far we have a right to speak in favor of 'freedom,' without hazarding our reputation in the fancy of the guardians of the public safety! Is not the Declaration of Independence, by which all men are declared to be free and equal, rather of a seditious tendency? The conduct of our southern slaveholders and slave-traders, promulgates their belief that it is!—Auburn Free Press.

THE AFRICAN COLLEGE. We believe there is generally but one sentiment, among religious people, in relation to the proceedings of the late meeting in New-Haven, and the virulent opposition manifested to the establishment of the African College. We confess we read those proceedings with shame and mortification. The resolutions were little less than a libel upon those who passed them; much more, when they are taken as an indication of New-England sentiments in relation to the blacks.

Those who have devised the plan for establishing a college, in our estimation, are worthy of all praise. Among those who are most active in the enterprise, is the Rev. Mr. JOCELYN of New-Haven. He has ably vindicated himself and those associated with him, against the aspersions which have been rashly heaped upon them.—Christian Soldier.

African College.—The citizens of New-Haven, Conn. have held a public meeting and passed resolutions, that they will not have the African College in that city, as was contemplated by its founders. We trust there is a spot in the wide world, where Africans may have a literary institution, although shut out of New-Haven, by the hot and foolish zeal of the inhabitants. The proceedings at the New-Haven meeting were a disgrace to a civilized and christian community, and we are glad to perceive that these rash proceedings find little countenance elsewhere.—Cincinnati Journal.

LONDON, Oct. 8. The Reform Bill is lost in the House of Lords by a majority of 41.

Great excitement prevails. The Times declares there will be no change of Ministry.

Lord Grey and his colleagues will keep their post in the hour of danger, according to the wishes of the people and endeavor to prevent the horrors of a Revolution which their Lordships' decision is well calculated to produce.

LONDON, Oct. 9, 2 o'clock. The excitement in the city has never been surpassed. The police are active, and detachments of troops patrol in every quarter. No tumult is apprehended.

Lord Brougham's support of the bill is said to be an unparalleled effort of eloquence. The Morning Herald states that the Premier has avowed his firmness, and his intention to stand by the King and people, in the House of Lords.

The Kentucky Legislature has elected Henry Clay a member of the U. S. Senate, by a majority of 8 votes over Richard M. Johnson.

The almshouse at Hingham was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning: the inmates escaped without injury to their persons.

MARRIED.—In this city, on Thursday evening, Nov. 17th, by the Rev. Mr. Barrett, Mr. HENRY H. WILLIAMS, merchant, to Miss FRANCES ADRIANA WHITMAN, both of this city.

[The above marriage came too late for insertion in our last week's paper. Accompanying it was a list of wedding-cakes, for which we are daily beset. We return our sincere wishes for the permanent happiness of the wedded pair. Although an editor of several years experience, this is the best gift of the kind which we have received. It is doubtless the forerunner of many other favors. We cannot believe that a good example is ever lost.]—Ed. Lib.

DIED.—In Philadelphia, on Monday afternoon, October 21, Joseph Black, aged 27, after a protracted illness, of the typhoid fever, which he bore with patience and resignation to the divine will.—Cov.

From the Herald of Truth. A NEW YEAR'S APOSTROPHE.

