

# THE LIBERATOR.

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OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD—OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE MANKIND.

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**THE LIBERATOR.**

Slavery is hostile to the original and essential rights of common humanity—contrary to the noble and paramount demands of moral justice—at eternal variance with the spirit and maxims of revealed religion—inimical to all that is merciful in the heart, and holy in the conduct—and on these accounts, necessarily exposed and subject to the curse of Almighty God.—REV. DR. THOMSON.

**PERSECUTION.**

We have constantly asserted, that the actual tendency of the Colonization Society is to persecute and degrade the free people of color who refuse to emigrate to Liberia. Facts are almost daily strengthening our position. It was the spirit of Colonization which drove out the colored population of Ohio; and the same spirit is at work in the slave States, threatening universal proscription. The favorite theme of the advocates of the Society has been—and continues to be—the utter worthlessness and treasonable intentions of the free blacks. The consequence is, that all classes of society are unnecessarily alarmed; and, acting under the impulse of fear, they begin to persecute. The slave States are multiplying disabilities, and hanging heavier weights upon their free colored residents, in order to force them to Africa. All these tyrannical proceedings are justified as salutary and expedient by leading colonizationists. The cry is now becoming general at the South,—Away with the free blacks! Not one must remain! Send them to Liberia, *volentes, volentes!* And the General Government is invoked to bend its mighty energies to the accomplishment of this unhalloved conspiracy.

The calculation among slaves and the master spirit in the colonization crusade, is, that the slaves may be held securely in bondage by the removal of the free blacks. Thus they foolishly expect to baffle the vengeance of Heaven, and continue their accursed traffic with impunity. Do they wish to live quietly and happy? Let them not add persecution to oppression; but let them break the fetters of their slaves, and put away the evil of their doings.

The two following Memorials are now circulating in Virginia: their length compels us to defer a

critical examination of their doctrines. Our free colored brethren of that State must be prepared for the adoption of proscriptive measures by the Legislature.

*To the General Assembly of Virginia:*

The undersigned, citizens of the county of \_\_\_\_\_, invite the attention of your honorable body to a subject deemed by them of primary importance to their present welfare and future security.

The mistaken humanity of the people of Virginia and even your predecessors, has permitted to remain in this Commonwealth a class of persons who are neither freemen nor slaves. The mark set on them by nature precludes their enjoyment, in this country, of the privileges of the former; and the laws of the land do not allow them to be reduced to the condition of the latter. Hence they are, of necessity, degraded, profligate, vicious, turbulent, and discontented.

More frequently than whites (probably in tenfold proportion) sustained by the charitable provisions of our poor laws, they are *altogether* a burden on the community. Pursuing no course of regular business, and negligent of every thing like economy and industry, they are, as a part of the community, supported by the productive industry of others.

But their residence among us is yet more objectionable on other accounts. It is incompatible with the tranquility of society; their apparent exemption from want and care and servitude to business, excites impracticable hopes in the minds of those who are even more ignorant and unreflecting—and their locomotive habits fit them for a dangerous agency in schemes, wild and visionary, but disquieting and annoying.

We would not be cruel or unchristian—but we must take care of the interests and morals of society, and of the peace of mind of the helpless in our families. It is indispensable to the happiness of the latter, that this cause of apprehension be removed. And efforts to this end are, we firmly believe, sanctioned by enlightened humanity towards the ill-fated class to whom we allude. They can never have the respect and intercourse here which are essential to rational happiness, and social enjoyment and improvement. But in other lands, they may become an orderly, sober, industrious, moral, enlightened and christian community, and be the happy instruments of planting and diffusing those blessings upon a barbarous and benighted continent.

Your petitioners will not designate a plan of legislative operation—they leave to the wisdom and provident forecast of the General Assembly the conception, adoption and prosecution of the best practicable scheme; but they would respectfully and earnestly ask that the action of the laws passed to this effect be decisive, and the means energetic—such as shall, with as much speed as may be, free our country from this bane of its prosperity, morality and peace.

*To the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia, the Memorial of the undersigned citizens of the County of \_\_\_\_\_ most respectfully sheweth:*

Free and unrestrained by regulations or shackles, as the right of the citizens of this Commonwealth to ask redress for supposed grievances at the hands of the General Assembly, has ever been considered, there has at all times existed among us, a circumspection in the exercise of this right, which has tended greatly to preserve the peace and harmony of the community. It is from no reckless disregard to this consideration, that we now approach you, on a subject of the liveliest and deepest interest to the future happiness and quiet of this State, as well as one of the most delicate nature.

An evil has existed among us from almost the first settlement of the Commonwealth, of the heaviest and most serious character. It has grown with us, and in every moment of our advance, it has more than kept pace with us, until at last the alarming truth bursts from every lip: that if we wish peace and happiness, quiet and prosperity, the fatal, paralyzing, destroying mischief, must be removed. Who all know it is the existing cause of our time, or place we allude? This is not the proper time, or place for speaking abstractly on this serious subject. We are done with the past, and should only look to and provide for the future. How or by whose means this heavy and alarming evil has been brought on the country, may engage the philanthropist, or fill the pages of the historian; it is for us to consider the character and extent of the evil, and to apply the most salutary, peaceful, just and efficacious means for its removal.

For this object we approach you as the lawgivers of the land, with no moral or constitutional restrictions on your powers in the accomplishment of this great and holy purpose; a purpose which when attained, will be a blessing of forever continuing effect

on our own country and the unhappy and degraded millions of Africans, whose presence deforms our land. Great, glorious, and enduring will such a work be, and he who shall devise and have the fortitude and consistency to execute a system for its accomplishment, will forever live as the first and most signal benefactor of his country.

Should the Legislature require any facts or arguments to convince them of the imperious necessity for taking some decided measures on this subject, we most respectfully submit to them the following, as deserving particular consideration. We affirm, that for the last forty years, the black population, including therein free negroes and mulattoes, has been gradually but surely increasing in that part of the State, east of the base of the Blue Ridge of Mountains, in a greater ratio than the white population in the same district of the State. We affirm that from being in 1790 a minority in this district, in 1830, the black population considerably outnumbered the whites, and to sustain this assertion we submit the following facts:

By the census of 1790, there were whites:

East of the Blue Ridge,	314,523
There were of blacks,	289,425
Majority of whites,	25,098

In 1800, there were blacks,

339,393	
There were whites,	336,389
Majority of blacks,	3,004

In 1810, there were blacks,

386,942	
There were whites,	338,653
Majority of blacks,	48,289

In 1820, there were blacks,

413,929	
There were whites,	348,873
Majority of blacks,	65,055

In 1830, there were blacks,

457,013	
There were whites,	375,935
Majority of blacks,	81,078

From these statements taken from the Census made out at each of the periods above referred to, it appears, that the white population, with a majority of 25,098 in 1790, has been in ten years thereafter overtaken by the blacks, who at the end of that period exceeded the whites 3,004, and who now exceed them in number 81,078. It is farther made manifest that

From 1790 to 1800, the blacks increased	49,968
the whites increased	21,866
Gain of the blacks in the first period,	28,102
From 1800 to 1810, the blacks increased,	47,549
the whites increased,	2,164
Gain of the blacks in second period,	45,385
From 1810 to 1820, the blacks increased,	26,986
the whites increased,	10,320
Gain of the blacks in third period,	16,666
From 1820 to 1830, the blacks increased,	43,085
the whites increased,	27,062
Gain of the blacks in fourth period,	16,023
Thus the gain of the blacks was in 1st period,	28,102
in second period,	45,385
in third period,	16,666
in the fourth period,	16,023

Total gain of blacks on the white population for forty last years, 106,176

Your memorialists forbear to anticipate in detail the future relative population between the whites and the blacks in this region of Virginia. It may be safely asserted, however, that the end of the next forty years will find a difference much, very much, greater in number in favor of the blacks. This anticipation is already inducing many of our most industrious and enterprising people to seek new homes in distant and stranger States, where they and their children may be exempt from those dangers and difficulties with which they are unfortunately beset in their native land, while others are making rapid preparations to follow their example, unless some hope of relief is held out to them. We are conscious, yes, deeply conscious of the many difficulties that surround this subject. But we dare hope that a patriotic people had an enlightened Legislature may gradually diminish them. There is a deep and pervading feeling among us on this subject, which we trust may in some degree forward your efforts. We know that

there are many of our people who would voluntarily surrender now, or at a short time, all of this property owned by them, to the Commonwealth, provided means were dedicated for their removal and comfortable maintenance out of the limits of the United States, for a reasonable period. Let these voluntary offerings for the public good, would in a short time diminish considerably the number, and excite a well founded expectation of the total eradication of the evil. To these individual contributions, should be added an adequate and appropriate application of the public means for the removal of others from the Commonwealth. The public and individuals thus acting in concert, much would be effected at no distant day.

