VOL. I.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON AND ISAAC KNAPP, PUBLISHERS.

1.27

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS. 1

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE MANKIND.

[SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1831.

TEE LIBERATOR

AT NO. 11, MERCHANTS' HALL

WM, LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

TERMS.

Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance.

No subscription will be received for a shortperiod than six months.

period than six months.

Agents allowed every sixth copy.

All letters and communications, excepting of the control of the con

JOSEPH C. LOVEJOY, Bangor, Me.
DANIEL C. COLESWORTHY, Portland.
JAMES A. FOSTER,
EDWARD J. POMPRY, Nantucket, Mass.

and children to slavery in Africa, and pursuing the same condect in our own country? Those who are born here, are as much entitled to their liberty are those who are born here, are as much entitled to their liberty are those who are born in Africa: in both cases, the usurpation of their rights is equally strocious, and cought to receive the same punishment, if the standard of paticle be not a mere a reed bending in whatever the country of the standard of paticle be not a mere a reed bending in whatever of its in the standard of paticle be not a mere a reed bending in whatever of its in the standard of paticle be not a mere a reed bending in whatever of its in the standard of paticle be not a mere a reed bending in whatever of its in the standard of paticle be not a mere a reed bending in whatever of its in the standard of paticle be not a mere a reed bending in whatever of its in the standard of paticle be not a mere a reed bending in whatever of its in the standard of paticle be not a mere a reed bending in whatever of its in the standard of paticle be not a mere a reed bending in whatever of its in the standard of paticle be not a mere a reed bending in whatever of its in the standard of paticle bending in the standard con tester to in full. What is obviously to days of more disconsistance or fulls. Appeting the processing of ministers in the control of the processing of ministers in the control of the processing of ministers in the control of the processing of ministers in the processing of m that in the great day, no one will be judged for sell-ing a brother or sister, unless the person sold shall happen to have belonged to our church. The judged has told us that in that day he will say—i meomach as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brothren, ye have done it unto me. The true account of this selling business is this—Judas sold the Saviour for thirty pieces of silver. And slave sellers sell his little ones, the members of his body, for some hundreds of dollars. And the difference is, our slave sellers are more skilful in making a good bargain. O earth, sarth, hear the word of the Lord. Curred be he that pervertet the judgment of the stranger, fatherless and widow; and all the people shall say amen."

al caning their benevolent efforts to promote tempercince.

"The way of transgressors is hard." The condition of our saveholding brethen is pitable - and so
have the condition of our saveholding brethen is pitable - and so
have the condition of our saveholding from their hearts are lone force spring, who are not
out their hearts are lone force spring, who are not
out appears their hearts when they hear of measures which
the saveholding ministers would be the save brethen to
off God goes the whole length of the slave system. This
would make them stark infidels. They cannot
are preach that slaveholders music repeat. Such presching by a slaveholding minister would be po, good a
joke that sides and benches would fail. What can
they do? Like other men when in pain, they cry
out, and they tell the trath when they say that movements for eminicipation occasion them a great deal
of trouble. We would "commend another way,
out, and they tell the trath when they say that movements for eminicipation occasion them a great deal
of trouble. We would "commend another way,
out, and they tell the trath when they say that moveout, and they tell the trath when they say that movements for eminicipation occasion them a great deal
of trouble. We would "commend another way,
out, and they tell the trath when they say that moveout and they are the same deal of the save before
a sa the apostic James did—" go to now, ye rich men,
were and how is the mineres that shall come upon
try un—behold the size of the laborers who have resped down your fields, which is of, you kept, head by
find, cristi, and the crice of them that heare reped are entered into the ware of the Lord of Schembt
We shall only any that they employ mean year.

The characters whom God classes with a superwhom he has said that the will come near to jadgwhom he has said that the will come near to jadgwhom he has said that the will come near to jadgwhom he has said that the will come near to jadg-

right '-characters whose God classes and applied in the fact, and sorcerers, and false sweagers, and applied when he has said that he will come near to judge ment, and be a swift winners. Mat. jii. 5.