How fares our country? Patrons, she maintains A place among the nations of the earth; Her plumes of glory waves as proud and high. As when on Eric's breast the star-gem'd flag Triumphant rose! Or when above the walls Of faithless Tripoli it rode the breeze; And told her serried Dey, a stronger hand Than ever grasped her glittering crescent staff, Columbia's banner clench'd; and held as firm As him of old, when in his giant arms He grasp'd the pillars of Philistia's strength, And ground her marble palaces to dust. 'Our Country'—sacred, so endearing name, Where, where on earth, but on Columbia's shore, Can Freedom rest—nor dip her feet in blood? Where, where Columbia, but upon thy breast, Can exult valor find its wish'd repose? Turn not to Switzerland; thy fairest fields Are whiten'd with her bravest offspring's bones; Fly not to France; her kennels flow with blood; To England? No. Oppression there is seen In other forms, but still as keenly felt. With thee, Columbia, and with thee alone, Is freedom only to be found? Art thou, Columbia, kind to all the human race? Are all thy shores to misery's children free? Dost thou that mercy show which thou hast felt? Is all thy boast of liberty a truth? Alas! there is a blot upon thy fame: There is a foul, a deep, a damning stain, That soils the very soul of liberty! Pollutes her flag, and dies her snowy robes In human blood. There is a blighting curse That mingles with thy prayers, and cries to heav'n For speedy vengeance on thy guilty sons. It rises on the breath of ev'ry breeze That fans the sultry regions of the south. Yea, from the sacred altar of the church The negro curse precedes the pastor's prayer, And while he asks for mercy on his flock, The sighs and groans of Africa's injured race, Still louder call for justice on their heads. Shame on the freeman—everlasting shame, Who boasts of liberty, and owns a slave! Who talks of freedom, while his purple scourge Is reeking with his fellow creature's blood; And lifts in mockery the sacramental cup, And while he drinks, pollutes its hallow'd wave With tears from Africa's bleeding bosom wrung. Spare him, ye Christians, spare him from your walks! Let not his wealth or power extort your praise, Indignant frown upon his proffer'd gold; And never may the gladd'ning ray of hope, Or lovely woman's soul enchanting smile, Ere dawn upon the darkness of his mind, Till he shall bid oppression's galling chain, From all his slaves, in useless fragments fall.

THE DYING STORM.

BY MISS H. F. GOULD.

I am feeble, pale and wreny, And my wings are nearly furled; I have caused a scene so dreary That I long to quit the world. With bitterness I'm thinking On the evil I have done, And to my caverns sinking From the coming of the sun! The heart of man will sicken In that pure and holy light, When he sees his hopes are stricken With an everlasting blight. For, widely in my madness, Have I poured abroad my wrath: And, changing joy to sadness, Scattered ruins on my path! Earth shuddered at my motion, And my power in silence owns; But the deep and troubled ocean O'er my deeds of horror moans. I have sunk the brightest treasure; I've destroyed the fairest form; I have seditiously my measure, And am now a dying storm!

SONNET.

THE PRISONER FOR DEBT.

I saw an aged man, his locks were gray, And thimble of his time-worn forehead spread; His children and his early friends were dead, Or journeying in some foreign land away. And he had none his falling steps to stay, Or cheer his passage to the friendly tomb; A prison and a pittance were his doom, A cold damp floor, far from the light of day. And was his aged head with murder stained, Or black with treason, that he there was chained? No—he had fought his native land to free, And no dark crime upon his bosom lay. Why then is that inhuman place was he? He owed a trifling debt he could not pay.

ALONZO LEWIS.

THE INVINCIBLE FANTASTICAL.

This is the name of a new regiment, which paraded for the first time at New-York, on Monday last, under the command of 'Napoleon the Reformer.' The regiment is five hundred strong. Its first uniforms occasioned quite a sensation, and the decorations of New-York indicate a glowing celebration. The march was in Wall-street, and was crowded at an early hour, by people looking anxiously in all directions, as if some 'splendid pageant' was expected. By and by, a group of ragged boys, with branches of trees for arms, tin kettles for drums, &c., made their appearance; these were followed by some fifty men on horseback. Anon, came 'Napoleon the Reformer,' accoutred like a hero, with nose enough to frighten a battalion of Cossacks, and after him came a black band were beating and breathing most discordant music. Now followed the 'plumed troop,' a motley and mobbed through—dressed in the costume of all nations and tongues, and also in apparel which no nation under the sun ever thought of or saw before.

'The carnival in a catholic country, says the Advocate, is nothing to compare with it. We noticed one very strange figure on horseback, called, we understand, "Napoleon the Reformer." He was like the men in Gadsdill's "Kendall green" school. The knot being images of his great self, his whiskers were of goodly size, and his calottes of buckskin, while his jack boots and chapeau of inordinate dimensions, filled up his costume. He sustained a silvered falchion, fully sufficient for a troubadour; his steed we could not well see, for the crowd which environed him.