To many, such a plan, we are fully apprised, would be objectionable on the ground of the inadequacy of the means of the State to attain the object. To such it may be well answered, what stay to this impending and horrible evil do you propose? Will you wait until the land shall be deluged in blood, and look alone to the fatal catastrophe of the extinction of the black race by force as the only remedy, or rather will you begin the great and good work by kind, gentle, gradual, and sure means? Let us count the cost and see at once what we are to expend on our means, to effect this high purpose.

In the last forty years, the actual increase of the blacks has been 167,688, being at the rate of 4,189 per annum. An indiscriminate removal of this annual increase, would in the course of thirty years, so diminish the evil, that thereafter, by a removal of one half of this number, for thirty years more, an almost entire destruction of the mischief would be effected.

Your memorialists do not, however, anticipate such rapid and happy measures. Let but the Commonwealth raise by a tax on the blacks, free as well as slaves, a reasonable sum, sufficient to defray the expense of the removal and maintenance for a time of such as individuals may voluntarily surrender to the State, and for the purchase of a few hundred annually, of the young and healthy of both sexes, and for their removal and maintenance in like manner, and we do not doubt the most happy and salutary effects from such a beginning, and a final and full triumph over all difficulties.

But these measures, your memorialists confidently believe, should be accompanied by some other. The first should be, the total prohibition of emancipation by individuals, but upon condition of removal out of the State.

The second should be the immediate classification of the free blacks, and requiring, at stated periods, their removal; and where they are not possessed of adequate means to defray the expense of emigration, the same should be paid by the public. Such measures as these promptly adopted, and faithfully and energetically executed, would save to this Commonwealth many of her best people, and much of her fair domain, from waste and abandonment.

Your memorialists are slaveholders; this is the country of their birth, and attached to it by every tie which can bind a people to their native land, and that of their ancestors, they have every thing of interest, or of feeling at stake in this appeal to you. Humanity must weep over a continuance of our present condition, while patriotism, self-interest, and our own happiness, and that of our offspring, call equally strong for the application of some remedy to remove this appalling and increasing evil. Relying with the most ample confidence on the wisdom, patriotism, and known discretion and elevated spirit of the General Assembly, we most earnestly entreat its attention to the subject of this memorial, and that it would adopt such measures in relation thereto, as may seem best calculated to advance the happiness, the greatness and peace of the State.

A petition is stated in the Virginia newspapers to be in circulation in that state, the object of which is to pray the Legislature to adopt measures for removing all the free colored people from the state. The petition says:—We would not be cruel or unchristian—but we must take care of the interests and morals of society; and of the peace of mind of the helpless in our families. It is indispensable to the happiness of the latter, that this cause of apprehension be removed.

Whether it is intended that the legislature of Virginia shall endeavor to persuade the free blacks within the state to go to Liberia, or to enact a law, Georgia like, declaring it a felony for any person of this description to refuse to go, or to remain in the state after a given period, we do not know. If the plan is to obtain their consent if practicable, and then send them; but if not, to force them out, we should expect, under any administration of the national government except the present, they would not be able to carry such a project into execution. The free negroes of Virginia have a constitutional right to reside in the state as the white people have.—*N. Y. Daily Ad.*

A VOICE FROM PROVIDENCE!

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 1, 1831.

At a respectable meeting of the colored people of Providence, R. I. duly appointed and publicly held at the African Church, on the 31st of October, 1831, to take into consideration the objects and motives of the American Colonization Society, Mr. George C. Willis was called to the chair, and Mr. Alfred Nizer appointed Secretary. The meeting was then addressed at some length by the Chairman, stating their object in assembling together, and exposing the injustice and prejudice by which he believed the friends of African Colonization were actuated. The following preamble and resolutions were read by the Secretary, and unanimously adopted:—

Whereas our brethren, in different parts of the United States, have thought proper to call meetings to express their disapprobation of the American Colonization Society; we, concurring fully with them in opinion, have assembled ourselves together for the purpose of uniting with them, in declaring that we believe the operations of the Society have been unchristian and anti-republican, and at variance with our best interests as a people. Therefore,

Resolved, That we will use every fair and honorable means in our power, to oppose the operations of the above mentioned Society.

Resolved, That we are truly sensible that we are in this country a degraded and ignorant people; but that our ignorance and degradation are not to be attributed to the inferiority of our natural abilities, but to the oppressive treatment we have experienced from the whites in general, and to the prejudice excited against us by the members of the Colonization Society, their aids and abettors.

Resolved, That we view, with unfeigned astonishment, the anti-christian and inconsistent conduct of those who so strenuously advocate our removal from this our native country to the burning shores of Liberia, and who with the same breath contend against the cruelty and injustice of Georgia in her attempt to remove the Cherokee Indians west of the Mississippi.

Resolved, That we firmly believe, from the recent measures adopted by the freemen of the city of New Haven, in regard to the establishment of a College for our education in that place, that the principal object of the friends of African Colonization is to oppose our education and consequent elevation here, as it will deprive them of one of their principal arguments for our removal.

Resolved, That as our fathers participated with the whites in their struggle for liberty and independence, and believing with the declaration of that independence, 'that all men are created free and equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and as we have committed no crime worthy of banishment, therefore

Resolved, That we will not leave our homes, nor the graves of our fathers, and this boasted land of liberty and christian philanthropy.

Resolved, That our unfeigned and sincere thanks be tendered to Messrs. Garrison & Knapp, and to every true friend to our cause, for their unwearied and truly benevolent exertions in our behalf.

Resolved, That we will earnestly recommend the Liberator, published in Boston by the above mentioned gentlemen, to the patronage of our friends throughout the country.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and sent to Boston, with the request that they may be published in the Liberator.

GEORGE C. WILLIS, Chairman.

ALFRED NIZER, Secretary.

SLAVERY RECORD.

For the Liberator.

HORRID CRUELTY.

MR EDITOR—I am happy to see that you devote a portion of your laudable paper to the recording of such instances of cruelty to negro slaves as may come to your knowledge, and ought to come to the knowledge of the country and of foreign countries. Such facts as you have published, and I hope will continue to publish so long as they shall exist, cannot fail to have a salutary influence in quickening the efforts of other governments and people in the holy and glorious cause of emancipation, whatever effect, or want of effect, they may have here; where many are partakers of the crime, many callous and indifferent, and still more are timid, or, to express it truly, 'dare not say their souls are their own.' The disgrace and the evil are in the existence of the facts, not in the publication of them. That is honorable and praise-worthy. There is, in my opinion, no other way in which a citizen of the free states can wash his hands of this national guilt, and stand justified in his conscience and his God, but by using his influence to remove and prevent it. With these remarks, I submit to you the following narrative, which I received from a respectable individual, who has spent some time in the slave states. Andrew, a stout and untutored negro youth, was

sent by a lady, his owner, from the country to her brother in the city, to be broken, as the phrase goes, i. e. to have politeness, suppleness, activity, obedience, address, and all the arts of servitude pounded into him by blows. Andrew was a good-natured, heedless, awkward rustic, and committed many involuntary blunders in waiting at table and doing errands. His master was impatient and brutal, a Scotchman by descent, and of course more prone than other men (if you except your renegade Yankee) to abuse his power over the helpless slave. It was for an unintentional and venial fault that he ordered Andrew to be tied up. He seized with both hands a heavy leathern trace, commonly called a tug, which had in one end an iron eye to hook to the whiffletree; and with this instrument he laid on upon the back of the poor slave with all his strength, and he was an athletic man. The end which he applied to the negro, was the one which had the iron eye in it, and as it folded again and again round his naked body, the blows of the iron laid horrible bruises on his sides, breast and limbs. 'O, massa! massa! you will kill me!' exclaimed the suffering wretch. 'I wished'—were the words of my informant—that the iron would hit his temple, and put him out of his misery. I wished that the next blow might kill him. It was too bad to behold.'