What are our Missionarize doing? One of the farst things we hear of some of our Missionarizes in the slave region, is—they have become the wealthy to womers of many slaves. The same man who write monthly of the many privations of hardships they monthly of the many privations of hardships they in the dare and some of them aystematically kept in goornance and unable to read the Bible. These things used to be kept in the dark. But the slave-holding spirit is becoming imprudent. I now recollect a report within the last year, in which we see told of some of the regulations of the farm. A 7 Temperance Society has been established, and it makes the slaves much better, He adverts to the heaven-daring law of that region, which we alluded to in the commencement; and laments that these laws makes did not know that religion would make all samed to keep out of danger, as well as to manage alaves, he remarks—we submit, for we must not appear to the submitted of the diffication of young students, who, in addition to the work of the gopel, may become is addition to the work of the gopel, may become is addition to the work of the gopel, may become is addition to the work of the gopel, may become is addition to the work of the gopel, may become is addition to the work of the gopel, may become is addition to the work of the gopel, may become is addition to the work of the gopel, may become is an extra man for looking after those things that are coming on our churches and our land. Some soul divers. O, there is a tale on this subject which will make many an ear tingle, and many a heart fall for fear and for looking after those things that are coming on our churches and our land. Some one like Luther, must speak out, though every tile and every blade of gram were a Davil.

Shall nothing be done in negard to these things:

Shall nothi

Resolved, That this Convention rectithe General Assembly, at its next meeting

the General Assembly, at its next messing:

1st. To enjoin it on all the Penhytherin and atom under their care, to endeaved by this six of discipline, the means which the Saviour has to bring to repeatance, these who are guilty, in or saling, or holding; a slave in the polyment of the content of the conte

and open and the chards.

Ind. To recommend to the Manager connected with the Presbyrging Carely, as it on those under the control the Assets to outply ministers living facts at a dislover stated, and to applicate the connection of the chards of the connection of the chards of the connection of the chards of

Something to the purpose. The Journal has also another pertinent article, in reply to a letter writer in Alabama, who termed this paper " the rnal Liberator.' It says :

When this person calls the Liberator 'infernal,' is transfers his indignation from the right object to he wrong one. The crime consists not in publishing facts, as the Liberator does, but in perpetrating them as the slaveholders do. Put the saddle

From the Massachusetts Journal. INCENDIARY PUBLICATIONS.

on the right horse.'

From the Massachusetts Journal.

INCENDIARY PUBLICATIONS.

A great deal of clarbor has been mised in the Southern States about incendiary publications, intended or suited to excite disaffection and insurrection among the blaves; and those who are concerned is such publications have been denounced without increy. I henrilly disapprove of ull attempts to ross the slaves to rebellion. I som therefore desirous of calling public attention to a class of publications now widely circulated throughout the Southern States, which are far more calculated to inflame the slaves against the white population, than anything else written on the subject of slavery, which has fallen under my notice, not even excepting the work of David Walken. What is very remarkable, is that these publications have altogether escaped the animadvension of the Southern States, without any suspicion of their malignant tendency, though they are adapted, if read by the slaves, to stir them up to phremay, and to produce an unconquerable hostility and hatred to the whites. The publications to which I roffer, are the statutes of the Southern States, in regard to slaves and people of color. Let any one read the laws on these subjects in the Revised Code of Virginia, or in Brevard's Digest of the Laws of South Carolina, and he cannot fail, I think, to agree with me in opinion. I mention these merely us examples, for the black codes of the other Southern States, are very similar. Let the reader observe in these laws how socialously the negro is deprived of every right and privilege which can raise him in the scale of humanity,—how carefully the protection of the law is withdrawn from his property, his body and his life,—what severe punishments are denounced against him for trifling offences,—how skilfuly the ensciments are contrived to tear, if possible, the stamp of reason and immortality from his mind and assaft, and reduce him to the level of the brate; having deprived him of happiness on earth, to shat him on the save and the conte

From the Stonington Phenix.

We acknowledge, with great satisfaction, the receipt of a letter from an intelligent friend and pious writer, from which we make the following extract. Seeds estimates the one relish well to the public plate now—but the time will come when the effects of their present limited promulgation will be felt with every throb of since, soft the pillers which support the existing fabric of oppression are shaken down, and saterly demolished. Reader—are you a youth? then peruses these sentiments attentively—it is our parting request to you—and when you have re-perused them, treasure them up in so secret a place in your soel, that neither prejectic nor slander shall ever be able to cradical them.

It is irrefutably trac. 'A nix our convented to THE COLONIZATION SCHEME.

to hold that nothing short of absolute and unconditional emuncipation of the lative—an enable denial of the right to hold any innocest man in bondage, will be justice to the blacks or buneficial to the whites—for I consider it as a settled point, that in the nature of things, sin brings its own pennshiment, and virtue is to sown reward, and that whetever evils might beful the whites by an immediate and results and emancipation, they would be us nothing comparded with what will beful them, if they determine to hold them in bondage, and to go upon the principle, which is an opposite to the lessons of experience as it is to the precepts of the Bible, that it is fis-zip-dient to do justice; and that consequently the only way for them to live in active is a continuance in doing wrong. Let them read the history of 8t. Domingo, and see as in a glass, a picture of what I firnly believe will take place in the Southern States, without a speedy repentance and speedy justice!