We extract the following paragraphs from the Journal of Commerce. They will feed the reader's imagination:

'In attempting to give a brief description of this corps, language utterly fails to do it justice. No other organization could have originated a tithe of the comicallies of dress and equipage to be seen on this occasion. A wild Indian of the forest, a Cossack of the Don, a Turk, a Greek, a Chinese, and a monkey, brought into contact, and multiplied by a mirror of 100 convex glasses, twisting them into all manner of shapes but the right ones, and refracting all manner of colors, would perhaps form some faint resemblance of the heterogeneous group of which we are speaking. If there were any decent looking men among them, they took care to enhance their craniums with hideous masks, or in default thereof, to disguise themselves with rouge and ochre. Few of them, however, were under the necessity of calling in extraneous aid in this respect.

Some of the head dresses were at least four feet in height above the pediment, and others nearly as much in diameter. No two were like each other, or like any thing else. Old fire-locks, bean poles, broken swords, and various other weapons, some of which were never before seen of, answered the purpose of arms; and for accoutrements, the styles were so diverse that it would be idle to attempt any description. A crooked-necked squash (powder horn) was the most common substitute for the cartridge-box, and as for the knap-sacks, few of them needed any, as they carried their bread and cheese in their hands, and to save time, ate it on the march.

In riding through Wall-street, the Commander-in-Chief, Napoleon Redivivus, narrowly escaped the misfortune of losing his nose; but immediately perceiving his danger, with great presence of mind he checked his gallant steed, adjusted the loosened member, and galloped to the fulfillment of his duties.

Among the exploits of the day may be mentioned the taking of Castle Garden, and the bayoneting of a loaf of bread by an orderly sergeant, which had been dropped by one of his fellow soldiers in the vanguard of the army.

Wherever they passed, the streets were lined with spectators, and in spite of the chill air, the ladies bestowed their smiles from the open windows, and even from the balconies. In Wall-street, some hundreds of people awaited their arrival for more than an hour.

AN EXCELLENT HIT!

The following is copied from the N. Y. Daily Sentinel. A better delineation of slavie character and logic (as far as it goes) was never presented to the public. We could indulge in a little mirth at the expense of these gentlemen of the lancet, the pill-box, and 'cat-o-nine-tail,' but the subject is too serious, and the inhumanity of their sentiments is too horribly glaring.—Genius of Univ. Eman.

DISSECTION IN SLAVE STATES. In a prospectus of the South Carolina Medical School, the London Mechanic's Magazine, we meet with the following passage:—Some of the advantages of a peculiar character are connected with this institution, which it may be proper to point out. No place in the United States offers so great opportunities for the acquisition of anatomical knowledge, subjects being obtained among the colored population in sufficient number for every purpose, and proper dissections carried on without offending any individual in the community. The colored population, then, according to the faculty of South Carolina, form no part of their community. They have no feelings to be respected or offended? You may cut up and mangle them as you please; they are but blacks, and no more to be regarded than any other beasts of the field. Of a truth, slavery must have a most debasing and hallucinating influence on all around it, when men of a liberal profession can talk thus of beings created with like feelings, affections, and rights, to themselves. It is singular to think that, notwithstanding the white-skin pride of birth of these cat-o-nine-tail gentry, they should have found out that, after all, a dead black man is quite as good as a dead white man; for every purpose of anatomical inquiry—the same bones and sinews—the same veins and arteries—has the self-same sort of vital fluid—and (perhaps) all but the same sort of—Aer. Death is, indeed, a great teacher—a mighty leveler of distinctions!

The standing army of the United States does not exceed, according to Great Hall, 6000 men, over a surface of a million of square miles!

[Even these 6000 men are more than we necessary, as is seen by the sending of several companies to their stations in the northern states to look to the "prevent slave insurrection." If just and proper measures were taken to abolish slavery, it would not be necessary for the people of the United States to be taxed for the support of those companies of the standing army, which could be spared to go to the southern states. Yes, (wrote Capt. Basil Hall) he believed if he reported it in England) a paper in this city has recommended an increase of our standing army "to prevent slave insurrections;" in other words, to PERPETUATE SLAVERY in the southern states at the expense of the others!—N. Y. Daily Sentinel.

How beautiful and exalted are the following sentiments of Dewitt Clinton!

'Pleasure is a shadow; wealth is vanity; and power a pageant; but knowledge is extatic and enjoyment—personal in fame, unlimited in space, and infinite in duration. . . . In the performance of its sacred offices, it fears no danger—spares no power—omits no exertion. It is the mountain that looks into the ocean—drives into the ocean—the particles of the earth—wings its flight into the skies—encompasses the globe—explores sea and land—contemplates the distant—examines the minute—comprehends the great—ascends to the sublime.—No place too remote for its grasp—no heavens too exalted for its reach.'