I see that a public meeting in Georgia have passed a resolution protesting against the cruel treatment of the slaves by their masters. This meeting, then, admit the general truth, which such facts as the above tend to prove, viz. that there is cruelty to these helpless, degraded and dependant creatures. But when, until now, did slaveholders protest against it in a public meeting? Why do it now? Because the potent truths of your little paper have terrified them. You then are the author of their first humane public act in respect to their slaves. But mark the spirit of these men—the next resolution is a furious denunciation of you and your paper.

L'AMÍ DES NOIRS ET DU LIBÉRATEUR.

LETTERS FROM GEORGIA.—NO. 2, To the Editor of the Liberator.

I have met with a number of your paper in this place, which is the first I have ever seen of it, or heard of its existence. I cannot describe to you the feelings it caused. A long residence here has gradually stolen away my sensibilities to such scenes as you describe, and the first feeling of realization to their horrors that has come over me for years, has been since reading your paper. Although that silent monitor, conscience, had been stifled by familiarity with revolting exhibitions of cruelty, yet it had not become seared. It shall not be suffered again to subside. I feel that I am called on to enlist in the cause of humanity, and I have pledged to it my heart and my best exertions. Your paper has suggested to me some ideas that I shall cherish, and my reflections have been upon subjects that will require time to digest and mature. I cannot now go into a full detail of my views or a plan for future exertions, nor ought I, without more mature reflection—their general tendency you can infer.

I have heard many comments upon your paper by the slaveholders who have seen it. Your engraving in the title is galling to them, and often excites a deep and bitter curse. I have noticed this particularly to relate to you a scene which it almost precisely represents, that came within my own view a few days since. I was at the neighboring town of Clinton, when a lot of slaves was put up for sale at the Court House door, at auction. They consisted of husbands, wives, fathers, mothers, and children of all ages. The administrator, or attorney, superintending the sale and gave directions. His name was ———, a lawyer of some eminence. He was called on to put up a family together by a bidder. He observed that these little matters of feeling and humanity must be dispensed with. He must sell them in the way they would bring most. He would try a few bids on them together, but if they did not sell to his satisfaction, he would try them singly—which he at length did, and parted husband and wife, and children not over four years of age. The scene of separation you can imagine—I cannot describe it. There is in the same place another lawyer by the name of ———, who has the management of several estates of deceased persons. The slaves or cattle of the plantations are hired out yearly. The usual custom here is, that if a slave (that is hired) becomes sick, the expenses of a physician are deducted out of his hire. The person hiring, then, generally has them properly attended, as it costs him nothing, and he wishes to get their services again as soon as possible. But ——— makes the physician's bill, and every other necessary expense, collectable from the person hiring. By this means, the slaves often suffer incalculably, as very few persons will, under these circumstances, employ a physician, except in cases of the last necessity; and sometimes not even then. This practice of ——— is horrible—is savage to the last degree—yet he has a wife (who is a member of the Methodist church) and ten children.

I went to a planter's camp a short time ago, who had brought produce to market. He had with him a fine looking slave who was the driver of his wagon, and he appeared very attentive to the horses. After they were fed, his master called the slave to him, and asked him, 'Have you watered the horses?' 'Yes, sir,' said the slave. 'Have you fed them?' 'Yes, sir.' 'Have you robbed them down?' 'Yes, sir.' Having asked several similar questions, to all of which the slave satisfied him he had done his duty, he fell into an immoderate passion and exclaimed, 'Why do you give me so many "Yes sirs"? Why did you not leave something undone, that I might fog you?' and immediately knocked him down. This man's name was ———.

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SLAVE INSURRECTION. Extract of a letter from a lady in Virginia, dated Oct. 13, 1831.

'I must tell you a little about the disturbances in this section. You have read some accounts, but the half cannot be told of the distress of the people.—In Southampton county, the scene of the insurrection, the distress beggars description. A gentleman who has been there, says that even here, where there has been great alarm, we have no idea of the situation of those in that county. Great terror and consternation have been spread in this and all the neighboring counties. I do not hesitate to believe that many negroes around us would join in a massacre as horrible as that which has taken place, if an opportunity should offer. The people are taking every precaution, however, to prevent such an occurrence; a strong patrol is kept out every night. This is such a state of things as I never expected. Sometimes when I lie down at night, I have fears which I cannot easily describe, but I endeavor to quiet my mind, knowing that all events are overruled by an all-wise God, and that not a sparrow falls to the ground without his knowledge.'

PETERSBURG, (Va.) Oct. 21.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—We were by a gentleman from Southampton, that on Saturday last information was brought to Jerusalem by Nelson, (a fellow servant of the leader of the late insurrection,) that on that day he had seen Nat Turner in the woods, who had hailed him, but that he, Nelson, seeing Nat armed, was afraid and ran away from the villain. This intelligence, as might be expected, caused much sensation among the inhabitants; and in a short time, five or six hundred people were pursued. At the period our informant left, the brig had not been taken to the place of confinement (a cane not far from the scene of his former atrocities) had been discovered, and some arms, provisions, &c. were found. We hope soon to hear of his being in the hands of justice.

PETERSBURG, (Vir.) Oct. 23.

We have been informed by a gentleman from Sussex county, that on Thursday, the 20th instant, the jailer entered the room of the prison in which the negroes were being confined for the purpose of giving them their meals, they knocked him down, and rushed out of the room. There being but a small guard on duty at the time, one of the villains was enabled to make his escape—one was killed by the guard, and another severely wounded—the remainder were secured without injury. On Friday, four of them were hung in pursuance of the previous sentence of the Court.

It is said some negroes have been committed in jail in the adjoining Districts of Spartenburg and Greenville. A gentleman lately from Union, states, that 46 had been committed in that place, and that the trials were to have been commenced on Tuesday last. Some of them confess a participation in the plot, and that a general rise was intended to have been made on the 4th inst. and in the event of failure to be prepared at that time, or if for any reason they should be a failure by then made, Tuesday last was the day fixed upon. Several of the negroes in Lincolnton. Four white men are also said to have been committed there for having wantonly and maliciously circulated false reports of approaching bodies of negroes.—N. C. Spectator of Oct. 18.

All the blacks who were confined in gaol during the late excitement in Sussex County, Delaware, have been set at liberty. The alarm has entirely subsided, although a guard is still kept up in the different townships.

Five of the slaves of Mr Henry Lewis, Prince George Co. Va. who murdered and robbed their master and then fired his house, have been condemned to be hung Nov. 16. So impatient were they to enjoy their ill-gotten spoil, that they were openly his clothing the day after the murder, marked with his initials, which led to their detection.

Jared, the slave who murdered his wife and two children in Spotsylvania Co. Va. was hung 14th inst. Three slaves, condemned for conspiracy, and one for burglary, had their sentences commuted to transportation.

A slave was lately detected in Richmond in an attempt to escape. He was dressed in female apparel, underneath which were pistols, vest, &c. Glasgow, a slave convicted of attempting to poison his master in Charleston, S. C. was executed on the 21st ult.