PLAIN TRUTH IN KENTUCKY.

We believe we have had occasion heretofore to mmend the Western (Kentucky) Luminary, for its fearless attacks upon the system of slavery. Its editor is friendly to the Colonisation Society; but editor is friendly to the Colomanton Society, but he nevertheless uses plain language, and suffers oft-ers to use it in his paper. We copy the following excellent communication from the Luminary of the 16th ult. We love it because its spirit is so fanatical and crasy. Those who are 'clothed in their right minds' will naturally hate it.

cal and crays. Those who are 'clothed in their right minds' will naturally bate it.

Mr. EDITOR:

We see and hear of numerous human beings suffering by the oppression of their fellow creatures, in this land famed for charity and christianity. The master sells his slave to a man whose heart is as hard as adamant, and who has neither regard for God nor man,—he can with the advantage of the law, command and force the poor negro to be handcuffed and taken to a county which, from its character for cruelty to slaves, will make the heart of a person recoil within him, that would wish to deal with others as he would wish to be done by. Slaves are often carried off in a moment, without an opportunity of bidding parents, wives, husbands, or children farewell. They are commanded, and must obey,—they are guilty of the crime of having a skin darker than ours, and for that cause they must be doomed to perpetual and inhuman tortures.

Is not this practice inconsistent with the character of a country which boasts of its equal rights and liberties, a country which is famed for its fenevolent institutions, for sending the gospiel for the heathen, for giving the Holy Scriptures to the poor and needy, for its Schbath Schools, and every thing that is calculated to make men wise and good? Yes, we may boast of many things that are blessings to us for time and eternity; but within our country and even in the families of many of our most prominent professors of religion, the viper of cruelty and oppression reigns. There are among those-who are leaders in our churches, whose example before their children and the world is pious, who observe the Sabbath for themselves and require the same of their children; those who attend the regular meetings of the church, and have their children dedicated to God in baptism, who never act towards their servants as though they were under any obligations to train them up as they should be men and therefore they are their progressors.

mever act towards their servanits as though they were under any obligations to train them up as they should go.

They justify themselves by saying they have bought them, and therefore they are their property; that they treat them with humanity. But they do not appear to recollect, that those slaves were born as free as they. But supposing that these slaves had beer carried to a land: better than their own, and "flowing with milk and honey," still no one had a right even for their own good, to force them from their parents, their ubsends and their children. In their own land alone could they be happy; and to tear them from thence was contrary to every principle of liberty, of justice, of the rights of man, and of Christianity. They are stolen from their own native country, where every thing that was near and dear to them, and are brought to a country which is said to be free, and they and their descendants doomed to perpetual bondage.

Some of our friends who say they are conscintious on the subject of slavery, say they will free their negroes when they arrive at the ages of thirty or forty, or that when they themselves die that they will set them free; which perhays may be a little better than keeping them in perpetual bondage, and but very little too; they require all the strength and vigor of their youth, and when themselves are called to stand before the Judge of quick and dead, they are willing their fellow creatures may be free in this world. There are others who say they endeaver to teach their slaves morality and wirtue, and to walk orderly, and do justly; but it may well be said by the slave,

"Dey suppression of the property and to to me, they are the me of the country and the well as and the well be said by the slave,

"Dey say me should to oders do, What I would have dem do to me; But if dey preach and practice too A negro slave me should not be."

But if dey preach and practice too.

A negro slave me should not be."

How often we see those friendless creatures sold by their masters, for having in one instance displeased them, or for having made a a single effort to procure their own freedom. They are sold, bound with chains, and sent to a country where the Sabbath issuercely known; and where they have a serventy freedom that they hear a sermin presched, and fave accurately food and rulmint enough to sensitive our their and the sabbath is succeeded in the control of the sabbath is succeeded by the sabbath is a subject that ought to be danisticated much more by Church and State; our Churches ought not to partit, their members to make traffic of human blood, and to make under the sabbath sould be succeeded to the sabbath sould be succeeded. The they were placed in this case of themselves and california; at the sabbath s

eams situation, might perhaps be as intelligent and honorable as we. Our states should endea-vor to produre their freedem in some laudable way as soon as possible; so that this may no longer be a land that makes traffic of human blood, and that, subaists by the sweat of those poor distressed and tortured sons and daughters A Color

"Shall man, of little power possess
His fellow-worm enthral?
And rudely from his brother wrest
A blessing—given to all?