In the late attack upon Wilna, fourteen female warriors distinguished themselves in the Polish ranks. One of them was unfortunately caught to receive three wounds from a spear; in the midst of the heary commotion which her sufferings excited among her companions in arms, she exclaimed.—'These wounds do not pain me.—How happy should I die, did I but know that Wilna is our own!'—The next moment she was a lifeless corpse.

The fate of the Poles appears to be settled—they are left to the mercy of the Russian Autocrat—farther resistance is hopeless. Gen. Romarino, with his corps of 15,000 men, had fled into the Austrian territory, where they were surrounded by Austrian troops, and had laid down their arms. Great rejoicings took place at St. Petersburg, on hearing of the fall of Warsaw. There was a general illumination, which an English paper calls impious.

Yankee Daring.—Two small snacks—or vessels built as such, but plugged—sailed from this port a day or two since, for the South Seas! We notice this fact as an instance of the impetuosity of Ocean among us. These vessels are only about 40 tons burthen—their decks are within a few inches, at the bends, of the water's edge, and they carry 6 men each. They are bound round the cape, and are destined for the fishery of the precious finny tenants of those far regions of the deep.—Stonington Phenix.

Alderman Birns of Philadelphia, has been presented by a Grand Jury in some county in Ga. as a criminal, because he proposed at the Philadelphia Tariff Meeting to buy up the southern slaves with the surplus revenue and transport them to Liberia. The Alderman has addressed a reply to the Jury. We think he was wrong in so doing. Silent contempt is all that so silly and malignant a transaction merits. Vipers, you may say. Look to your teeth. This looks exceedingly like a desire to be rid of slavery! Of all the political hypocrisies that ever imposed on and pacified well meaning men, this is the greatest.—Mass. Journal.

Singular Habits.—A few days ago, an elderly man, of singular habits, attended by a servant, arrived at Perpignan. He takes no aliment that has been cooked, living upon fruit, milk, and eggs, with some herbs and roots in their crude state, rendered solid by abundant slices of raw veal and beef. His drink is water; his couch the ground, or occasionally a chair. In an exposition of his motives for adopting this mode of life, he says the result will be to keep himself in health and strength for 200 years.—French paper.

A Shaving Clause.—Band, in his history of Newcastle, says that a meeting of the fraternity of barber-surgeons there, in 1724, (of course long before the Combination Laws were thought of) one of the resolutions entered upon the minutes was 'that no brother shave John Robinson, till he pays what he owes Robert Shafto.'

Bugs, have at ye all! The Macon Georgia Telegraph, mentions a new steam engine to destroy bed-bugs, not even sparing the owners. It consists of the size of a coffee pot, being a small portulac furnace and boiler. The steam issues forcibly from the nose, which is guided to the rendezvous of the bugs, and makes their quietus.

Anagram.—One of the happiest anagrams in any language, is that which has been made from Filateo's question to our Saviour.—'Quid est Veritas?'—(What is truth?) These three words make the following anagrammatic sentence: (Estip qui adest. (The man who you see before you.)

Pennies swelled into Pounds.—On the day of opening the New London Bridge, the amount taken at the 1d. per head from foot passengers at the gate at the Strand end of the Waterloo-bridge, was £124, which gave nearly 30,000 persons.

Ordinance very rarely.—The following is one of the many curious ordinances of Catherine Alexovna, for regulating assemblies in Russia, and which we specially recommend to the notice of all tipping and get drunk of modern days: 'VIII. No ladies are to get drunk by any means whatever; nor shall any French chemist, has, ascertained by repeated experiments, that chloride is a perfect antidote to, and a remedy for, prussic acid. Chloride is, however, known, has a remedy for prussic acid, and is known.

The New Haven Herald states that a pander in Bradford has a chicken, four months old, which, from its shell, refused to remain with the wood-mother, but took up its abode with a cat and kittens, tussling and playing with the latter, and flying from the hen as if from danger!

MORAL.

TEST OF CHRISTIAN CHARACTER.