American slaves seized at Nassau, N. P.—In March last, we gave the particulars of the seizure by the Governor of New Providence, of 166 Slaves, saved from the wreck of an American vessel, from the Alexandria, bound to New Orleans. The Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court dismissed the libel filed on the part of the seizer, and it was recommended by the House of Assembly, and most of the respectable men of the community, that the slaves should be restored to their owners; but his Excellency Sir J. C. Smyth persisted in retaining them. A Col. Morse, of New Orleans, had arrived at Nassau, as agent for the owners of the slaves, and a correspondence commenced between him and the Governor, the result of which had not transpired; but the Bahamas again insist that it is likely to become a national question between the British Government and the United States.

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.

'AN EVENING AT HOME.—NO. 4.

'But do you know, Emma, said her sister, 'that there is something else that should prevent our eating slave-sugar, besides the dislike we must naturally feel to it, from knowing the cruelties connected with its cultivation? Mamma will tell you, that by buying West India sugar, we bribe the Planters to commit these atrocities, and make it worth their while to keep the Negroes in slavery.'

'Ah, yes,' said Henry, 'for if no one would buy their slave-sugar, they would soon be brought to reason, and see that it was their interest to let their sugar be cultivated by freemen.'

'Very true,' said Mr Morrison, laying down the book he had been reading,—'very true indeed; and there is something on the same subject in this newspaper,' added he, as he took up the paper and read from it the following sentence. 'It is an astonishing fact, that this nation is paying in bounties to keep up the price of sugar, and in establishments and armies to keep the slaves in subjection, about three millions annually; thus directly supporting the iniquitous system of slavery, now prevailing in our West Indian colonies, and preventing the fair competition of free labor, before which it must inevitably fall. While we thus furnish his master with the means of oppressing him, it is in vain to propose to ameliorate the condition of the slave.'

'And papa,' said Helen, when her father had finished the paragraph, 'is not there a sort of tax put upon West India sugar, by the Planters, to pay the press for defending the slave system?'

'Yes, indeed there is,' answered her father; 'so that, when we buy West India sugar, we actually assist in stifling the cry of the oppressed.'

'And besides,' said Mrs Morrison, 'while we continue to consume West Indian productions, and thus support slavery, we may, in one sense, be said to uphold the slave trade; for how can we expect that the other nations of Europe will listen to our protestations against the slave trade, while they see us still keeping possession of the victims we obtained in a manner now punishable as piracy; and while we seize upon their children from generation to generation, as our lawful prey?'

'Mamma,' said Helen, 'do you remember how the verses end, that were written by a gentleman at Marazion?'

'Thou far famed ruler of the waves,  
First cleanse thyself from this foul stain;  
Let free thy many thousand slaves,  
Then say to others, "Be humane,"'

'And Papa,' said Henry, 'leaving off West India sugar may do some present good to the slaves, may it not? For if their masters have less work for them to do, they will allow them to spend more time in working for themselves.'

'Yes,' said his father, 'and if the Planters have less need of land to grow sugar upon, they will perhaps allot a larger portion of it to their slaves, to raise their own provisions on; and besides—'

Just at this moment, a ring at the hall-door bell interrupted the conversation, and before Helen could pick up the saucer out of which the cat had been lapping her milk, or Henry could gather up his chips and litter, to pat them in the fire, the door was thrown open, and a gentleman was announced, who was received with the warmest expressions of friendship by all the family. This unexpected visitor was a tall and gentlemanly looking young man, about one and twenty, in whose sensible and pleasing expression of countenance, the physiognomist would have found nothing to desire.

'You will think me a very late visitor,' said he to Mr Morrison; 'but my only returned home this afternoon; and my father has sent me to you with a commission which I am to execute with all my powers of persuasion. He has just heard that there is to be an Anti-slavery meeting to-morrow at Fordborough, and he desires me to say, that he considers it quite a personal attack upon himself; and that he can hardly believe that you have signed the requisition or have any hand in the meeting. He desired me to ask of you, as an act of friendship, to do all you can to prevent it from taking place. But, if it is held, he means to be present himself and oppose the resolutions—that is, if you think he would be treated like a gentleman.'

'Is your father a Planter, George?' asked Mr Morrison, with great surprise.

'Is your father a Planter?' was echoed by all the children; while Emma, who was standing by her mother, pressed closer to her side, and looked up in Mortimer's face, with her eyes stretched to their utmost width.

'My father is a Planter,' he replied; 'and I must confess to being the same myself. But do n't look so horrified, dear little Emma,' he added, setting down by the child, and trying to take her hand, which she held behind her, crying, 'No, no; you are a cruel man, and I won't love you any more.'

Henry eyed his friend with looks of mingled surprise, concern, and indignation. The variations of Helen's still more expressive countenance, were not

\* Anti-slavery Monthly Reporter, No. 6, p. 62. No. 14, p. 26.

directly visible; for she had suddenly risen from her work, and turned to leave the room.

Mr Morrison broke the awkward silence which was now prevailing, by saying, 'You will tell your father, with my best remembrances, that if he comes to the Anti-slavery meeting, he will be treated as a gentleman; though he ought not to expect it, while he scourges women,—weak, succulent, Negro women; whom he scruples not to call his slaves.'

'Scourges women!' exclaimed Mortimer. 'Dear Mr Morrison, what can you mean? My father never was in the West Indies in his life; and, you know, I never have been there. Who can have said such foolish things! and how could you believe them?'

'I met once,' said Mr Morrison, 'with a Roman Catholic priest, who maintained that the church of Rome had never put man, woman, or child, to death, from its first establishment to that very day. It was the secular arm, he said, and not the spiritual, which inflicted on heretics the penalty of death. You say, you do not fog women;—but, you are the occasion of their being flogged, by your drivers and overseers; you support a system which ensures such cruel usage to that defenceless sex.\* How long, my dear George, have you and your father been proprietors of slaves?'

'Only since last summer, when one of my great-uncles died, and left each of us an estate in Jamaica. But I know, I wish they were both at the bottom of the sea. It is no fault of ours, however, that there were four hundred Negroes on them; and surely, as he left them to us, we have as much right to them, as any man has to the watch in his pocket.'

'Yes,' cried Henry, pulling out a new watch he had lately become possessed of, 'as much right as I should have to this watch, supposing it had been left me by a man who had obtained it, knowing it to be stolen.'

'Now you are bringing up the old question of the slave-trade,' said Mortimer.

'How can that be avoided?' rejoined Mr Morrison. 'Besides, it is not so very old neither; and the older it is, the less the proprietors of slaves can have to say in their defence; for, from the time of the abolition of the slave-trade, they must have known that the English nation desired slavery to cease. You own it is a great crime to make a full grown African a slave, and is it not a greater crime to make an unoffending new-born Creole a slave? Neither can I understand the moral distinction between slave-trading and slaveholding. Yet, while the planters allow, that the one is a felony of the worst order, they think the other a guiltless practice. Do, George, help me to decide which is worst—stealing men, women, and children, and selling them;—or keeping the same men, women, and children in a cruel and hopeless bondage,—in moral and intellectual degradation;—and all for the sake of personal advantage. Surely this is worshipping the golden image in the plains of Dura, with a witness! Oh! what would Milton and Spenser have given for a knowledge of the practices of modern planters, to help to exemplify the occupation of the votaries of Mammon!'

'We did, and do, declare the whip to be essential to West Indian discipline.'—*Trinidad Gaz.*

**BOSTON,**

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1831.

**THE RALEIGH INDICTMENT.**

For the edification of southern kidnappers, slaveholders and grand juries, we publish the following spirited strictures upon the already famous and never-to-be-equalled Indictment of the editor and publisher of the Liberator.