Yes! thus it is: yet not unpaid His tyranny prevails; And all his barbarous deeds are weighed In Heaven's unerring scales.

And when the dark and scient grave
Its gloomy jaws shall close,
And the stern master and his slave,
Alike in dust repose,

Each bursting sigh, each bitter tear, Each bosom's tortured beat, Shall then in black array appear Before the judgment seat.

Then tremble tyrant of the day, And shudder at thy doom; For know, vain man, thy little sway Is ended in the tomb."

The foregoing article breathes a truly heaven! our soars above the fear of mar which bringeth a snare,' and examines slavery in the light of eternity. We now give below an article from another religious paper, which evinces the spirit of the pit—slanderous, wicked and malignant spirit of the pit—sainterous, wicked and mangalant. This paper is called the 'Georgia Christian Repertory,' published in Macon, and edited by 'a wolf in sheep's clothing' named Capers, whom we have promised to take by the ears, to prevent his destroy-ing the lambs of God. Our limits compel us to leave him, for the present, in the hands of that eloquent apostle of Liberty and Religion, the Editor of ston folks received a fair price for all the poor victims of their avarice?' may be deserved, but it is no apology for southern crimes. 'Negro Stealers' are those who kidnap slaves, or who parchase or retain them as property. As this clerical slavite seems to be ignorant of the 'Book of God,' and inquires where it teaches 'unqualified emancipation,' we quote a few texts for his edification, giving book, chapter and verse :- He that stealeth a man, and selleth him, or if he be found in his hand, he shall surely be put to DEATH. —Ex. xxi. 16. Wo unto him that useth his neighbor's service without wages and giveth him not for his work.'-Jer. xxii. 13 Behold, the hire of the laborers which have reaped down your fields, which is of you kept back by FRAUD, crieth'; and the cries of them which have reaped are entered into the ears of the Lord of Subauth.'- James v. 4. 'All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.'-Mat. vii. 12. 'Thou shalt love thy neigh-bor as thyself.'-Luke x. 27.

would that men should do to you, do ge even so to them.'—Mux vii. 12. 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.'—Luke x. 27.
'We regret to find an article so infamous as the following, in the columns of a Religious paper; indeed we could not have believed that a minister of the Gospel could have been persuaded to sanction the deeds of a fee, so foul and sanguinary, as the Liberator. We had boped that all discrect and decent men would have tueght him a better lesson. But so it is, the disturbing spirit has gone forth, and those whose sacred offices would impose the day of arresting his merch, are aiding him in all his blackest efforts. In reply to the query which is offered as in his philippie, we would ask the Rev. Mr. Bourne, who are the 'Negro Stealers, —those who kidnapped or parchased the poor Africans with New England Rum and brought them to our doors, or those who bought them as Slaves and treated them as members of the human firmily? Have not our Boston folks received a fair price for all the poor victims of their avartice? Do we not treat them with at least as much humanity as they do their servants? Where in all the Book of God are they taught the unqualified *enuncipation and freedem? of which he, Mr. B. and his estimable friend the Liberator speak? What means the Apostle in all his holy instructions of obedience to that class of the human family? Does he indeed address freemen and not slaves in his injunctions of personal obedience? We presume that it will cost those gentlemen as much labor and us great a sacrifice of the benevolent feelings of hammality, to establish the fact, as to prove that our Slaves would truly 'do God service' by cutting our throats and marriering our wives and children indiscriminately. We have witnessed, with much gratification the march of the nissionary spirit in our country—we have seen the Ambassador of the cross at the soot of the Negro hat, enforcing the truths of the Gospel—there we have heard the nost heart cheering and subtary admonitions offsted from the hoty machi

VERY RECORD 4 4

ANOTHER FIENDISH OUTRAGE!