It is sometimes said, and the probability of a great truth, "If you wish to learn the character of a Christian professor, you must go home with him." It is natural for all persons to clothe themselves in their best apparel, when they wish to appear in public. If we would see them in their "every day dress," we must go to their own dwellings. Here, they throw aside those garments which were designed merely for exterior beauty; and here, too, they cast off restraint. If, then, the Christian professor has any grace, it will shine in his own family. It is here the "thermometer" shows its regular and average gradations from day to day; because here it is neither exposed to the scorching heat of the southern blast, nor to the scorching rays of the midian sun. It "rings," as it were, "in the shade," from month to month, and from year to year. If the grace of the professor of religion, therefore, do not shine in his own family, it is because he has no grace to shine. It is here, that others may judge of his Christian character; and it is here that he ought to judge of himself. In the family and private circle, we may look for true characteristics of a genuine revival of religion. If we cannot find them here, we can find them nowhere. The Holy Spirit, in his special and official work, revives the grace of Christians in the private work as well as in the public. He makes the parent more devotional, more exacting, more faithful in family government and religious instruction; and He makes the child more devout, more affectionate, more humble and more teachable. In the little family circle, where the graces of the Spirit are revived and strengthened, Christians may, indeed, enjoy an earnest of heaven. It is here, if any where, that religion must appear in its native loveliness and beauty. The religious excitement, the influence of the Spirit does not act upon the professors of their own habitations, and in their own closets, we must conclude either, that there is a genuine revival, or that, if genuine, these individual professors are not sharers in the great and glorious work.—Boston Telegraph.

Dangerous Institution.—It is said the receipts of the Park Theatre, New-York, for a fortnight, were \$11,000!—And that Forrest's four nights of 'The Gladiator,' produced \$4,400.

Where are now the alarmists? Where are the Argus-eyed and trumpet-voiced defenders of the wealth and safety, and freedom of the nation? Here is a single Theatre, among half a dozen more in the single city, that takes up more money than both the Bible and Foreign Mission Societies.—Am. Spectator.

THE COLLEGE.

Parsnant to a notice published in the Liberator, October 28th, a meeting was held at the African School Room, on Monday evening, Nov. 7th, on the subject of the College, proposed by the Philadelphia Convention. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Samuel Snowden; after which, Mr. Frisby Hall was called to the Chair, and Mr. J. T. Hilton appointed Secretary. The meeting was addressed by several gentlemen, among whom were Messrs. Hall, Roberts, Barbados, Putnam, Cole and Culer, Mr. Remond of Salem, and the Rev. Mr. Saunders, all of whom were in favor of the establishment of the Institution herein spoken of. The company was also happily favored with the presence of the venerable Richard Johnson of New-Bedford.

The proposition of the council of the 28th ult to form a State Society, to raise funds in aid of the said Institution, as requested in the proceedings of the Convention, was by a vote unanimously accepted. It was also voted, that notice be given through the Liberator, inviting the several towns throughout the State to send one or two delegates to unite in forming a Society in aid of the aforesaid object, which meeting will take place at the African School Room on Tuesday, the 28th inst. at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Noted, That the agents of the Liberator, residing in this State, be requested to make these proceedings known, and to exert their influence in impressing upon the minds of the people the importance of the object.

It is hoped that an object fraught with so much good to the colored population of America, will not otherwise than arouse the sleeping energies of their souls, promptly to send their aid and services whatever they may be, and to endeavor to enforce upon each other's minds the many advantages to be derived from the establishment of an Institution like that in contemplation, whose effect upon long rooted prejudice will be like the playing of the Samson's sun upon an icy substance.

Noted, That Messrs Garrison and Knapp be politely requested, by the Secretary, to give publication to these proceedings, for three weeks in succession, in their useful paper.

FRIMUS HALL, Chairman. J. T. HILTON, Secretary.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE AT QUINCY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a large and commodious House pleasantly situated, at the Four Corners, in Quincy, (8 miles from Boston), for the accommodation of Travellers and small Companies, who may favor him with their patronage. No pains will be spared to make the most liberal provisions for his visitors, and to gratify their desires. No Spectators Days are to be sold; but may continue as long as may be obtained at all hours of the day.—Admission can be obtained at the usual rate. BENJAMIN R. DOWNE. N. B. Good sitting Room. Quincy, October 1, 1851.