Mr GARRISON, Editor of the 'Liberator,' is now, literally, the Lion of the Day, at the South, and a bated Lion, too. People in the districts where there have been slave insurrections, and in those where they are afraid of them (this class, by the way, comprehends every part of the land where slaves are held,) seem to be as highly incensed against him, as if he were the man who first imported the poor blacks into the country to be miserable themselves, and to make their masters as miserable as they are. A writer in the National Intelligencer recommended to one of the slaveholding States, to have his paper tried as a seditious libel, and sent to Boston to demand him from the Governor of Massachusetts. No sooner said, than done. A Grand Jury in North Carolina have found a true bill against Garrison and Knapp, the Publishers of the Liberator;—and we suppose they will be demanded forthwith. Whether the Governor of Massachusetts will deliver them, is quite another thing. Garrison is a citizen of that State, and knows enough about the laws to claim their protection when by any means of it. And as to silencing him by any blustering in the newspapers or elsewhere, it is as idle an attempt as that to turn the wind by blowing against it. He has vowed to fight for the entire and immediate emancipation of the blacks;—and we know him well enough to believe that he will not cease while his life lasts.

We cannot but think that his object might have been pursued with more judgment,—though it could not be with more zeal. Yet we do not believe (and we have read his paper carefully) that he ever excited the blacks half so much as he has the whites;—nor do we believe that he ever intended to excite rebellion. He is opposed to war and bloodshed in all its forms, and though we cannot at all admire the wisdom of some parts of his course,—

we do not doubt his good intentions.—*Portsmouth Journal.*

The extravagances to which our Southern brethren are proceeding is quite amusing, as well as reprehensible. We are told, by a North Carolina paper, that Garrison and Knapp, the two indolent Editors of the Liberator, printed in Boston, having been indicted by a North Carolina Jury, for sending that paper to the sovereign state of North Carolina, and that the Governor will demand Garrison & Knapp to be delivered up by Gov. Lincoln, for them to 'fine, whip, and hang,' the punishment which North Carolina imposes for circulating the Liberator.

The next step will be to pass a law to hang all the Slaves north of the Potomac, who do not advocate *Slavery and Free Trade*; and our Governors will be civilly requested to deliver up the offenders. Whenever Garrison and Knapp offend against laws of Massachusetts, they will be punished; and when the Southern Governors will hang all their citizens who send us free blacks, we may hang ours for writing against slavery.—*Free American.*

Be it known, that we have this day found 'true bills' of indictment against Skrzynecki and the Polish Diet for having, as we say, risen in opposition to the tyrannical control of Nicholas, the Emperor of Russia; now to be such sense and legal proceeding in our bill as there is in the bill found by the North Carolina jury against Messrs Garrison & Knapp; and as we intend to apply the cable tow to these rebels, if they do not immediately lay down their arms, and submit to the oppression of Nicholas; we suppose that in our greatness we shall have them into obedience with as much ease as these indictments will affect the above named gentlemen, concerning whom this seditious attorney-general has passed through all the forms of law, at least within his reach. Why does not the gentleman present to the grand jury and obtain 'true bills of indictment' against the hurricane that laid waste so many fields of cotton and coffee, in the southern regions, during the summer past? We think he might as well—it certainly would not be more ridiculous, or more significant of nonsense! Besides, it would stop the recurrence of the like inundation, just as soon as this indictment will stop the bold and fearless energies of Garrison and Knapp, in the cause of universal emancipation.

And now supposing we were in earnest in the indictment against the Poles, as though we had real authority to issue such legal proceedings, what would be thought of our understanding, especially in the science of jurisprudence? We will make just such comments as any rational man would. In the first place, we should be very foolish, and in the second place, it would be against the liberties of that oppressed people. They have a national and an unalienable right to be free; and they have a right to strive for their freedom. They are a brave free, with the promise of our excellent Declaration! The Poles are striving to be free. The Africans, enslaved in our land of liberty, and their FRIENDS, are doing no more than an endeavor, in a lawful way, to unriver their most cruel chains, and let the captive go free!—*Boston Ch. Herald.*

We feel a little inclined to give advice *now and then*; and in no instance have we ever been more inclined to do so, than in the case of the Raleigh, N. C. Indictment. As lunatics frequently do mischief, we fear these bills will be serious business with the wise attorney-general of North Carolina, and the sapient grand jury who indicted a newspaper, or the author of it, because it points out the *extreme unction* of their evil deeds. Now our advice is, that this attorney-general, in order to prove his entire sanity, cause, by this same grand jury, that true bills of indictment be rendered against the mail bags that brought this noxious paper into their hallowed territories.—*Ibid.*

We recommend the citizens of Raleigh, for their safety to the Attorney-General, and that Grand Jury to the Lunatic Asylum, without delay.

Which way will the kidnappers seize the Liberator, that they may murder him, as they do their slaves?—*Protestant.*

A writer in the National Intelligencer, from Virginia, talks of prosecuting Mr Garrison, editor of the Boston Liberator, for inciting southern slaves to insurrection in his paper. He would try Garrison in Virginia, and on his conviction demand him of the Governor of that State. Modest demand! The southern writer says if this cannot be done, 'let the people of the South offer an adequate reward to any person who will deliver him, dead or alive, into the hands of the authorities of any State south of the Potomac.' If all the slaveholders of Virginia were as vindictive as this writer, no great sympathy would be felt for them if they should have a Southampton tragedy every month.

Mr Garrison has several times received anonymous letters from the South, threatening him with a demand for his person, as an enthusiast, but his enthusiasm is in the cause of universal liberty, and will command the respect of benevolent men. To our apprehension, however, he wants prudence. His opposition to the colonization of the blacks seems to us injudicious.—*Augusta Journal.*

**Liberty of the Press among Negro Stealers.**  
The Vigilance Association of Columbia, S. C. have offered a reward of fifteen hundred dollars for the apprehension and prosecution to conviction, of any white person who may be detected in distributing or circulating within that State, the Boston 'Liberator; or any other publication which defends the liberty of all free-born Americans. Query. As the Holy Bible is the strongest proclaimer of emancipation and freedom which can be possibly promulgated, do this Association of Satan's servants include the distributors of the sacred Scriptures? We tell those miserable transgressors, that their attempt to stop the light which is dawning towards the millennial day, will be utterly in vain, and only aggravate their condemnation, 'who love darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil.'—*Protestant.*

**For the Liberator.**

On the evening of the 28th Oct. pursuant to previous agreement, a meeting was held by several gentlemen at Mr George Putnam's, for the purpose of holding a council on the subject of the contemplated College for the descendants of Africa, as proposed by the colored Convention, convened at Philadelphia on the 11th of June last. Accordingly, Mr Primm Hall was called to the chair, and Mr J. T. Hilton appointed Secretary. The chairman having called the meeting to order, and the object of which being fairly stated, Mr Thomas Cole entered into a cursory view of what he conceived to be of high importance to the colored citizens of Boston, and, as he thought, greatly commanding their deepest interests. After listening to these interesting remarks, the following resolutions were offered, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a public meeting at this period, in our opinion, is of an essential consequence to our brethren of this metropolis; and in conjunction with this view, we do hereby respectfully invite our colored brethren to a meeting to be held on the 7th day of November, at the African school room in Baltimore-street, at 7 o'clock, P. M. there to adopt such measures as may be in their wisdom deemed expedient in relation to the formation of a colored State Convention.

Punctuality is particularly desirable by the aforesaid Council, whose several signatures are as follows:—PRIMUM HALL, PETER HOWARD, PETER SMITH, THOMAS DALTON, THOMAS COLE, GEORGE PUTNAM, HENRY THACKER, JOHN T. HILTON.

Noted, That a copy of the proceedings of this council be presented to Messrs Garrison and Knapp by the Secretary, with a request to insert the same in the next paper issued from their press.

In behalf of the council,  
J. T. HILTON, Secretary.

The distressing scenes which have been recently witnessed in Virginia and elsewhere, on the raising of the slaves to convince Mr Garrison and those who countenance his labors, that their philanthropy is misguided. Humanity admonishes, that to persist in their cause is but to invite their recurrence. Their indiscreet zeal renders them not less culpable, as instigators, than the demi-human perpetrators of the cold-blooded murders which we have and may have to deplore.