In the fortieth number of the Liberator, we pub lished an account of the barbarous treatment of Mr Robinson, a gentleman residing in Petersburg, Virginia, received at the hands of a mob of slavites, for having simply declared in a private convension, that the blacks, as men, were entitled to their free. 'that the places, as man, were entitled to mer freedom, and ought to be emancipated.' This affair created considerable effervescence in the free state, as the akin of the sufferer was white. We have now to record another and still more savage outings now to record another and an more savage outage upon the person of a philanthropic and amable white individual in Macon, Georgia, who had the daring hardihood to become a subscriber to the Liberator! Rend the following letter from a gentleman in Macon, and then say whether Georgia be not Pandemonium itself, and some of its inhabitants incurnate fiends. Is it come to this? Shall an American citizen suffer punishment more cruel than death, for subscribing to a newspaper, and the pres respain silent? If so, our boasted liberty is a mock-ery, and we are as abject slaves as any who exist at the south. The wretches who are making such des perate efforts to suppress the Liberator, are cutting their own throats. It is not their enemy-it seeks to save them by thundering in their ears an alarm of danger, and showing them that repentence alone can save them from ruin. Woes are clustering over their heads—death and desolation are round about a volcano is under their feet. He is a murderer who fails, through fear or policy, to warn them of their perilons situation. He is their friend who shouts aloud, 'Ho, ye guilty', infatuated, drowsy sinners! Awake and repent ere ye die!' Wretch -wretched men! when will ye be wise?

Toward to a line to make mole many a make bethelier to we do wood to provide them

jou what was a second to the second to the second to the second th

Macon is the place where, a short time since, a slave (on suspicion of theft) was horribly mangled by his owner, blows being inflicted on his naked reass with a HAND-SAW : he died immediately, It was near that place, also, that, during the recent larm, several slaves were tied to the trees, and attacked in this defenceless condition by a militia Captain whose name is in our possession. Two of in he hewed to the ground with his sword, clearing their skulls! MACON, Nov. 16th, 1831.

DEAR SIR-I regret to inform you, that our meual friend, Mr JOHN LAMB, got into a difficulty last evening, in consequence of receiving your laudable paper. A mob of unprincipled appabonds as sembled around his house, and violently took him out, and TARRED AND FEATHERED HIM! They then poured oil on his head, and sar FIRE TO IT!! They next carried him on a rail to the river, and ducked him !! And then returned with him to a post near Darraugh & Simms' Tavern, and WHIPPED him!! They are now preparing your effigy, with the determination to bu

I blush for my native State to think that such a spirit of opposition and hitterness should pervade ou ommunity; but I can truly say that NORTHERS MEN, who reside among us, are more violent a-gainst the Liberator, than our native Georgian. Yours, with respect.

P. S. It affords me pleasure to say, that our poice did all they could to suppress the riot.

The Blacks.—The following is n extract of a letter from a gentleman in Alexadria, consected with a literary institution:

"You have undoubtedly read the accounts in the newspapers of the insurrection in outhampton. A most trugical affair! How will if paralyse the efforts of the henevolent to melioral the condition of forts of the benevolent to melional the condition of our poor slaves. Some apprehensions have been esterained in this district; but without any reason, I think. What has given rise (templetions here, it fear, the work of those, who sake their livelihood by the purchase of human flesh. Fears are entertained that nt least for the prosent, the colored Sadny School-in Alexandria mass be abandoned, by order of the civil authority.

Gen. Nat.—A Virginia Paper has stated that this man gold his body for Gingarakes, which he are before his Execution. We hink this improbable. In the first place he was a slave, and by the ble. In the hast pince he was a larve, and have of Viginia a slave cannot make a bargain or own anything. In the next place it is the policy the Southern press to make the black race appear despicable. In the third place the fact is totally inconsistent with the heroism with which here death, which is described by a witness as follows:

"He exhibited the utmost composers throughout the whole ceremony; and although assured that he night, if he thought proper, address the immension crowd assembled on the occasion, declined availing himself of the privilege, and told the sheriff in a form voice, that he was ready. Not a limb nor a made was observed to move. His body, after death, was circum outset to the flavourse for elections. was observed to move.
given over to the Surgeons for dissection
Mass.

Price of killing a Slove.—At Ruthern-N. C. is the beginning of last meath, before July Deniel, Heavy Chainger, charged with the motor of a stars, was convoiced of manbaughter, and su-of a stars, was convoiced of manbaughter, and su-convoiced to stand on hour in the pillory, reserve they amount to stand on hour in the pillory, reserve they

ing Sagar, Cotton, Conec, soc.; intenues at maxejind children pity them, and use their erdeavors
to relieve them from bondage. No. III.

A black man, who was stolen from his native
country, Africa, and sold for a slave in the West
fodies, wrote the following account of himself:

- I was born in the city of Agimaque: my father
was a companion to the chief in that part of the
country of Fantee, and when the old King died, I
was left in his house with his family. I was sent
for to visit an uncle, who lived at a considerable distince from Agimaque. I got well acquainted with some
of the children of my uncle's hundreds of relations,
and we were some days too genturesome in going
into the woods to gather fruit and catch birds, and
agach amusements as pleased us. One day I refused
to go with the rest, being rather apprehensive that
something might happen to us; till one of my play
fellows said to me. 'Because you belong to the great
men, you are afraid to venture your carcass, or else
of the boussam,' which is the devil. This enraged
me so mach, that I set a resolution to join the rest,
and we went into the woods, as usual; but we had
not been above two hours before our troubles began,
when several great ruffans came upon us suddenly,
and said we had committed a fault against their lord,
and we must go and answer for it conselves before
him. Some of us attempted, in win, to run mway,
but pistols and cultasses were soon introduced,
theatening, that if we offered to stir, we should all
its dead on the spot. One of them pretended to be
more friendly than the rest, and said he would speak
to their lord to get us clear, and desired that we
would follow him; we were then immediately divided into different parties, and drove after him. We
were soon led out of the way which we knew, and
and would such that this great man of theirs lived there, but
retended it was too late to go and see him that
night. Next morning there came here other men,
whose language differed from ours, and spoke to
some of those who watched as all me others, were gone away.'

some of those who watched us all the night; but he that pretended to be our friend with the great man, and some others, were gone away.

The narrative goes on with an account of their journey for some days, and relates several deceptions which were practised upon them. 'Next day we travelled on, and in the evening came to a town, where I saw several white people, which made me taid that they would eat we, according to our notion, as children, in the inland parts of the country. This made me rest very unbany all the night, and next morning I had some victurals brought, desiring me to eat and make haste, as my guide and kidnapper told me that he had to go to the castle with some company that was going there, as he had told me before, to get some goods. After I was ordered out, the hortors I soen saw and felt, cannot be well deserbed; I saw frany of my miserable countryment chained two and two, some hand-caffed, and some with their hands tied behind. We were conducted along by a guard, and when we arrived at the castle, I asked any guide what I was brought there for 2 He told me, to learn the ways of the browfow, that is, the white faced people. I saw him take a gan, a piece of cloth, and some lend for me, and then he told me that he must now leave me there, and went off. This made me cry bitterly, but I was soon added to a prison for three days, where I heard the cries and grouns of many, and saw some of my ellow captives. But when a vessel arrived to conducted to a prison for three days, where I heard the cries of our fellow-men. Some would not stir from the ground, when they were lasked and beat in the most horrible manner. We were taken in the ship, the same smacking of whips, and the grouns and cries of our fellow-men. Some would not stir from the ground, when they were lasked and beat in the most horrible manner. We were taken in the ship was saw several black merchanta coming on board, but we were all drove into our holes, and not saffered to speak to any of them. In this situation we continued several days

sal tadic, are well known.

Brought from a state of innocence and freedom, and in a barbarous and crael inannor, conveyed to a sate of horror and slavery, this ubandoned situation and of horror and slavery, this ubandoned situation was be easier conceived than described. From the time that I was kidnapped, and conducted to a facture that I was kidnapped, and conducted to a facture that I was kidnapped, and conducted to a facture that I was kidnapped, and conducted to a facture, and from thence, in the fatt, still pant in my hear; though my fears and tears have long since shoulded. And yet it is still grievous to think that thousands more have antifered in similar and greater distress, under the hunds of burbarous robbers and meetilest teat-masters; and that many even now, as affering in all the extreme bitterness of grief and we, that to language can describe. The crise of some, and the sight of their misery, may be seen and bent dar; but the deep-sounding grosses of thousands, and the great undress of their misery and wo, mow the their strength of the side of the side

A SHORT HISTORY

A SHORT HISTORY

Of the poor SLAVE's who are employed in cultivating Segri, Cotton, Coffice, &c.; intended to make little children pity them, and use their endeavors to relieve them from bondage. No. III.

Softra a Lean remembers and the Africans

State to purpose, often reproved, and grown and grown and stating and supposed with hunger of the non-elaveholding States to punish and hard labor; were often committing treepasses of the committen provided in the plant their plant of the Africans.

Softra a Lean remembers are not the Africans.

in y punshment. Some told me they had their teeth palled out, to deter others.

So far as I can remember, some of the Africans in my country keep slaves, which they take in wars or for riest; the they are well fed, and good care taken of them, and treated well. All the poverty and misery that any of the inhibitants of Africa sweet with among thenselves, is far inferior to those inhospitable regions of misery which they meet with the two exact Indies, where their hard hearted overseen have neither regard to the laws of God, nor the life of their fellow-men.

Thanks be to God!

seers have neither regard to the laws of God, nor the life of their fellow-men.