The above article is copied, not from a Georgia paper, but from the New Hampshire Statesman! It is about as foolish as it is false, and ought to read thus:—The distressing scenes which have been recently witnessed in Virginia and elsewhere, should convince the most stupid logicians and the most inveterate apologists of the slave system, that their judgments are misguided. Humanity admonishes that to persist in their criminal silence and cold-hearted indifference to the wrongs of the slaves, is but to invite a recurrence of these horrors. Their insensibility renders them not less culpable, as instigators, than the demi-human perpetrators of the cold-blooded murders which we have and may have to deplore.\* Take warning, therefore, all ye graduates, dough faces, apologists and planters, and govern yourselves accordingly.

The following proceedings of the free people of color deserve the acclamations of the nation. Not a single free colored person, it is confessed in the Richmond papers, was engaged in the Southampton conspiracy.

From the Baltimore American.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of persons of color, convened in Sharp street Church, on Monday evening, 26th inst. for the purpose of talking into consideration, the most effectual means of counteracting the influence of the unfounded suspicions and evil reports that have been entertained and propagated through this city the last few days, ROBERT GOLDER was called to the Chair, and Wm. Watkins appointed Secretary. The nature of the reports, and the object for calling the meeting, having been explicitly stated by Wm. Douglas, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, there has prevailed in this city, during the past week, a very unpleasant excitement, originating from suspicions and reports totally without foundation, and highly derogatory to our good sense, and whereas this excitement, though unnecessarily excited, is the ultimate tendency, prove prejudicial to the interests of the free colored population of this State. Therefore,

Resolved, That we challenge the most rigid investigation as to the truth of those evil reports, which have recently been so industriously propagated in this city by the credulous, and those who are totally unacquainted with the character of colored Baltimoreans.

Resolved, That we are not so reckless of our true interests, as blind to utter helplessness—not to say so devoid of humanity, as to entertain the hostile designs, or to cherish the feudish passions, which it seems have been, by the unthinking, so unjustly attributed to us.

Resolved, That we have been too long in the land of bibles, and temples, and ministers, to look upon blood and carnage with complacency—that we have been too long in this enlightened metropolis, to think of the amelioration of our condition, in any other way than that sanctioned by the Gospel of Peace.

Resolved, That we rely upon a peaceable and

upright conduct, for a continuance of that favor and protection which we have hitherto enjoyed, and which, the liberal, the wise, and the good, are ever ready to accord.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of this city.

ROBERT GOLDER, Chairman.  
Wm. WATKINS, Secretary.

There has been a meeting of the free people of color in Anne Arundel county, which they expressed their entire confidence in the white people, and pledged themselves, should there be any attempt to excite rebellion among the blacks, to make it known immediately to the white people in the neighborhood. The resolutions are signed by about five and twenty individuals who composed the meeting.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, (Ohio), Oct. 22.  
NEGRO NAT.—In our last, we copied two articles from the Norfolk papers stating that this Negro had been taken and secured. This, we are enabled on undoubted authority to assert, is altogether false, as he was seen in this neighborhood on Wednesday morning. A gentleman of our acquaintance who had paid particular attention to the Proclamation issued by the Governor of Virginia, assures us that there is not the least doubt but that it was the same Nat as described in the advertisement, but took no measures to have him arrested, as he was conscientiously opposed to aiding or assisting slaveholders in any way or manner. In the afternoon of the same day he was seen about ten or twelve miles farther west, and we have just now learned from a gentleman of Barnesville, that six or eight men were in pursuit of him; that in this neighborhood, (about 18 miles from this,) but that he had eluded his pursuers. They searched the house where it was understood he had been seen with a Negro preacher, and found the preacher, but Nat had made his escape. In the morning, two horses belonging to a Negro in the neighborhood were missing, and it is generally supposed that he had been conveyed away in the night. The supposition is that he cannot be taken here.

The following scene took place on Monday last week, in the Tariff Convention at New York:

Mr. French of Albany, offered a resolution, which was to propose the appointment of a committee to petition Congress, that a portion of the revenue which was the result of the Tariff, might be applied to the purchase of young slaves of from 5 to 12 years of age.

No sooner were the words of this resolution heard, than it excited a general burst of indignant feelings—several motions at once were made to lay it on the table. Mr. Ingersoll at length obtained a hearing, and in a short speech denounced the resolution in the strongest terms, as unjust, as cruel and insulting to the Southern States, and proposing a flagrant breach of the Constitution, in offering to purchase Slaves from our fellow-citizens of the South, with their own money.

The mover could scarce get a hearing, but having protested against any such intentions as seemed to have been imputed to his resolution, immediately withdrew it, amidst loud applause, from all parts of the Hall.

Mr. French's proposition, if adopted by Congress, would serve only to make bribe both the foreign and domestic slave trade, and to raise the price of slaves in all the slave States. It was not, however, thrown out of the Convention on this ground. Mr. Ingersoll's denunciation was cowardly and gratuitous. The practical operation of the resolve would be 'unjust and cruel,' not to the masters, but to the slaves. The truth is, it would be as wicked to pay the slaveholders for liberating their victims, as to remunerate pirates and robbers for the restoration of stolen goods. Payment would be an acknowledgment, that masters had a right to their slaves and by unrequited emancipation would suffer an unjust loss—both of which positions we totally deny. Payment, in fact, would be a direct bounty upon kidnapping and adultery.

THE NATURALIST. This is one of the most useful, and certainly the most punctual of all the monthlies. Contents of the number for November:—Man (Differences in Moral and Intellectual Qualities); Are the Whip-poor-will and the Night Hawk the same? Cotton (with a plate); Cotton Manufacture; Forest Trees; Arsenic. The article on Man evinces some prejudices against color, and a little boastfulness on the score of white skin.

Poland, alas! has fallen! Warsaw capitulated to the Russian army, on the 7th of September, after two days bloody fighting. So perish the hopes of the friends of freedom.

The news of the fall of Warsaw has caused an extraordinary commotion at Paris.

The continuation of our Remarks upon the College for the People of Color is prevented by a press of other matter.

In the Rev. Mr. Jocelyn's letter of last week, Daniel was erroneously printed for David.

A word to the Boston Courier next week.

MARRIED.—In Philadelphia, October 27th, by the Rev. Mr. Hoover, Mr. Reuben Riley to Miss Elizabeth Bennet, both of Philadelphia.

In this city, Mr. Andrew Abbot to Miss Rosalie Yvonne.

DIED.—In this city, on Monday morning last, Mr. STEPHEN FOSTER, Printer, aged 24, formerly of Portland, Me. He has been suddenly struck down in the flush of life, in the exuberance of hope, in an hour of seemingly complete security. His mind was unusually comprehensive, discriminating and ardent, and stopped with useful knowledge.—One of his last efforts was to procure signatures for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Peace to his soul.

LITERARY.

From the Massachusetts Journal. The following verses by Miss Gould, will compare well with Mrs Hemans. No lady in the U. S. except Mrs Sigourney, writes so well as Miss Gould; and she very seldom writes better.

TO THE SIAMSE TWINS.

Mysterious tie by the Hand above, Which nothing below must part! Thou visible image of faithful love— Firm union of heart and heart— The mind to her utmost bound may run, And summon her light in vain To scan the train that must still be one— The one that will still be twin! The beat of this bosom forbears to reach Where the other distinctly goes; Yet, the stream that impurles the veins of each Thro' the breast of his brother flows! One grief must be felt by this two-fold mark As the points of a double dart; And the joy lit up by a single spark Is sunshine in either heart. O, wonder to baffle poor human skill In clay of the human mould! But, a greater mystery all must still, In the union of souls, behold. Ye are leaving harp by your silken strings In a heavenly concord bound; And who o'er one but a finger flings, Awakens you both to sound. But, what do you do when your slumbers come, When ye've sweetly sunken to rest? Do your spirits side by side, fly home, Still linked, to your mother's breast? Did ye ever dream that your bond was broke— That ye were asunder thrown? And how did ye feel at the severing stroke, When both were forever alone? No—ye would not think of yourselves apart, Even in fancy's wildest mood, For, each would seem but a broken heart, And the world a solitude! Dear youths, may your lives be a flowery way, And watched by your Maker's eye! May both, at the close, one call obey To shine as twin stars on high!