'Thanks be to God, I was delivered from Grenada, and that horrid brattal savery. A gentleman coming to England took me for his servant, and thought me away, where I soon found my situation became more agreeable. After coming to England, and seeing others write and read, I had a strong desire to learn, and getting what assistance I could, I applied myself to learn reading and writing, which soon became my recreation, pleasure, and delight, and when my master porceived that I could write some, he say at me to a proper school to learn.

and when my master perceived that I could write some, he seat me to a proper school to learn.

Since, I have endeavored to improve my smind in reading, and have sought to get all the intelligence I could, in my situation of life, towards the state of my brethren and countrymen in complexion, and of the miserable situation of those who are larbarously sold into captivity, and unlawfully held in slavery.

BOSTON,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1831.

A PREMIUM OFFERED

An aged and responsible Gentleman in the vicinity of Boston, one of the few remaining Revolationary Patriots, an ardent lover of equal liberty and the rights of man, offers a premium of \$30, fo 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 Conver tion 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, 1831.

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

CINCINNATI, OHIO, Nov. 15, 1831.

At a respectable meeting of the colored citizens of this place, (pursuant to public notice,) held in the African Methodist Episcopal Church, to take into consideration the propriety of patronising the Boston Liberator, a paper edited by William Lloyd Garrison, in the city of Boston-after prayer by the Rev. Richard Phillips, Mr William Darnes was appointed Chairman, and George Cary, Secretary. The meetong thus opened, it was warmly and freely addressed by Messrs Phillips and Nickens, when on motion WDS

Resolved, That the thanks of the turned to Messrs Garrison & Knapp, for their benev-olent exertions in the behalf of the oppressed sons of

WILLIAM DARNES, Chairman GEORGE CARY, Sec'y.

Contents of THE NATURALIST, No. XII. for

Man (Differences in Moral and Intellectual Quali ties); The Bald Eagle (with a plate); The Coffee Tree; The Influence of Climate on the Fruitfulness of Plants.

The nuthor of the essay on Man says, 'We deem the moral and intellectual character of the Negro inferior, and decidedly so, to that of the European.' ferior, and decidedly so, to that of the European. He might as reasonably bring the same charge against any other people sank in ignorance and debasement. It is absurd to measure the intellectual capacity of the Africans by the lowness of their condition, centuries they have been trodden under the feet of all Europe and the two Americas, and their land olate : angels could not rise under such a mighty pressure. When the Africans shall stand on mignty pressure.

Yence use Anneans mani stand on an equality as to like raty, scientific and religious privileges, and fail to show equal results with one selves, it will be time for us to beast of our superiority.

WORSE AND WORSE

Maryland bids fair to eclipse every other slav Side in her fary against the free people of color We have already published an account of a proscrip-tive meeting held in that Stato, at which Gov. Car-coll presided. At a similar meeting lately held at Leonardown, the following among other resolutions. Leonardtown, the following among other resolutions were adopted. They cap the climax of despotien: were adopted. They cap the climax of despotient of the cessing yet, be it observed, their enthers are soorms friends data, and, g faults of the American Colonization Society 115. The Walker of the American colonization Society 115. The Gastier of the Colonization Society 115. The Court of t

Marie Marie

madness and folly.

Resolved, That the free colored population among as corrupt the morals of our slaves, render them discontented with their condition, and infuse into their bosom disloyally to their masters, and to the laws.

That it is essential, and indispensable to our present happiness, and to our fature condition, that we cast from as this destroying and demoralizing caste of our manufaction.

of our pepalation.

That the colonizing of free blacks at Liberia h
succeeded beyond the expectation of its most enth succeeded beyond the expectation of its most enthu-sistic projectors, and experience has demonstrated, beyond all doubt, the capacity of the scheme, to fos-ter the prosperity, to elevate the character, and pro-mote the happiness of those who have had wisdom to translate themselves to a country so eminently gifted with every production of nature necessary to

gilled with every production of nature necessary to sastain life.

That it is not only the interest, but it is the duty of the free blacks to seek this asylam, provided for them by the pullanthropy of the good and wise; and that it is regretted thist, notwithstanding the munificence of the State Legislature, in providing annually a sum, to be placed under the management of the Colonization Society, to assist in the removal, that not one has been found within our County who has applied for emigration.

That, to cause them to emigrate to Liberia, it is

use applied for emigration.

That, to cause thom to emigrate to Liberia, it is our daty to adopt every persuasive and coercive means, not inconsistent with humanity, as shall eventually lead them to the resolution of seeking

our duty to adopt every persansive and coercive means, not inconsistent with humanity, as shall eventually lead them to the resolution of seeking other homes.