H. F. G.

DEATH.

Ah! that funereal toll! loud tongue of time! What tones are centred in that frightful sound! It calls! it calls me with a voice sublime, To the lone chambers of the burial ground. My life's first footsteps are midst yawning graves; A pale, teeth-chattering spectre passes nigh, A scythe of lightning that pale spectre waves, Mows down man's days like grass, and hurries by. Nought his untired rapacity can cloy; Monarchs and slaves are all the earth-worm's food; And the wild raging elements destroy Even the recording tomb. Vicissitude Devours the pride of glory; as the sea Insatiate drinks the waters, even so days And years are lost in deep eternity, Cities and empires vapid Death decays. We tremble on the borders of the abyss, And giddy, totter headlong from on high; For death with life our common portion is, And man is only born that he may die. Death knows no sympathy; he tramples on All tenderness—extinguishes the star— Tears from the firmament the glowing sun, And blots out worlds in his gigantic wars. But mortal man forgets mortality! His dreams crowd ages into life's short day— While, like a midnight robber stealing by, Death plunders time by hour and hour away. When least we fear, then is the traitor nigh: Where most secures we seem, he loves to come: Least swift than he, the bolts of thunder fly, Less sure than he, the lightning strikes the dome.

BOWLING.

SKETCH OF A YOUNG MATRON. How beautiful she look'd! as o'er her child. The youthful matron bent with tender care! While the unconscious cherub's features smil'd, Reflecting back his mother's graces there! How beautiful she look'd! how more than earthly fair! How beautiful she look'd! her pensile eye Watching, unwearied, o'er the sleeper's form! While on its jetty fringe, did lightly lie A gem-like drop; affection's tributo warm, Bearing no stain of earth, its brightness to deform! How more than beautiful, does Beauty seem? What holier garb can woman's grace wear? Not Eve, when bending o'er her mirror stream In native innocence, could look more fair Than the Young Matron looks, watching her infant care!

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPROVEMENTS AMONG COLORED PEOPLE.

We copy the following interesting article from the Rochester Observer. A correspondent of that paper says:

In passing through the African settlement in the township of Biddulph, known by the name of Wilberforce, I was much pleased to observe the exertions making among them to rise above prejudice and jealousy. Judging from what I saw while there, I am of the opinion that this colony will ere long, convince the enemies of the African race, of having spoken wrong concerning them. So far as it relates to their indolence for improvement and the higher circles of civilized life, I am ready to say that I saw a disposition in these colonists to raise themselves to the dignity of men and citizens—such a disposition and desire to elevate their character, as will induce the children of Slaves to acknowledge as their parents the children of Ham. They have a primary day school, consisting of 20 or 30 children, who attend every day, decently clad. The instructor of this school is Miss P. the daughter of Rev. Mr. P. of New-York, whose character, ability and virtue will qualify her for her station. On the Sabbath there are two sermons preached, one by Rev. Mr. Paul, and the other by Rev. Enos Adams. Sabbath afternoon there is a Sabbath School, superintended by Mr. Austin Stewart, late of Rochester. All ages attend the Sabbath school, and manifest great eagerness to receive religious instruction. The exertions which this company of despised blacks are making to raise themselves from their degraded situation, claim the sympathies and aid of christians and philanthropists in their behalf. Like all other people, when engaged in any good cause, and moved to complete it from the best motives, they have no disposition to faint by the way.

PROGRESS OF VIOLENCE.

It ought to be observed that there never was a time of peace in which violence was so common in this country as at this period. We cannot doubt that the pernicious examples, which have been set at Washington under the eye, and we have too much reason to believe under the express sanction of the Chief Magistrate of the nation, have had their effect. Citizens who feel offended take the law into their own hands without ceremony. Within three or four months we have had, A head of the Department lying in wait in a national edifice, dedicated to civil order and government, and patrolling the streets of the Capital with an armed band to assassinate his colleague. The same challenging another of his colleagues. Subordinate officers of the Government openly joining in the affray, and retaining their places to the scandal of the country and the grief of all good men.

One of them turned out from sheer fright at the expression of public opinion, now appointed a special messenger under the pretence of carrying important despatches to several courts in Europe, but in reality to furnish an apology for giving him \$6 per day while he is making the tour of Europe, from the treasury of that people, who have indignantly driven him from office. The horrible outrage of Potter, in North Carolina. The fatal duel of Biddle and Pettis at St. Louis. The assassination of Robinson by Pierce in Ky. The riot, devastation and killing at Providence. A duel in Georgia, in which a Dr. Woodson was killed by Mr. Lamar. The sanguinary insurrections of negroes, which, though much more justifiable than most of the above transactions, are worthy of mention, as according with the spirit of violence and bloodiness which is patronized and prevails in our times.

The mob at New Haven and assault upon the House of Arthur Tappan, because he is willing to devote his wealth to the noble purpose of ameliorating the condition of the Africans whom we as a nation have deeply injured. The acknowledged massacre in Virginia and North Carolina of more innocent negroes than there were guilty ones, (if they can be so called: but they are no more so than the Poles or than we were with respect to George III.) concerned in the late rebellion. The threats to assassinate Mr. Garrison, and the publication in papers at the seat of Government of atrocious articles exciting to and justifying his destruction.—Massachusetts Journal.

'FREE, SOVEREIGN, AND INDEPENDENT STATES.' Georgia claims the right of condemning to hard labor all who come into the Cherokee Country, who refuse to take the oath of allegiance to the State of Georgia, and actually have imprisoned, and condemned to four years hard labor, our Missionaries to the Cherokees. South Carolina modestly claims the right to nullify the U. S. laws; that is, that one State has a right to destroy the laws of the other twenty-three. North Carolina, not willing to be outdone by her Southern sisters, and not content with cutting off the ears and noses of her own sable sons, has extended her jurisdiction so far beyond Mason and Dixoo's line as to include old Massachusetts and her Grand Jury, (which at the south is a comical and omnipotent little folk,) have actually indicted Messrs GARRISON and KNAPP, for daring to publish the abolition of slavery, and according to a North Carolina newspaper, are about to send here and demand those results at the hands of our Governor.—Worcester Yeoman.

TRAFFIC IN HUMAN HEADS. The Sydney Gazette, of the 18th of April, contains a government order, the object of which is to put an end to a most singular kind of traffic carried on by the masters and crews of vessels, trading between that Colony and New Zealand. This trade consists in the purchase

of human heads, preserved in a manner peculiar to that country. This practice, as the Governor truly states, has a tendency to increase the sacrifice of human life among savages, whose disregard of it is notorious.' But which party are we to consider the savages in this case; the New Zealander, who prepares the commodity, or the European, who makes the purchase?

We were ourselves shown, the other day, the head of a New Zealander, in a state of the most perfect preservation. The features were so entire and expressive as when in life, and a single hair had been extracted, and the head was perfectly free from any offensive odor. The original wearer had been murdered by the blow of a waddy over the right eye. The present possessor, who purchased this curiosity at Hobart Town for two guineas, informed us that heads of this description were quite a common article of traffic, and were eagerly bought by Europeans. There can be no doubt that the New Zealand savages murder each other for the mere sake of obtaining a supply of commodities so saleable. It might properly be so infamous a traffic should, if possible, be put an end to.—Liverpool Chronicle.

DIED, on Sunday last, at the residence of Mrs Sarah Perkins, relict of the late James Perkins, Esq. Boston, an African, who from the time he was purchased at Cape Francois, in the Island of Hispaniola, in 1785, has borne the name of MOUSSE.

His warm attachment to the family, into whose hands it was his good fortune to fall, on being landed from the slave ship which brought him from all circumstances, both during the incarceration at Cape, and from thence, until his decease. He was well known to the inmates of Mr. Perkins's family, and much cherished for his honesty, his independence, and warmth of heart.

His age is supposed to have been about seventy. During the latter years of his sojourning here, his ability to labor had ceased; he never, however, was without the kind attentions which are merited by a good and faithful servant, from all the branches of the family, who had witnessed his devotion to them all. He resided on Mount Vernon, in the family vault, under St. Paul's Church, by the side of those of his late master, who was fondly attached to him.—Poulson's Philad. Ad.

\*His patronymic name was Deynah; that which he was called by, was a corruption of Monsieur, which was given him by his fellow slaves, from his comparative dignified manner, and acknowledged superiority of character. He was, as he believed, a serious Mohammedan. He practised, however, as the Christian virtues. He had previously been in the West Indies, where he was born; his account of himself was, that when taken and carried into slavery, he was with his father in the fields, tending their flocks, and that he was a month on his march to the coast.

A GHOUL IN REAL LIFE. The horrible fiction in the Arabian Nights' has recently been realized. About twenty years ago, a farmer in Strathglass came to his death in a manner which left little doubt of his having been murdered, and it was reported that the deceased's wife was concerned in it. No investigation was instituted, and the unfortunate woman died seven years ago, in a state of mental derangement, and was interred in the church yard of Boleskine. A son of the unfortunate pair has for years traversed the country in a state of insanity, and was discovered in the morning of Saturday se'night in the church yard of Boleskine, where he had been busy at work all night. The poor maniac had dug up his mother's bones, scattered the bones on the ground, and, horrible to relate, he was, when first discovered in the act of tearing asunder the sinews with his teeth. Many efforts were made to induce him to desist, and to take him away, but without effect, until a pistol charged with powder was fired near his face, the usual means of alarming and rendering him tractable.—Inverness Journal.

Rare Inhabitant of a Cage.—M. de Masson asserts he knew a Lady of the Russian Court, in the reign of Catherine II. who kept a slave, who was her parricider, shut up in a cage in her own chamber. She let him out every day to arrange her head dress, and locked him up again with her own hands, after the business of the toilet was over. His box was placed at her bed-head, and in this fashion he attended her wherever she went. His fare was bread and water. He passed three years in this captivity, the object of which was to conceal from the world that this lady wore a wig. The close confinement was a punishment for running away from her room; the message diet a measure of revenge, because he could not prevent her growing older and uglier every day.

Mr. Lumpkin is a very ordinary man; inferior to his competitor in mind and education; but I hope a better citizen. Since the days of the revolution, I do not remember a parallel to Governor Gilmer in political inquiry. Mr. Troop was inflammatory; but never beyond the line which separates Executive and Judicial power. Gilmer is a tyrant of the worst cast; shewing not only a reckless disregard of any notion of benevolence, but trampling under foot the judiciary authority of his own State. Party spirit in the late contest gave him a respectable poll, but he is now contented to infamy. His conduct in relation to the Cherokees, has arranged him at the foot of that class of human monsters, headed by Nero, Draco, and Dionysius.—N. Y. Jour. of Com.

The Convict Missionaries.—The Rev. Mr. Potter, a missionary to the Cherokees, informs the Morning Observer and Estier, a few days ago, in the penitentiary at Millidgeville. He says they are cheerful and happy. They were equipped in the usual uniform of the prison, with the usual marks of criminals attached. One of them is employed in making beds, and the other in turning a large wheel, grinding like Samson, in his prime hours.

Free writing and Deposition.—Free writing and depositions, says Dr. Channing, 'are most unpalatable foes, for they hardly think of blaming a tyrant for not keeping on with the press. He cannot do it. He might as reasonably choose a volcano for the foundation of his throne. Necessity is laid upon him, unless he is in love with ruin, to check the bold expressions of thought. But the necessity is his own choice, and led infamy be that man's portion, who seizes a power which he cannot sustain, but by dooming the mind, through a vast empire, to slavery, and by turning the press, that great organ of truth, into an instrument of public delusion and debasement.'

The case of Judge Marshall is one of the most extraordinary ever known or heard of in the annals of Surgery. One of the surgeons present at the operation has stated to us, that six hundred formations of gravel, from the size of large peas down to that of small shot, taken from the venerable sufferer, were actually counted, and the whole number probably exceeded a thousand. The case was so difficult, that instead of one or two minutes, the operation was necessarily protracted to above twenty. Not a grain escaped his lips, nor was there a perceptible twinge of a muscle. The wonder is, that subject to so formidable a complaint, the constitution of the patient has not long since sunk under it, or his intellectual vigor been impaired.—Com. Ad.

The Nullifiers in South Carolina are preparing a State Rights and Free Trade Almanac for 1832. We may, therefore, expect that, next year, all the rain and sunshine will be south of the Potomac, while storms and disasters will be the portion of the North.—Penobscot Journal.

The N. Y. Post states that a colored servant of B. Bailey, Esq. lately espied a huge basin in Harlem river, where the water was shoal, and fearing it was worn home for hook and line, he might lose him, he jumped from the wharf directly on his back; the fish darted nearly high and dry upon the mud; the man seized him by the gills and dragged ashore his prize, which weighed forty pounds.

Self-paying Doctor.—It was said of a Bath physician that he could not prescribe even for himself without a fee, and therefore, when unwell, he took a guinea out of one pocket, and put it into the other.

MORAL.

How IT LOOKS! Some six years ago, a man whose piety very few doubted, set up a druggery—fashionably called 'store and grocery'—contrary to the views of many in the same church; who were not backward to warn him of the inconsistency of his course. He had not long kept his mill going, before he was saluted thus: 'What in the world induced you to commence selling rum? You—a professor of religion—trying to ruin your fellow-men?'—I should have called it would as soon be caught in stealing sheep, as in selling ardent spirits. Why, I'm ashamed of you! How it looks—a CHRISTIAN sell rum!' 'Nothing,' said the retailer, to the writer of this article—'ever produced such an impression—such feeling—as that. If I am to be reproved by an acknowledged infidel, in such a manner, I will abandon the traffic.' He did so.—Temperance Advocate.

The New-York Courier and Enquirer.—The editors of this paper have put forth a new claim for patronage. And what, reader, do you think of it? Possibly you may suppose it is on account of some mechanical improvement in the appearance of their paper; or some new accession of talent in the editorial department. Nothing of this. It is because their News Schooner is employed in picking up News on the Sabbath. This they have the modesty to bring forward to the people of the city of New-York, as a reason why further patronage should be extended to them.

A claim for patronage, founded upon a violation of the Sabbath! O tempter! O mores! Greenfield Gazette.

Idolatry.—Protestants are too apt to think of idolatry with contempt, as a pure absurdity, and to estimate the degree of absurdity by its apparent object, or rather medium. It is not so innately absurd as atheism; but it is more seductive; it is the natural resource of the mind whose only faith is the imagination, and whose only religion is a compromise between sensuality and fear. Its tenacious hold upon human beings, proves that it is a deeply rooted constitutional disease of our corrupt nature.

While you say that the religion of your neighbor is like a garment that sits loosely upon him, be careful that your own is not like a glove that fits either hand; those who have the least piety themselves are not unfrequently the most censorious towards others; a dishonest man is the first to detect a fraudulent neighbor.

DUTY AND CONSEQUENCES. Nothing is plainer than that man have no right to neglect the performance of duty, from any pretended foresight of consequences.

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 such Company as 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 Spirituous Liquors will be sold, but HOT COFFEE and TEA may be obtained at all hours of the day.—Bread can be accommodated on short notice. BENJAMIN R. DOWNE.

N. B. Good standing for Horses. Quincy, October 1, 1831.