That it is recommended to the General Assembly of Maryland to appropriate, annually, the farther sum of ten thousand dollars, to be subject to the order of the American Colonization Society, so far as the same is required for the removal of persons of color, bonn fide belonging to, or residing in the State of Maryland, the names of whom shall be left with the Trassorer of Maryland, apon the payment of any portion of the stand appropriation.

That, after the fifuenth day of November, 1832, we solemnly pledge our honors to each other, neither to rent land to, nor employ, any free person of color, between the age of sixteen and forty-five, except free negro men now married to slaves.

That a committee of ten persons from each election district be appointed, whose duty it shall be to obtain the signatures of the white inhabitants residing within such district, to an association, having for its object such a non-intercourse with the free persons of color, and that the said committee be appointed by the chairman of this meeting.

That we will consider all who shall refers to the opict, and future good condition of the County.

That while it is not the wish of this meeting to restrain those who deem it their daty to manumit their alaves, yet every consideration of public policy requires that the number of free persons of color should not be increased among us; and, therefore, this meeting earnestly press upon the General Assembly of Maryland to restrain all future manumission, unless provision shall be made by the owner of slaves for the expatration of those who shall be manumitted, and that such persons thus manumitted and that such persons thus manumitted and that such persons thus manumitted and publishing when authorised by any of our citizens as shall be gailty of priming, publishing, or distributing inflammatory addresses to the Southers slaves, inviting

SENTIMENTS OF A TRAITOR. We find the following letter in the last Lynn Min

or. Its author, we learn, is one Gowdey, a native of Lynn, who some time ago emigrated to Soul Carolina, and is now the owner of many slaves.
It is certainly true, as stated by our Macon correspondent in another column, that apostate Yanker slave dealers are the most bitter against the Libera tor, and the most crael in the treatment of their vic tims. We tell this wretched Gowdey, that, as sure as the Lord liveth, he will soon be called to an account' for his oppressive and thievish conduct, and that the reward of his evil doings is at hand. He may prosper for awhile, but only to sink deepe into the p

GOWDEYSVILLE, S. C. 5th Nov. 1881.

into the pit.

GOWDEYSVILLE, S. C. 5th Nov. 1881.

Mr. Lummus. ...

I have read of inte, with regret, several pieces which have appeared in the Mirror, written against Slavery; several of which were copied from a paper called the 'Liberatur.' From some recent occurrences in the South, I am of opinion that such pieces are calculated to do no good,—on the contrary, may be productive of much mischief. Our alaves in this section of country, to judge from appearances, are the most happy, people among sand such things only serve to make them discontented. The present generation had no agency in bringing them here; they are a legacy left by our fore-fathers, and an evil for which we can see no remark. Our only, object is to manage them, as will be most advantageous to ourselves find to their own of the country, it is not impossible that mech 'Philipsel', an air server out the state of the country of the insurer of the income.' I wanted the manage of the most of the second of the income.' The server is the part of the country of the income.' The server is the part of the country of the income.' The server is the part of the country of the income.' The server is the part of the country of the income.' The server is the part of the country of the income, of the server of the server of the server of the server.'

count for the manners of loss and the more of the more Speaking on publish any thing more of the more import, you will do me the kinders: to discontinue my paper. I am Sir, Yours very respectfully.

A USEFUL BLAST.

We publish the following trade as the highest panegyric that can be passed upon the proposed Col-lege for colored youth—emanating, as it does, from that ever flowing fountain of impurity and abuse, the New-York Courier & Enquirer. It is needless to say, that the assertion that the 'Convention was managed with much secrecy,' is false—its proceedngs were transacted as publicly as possible.

ings were transacted as publicly as possible.

NEGRO COLLEGES. A paniphlet has just been published and circulated under the following title:

Minutes and Proceedings of the First Annual Convention of the People of Color, held by adjournment in the City of Philadelphia, from the sixth to the eleventh of Jane, inclusive, 1831. Philadelphia published by order of the Committee of Arrangements, 1831.

ment in the City of Philadelphia, from the sixth to the eleventh of Jane, inclusive, 1831. Philadelphia: published by order of the Committee of Arrangements, 1831.

It appears that the Convention was managed with much secrecy, that delegates from several states appeared, and that the visitors who participated in those proceedings were, Arthur Tappan of this city, the Rev. Mr. Jojely nof Connecteat, Mr. Landy of Washington, W. L. Garrison of Boston, &c. &c. It was agreed upon that 2000 should be raised established. An advanced of the Connected of Section 2011. The Connected of Connected of

on our country. To show how fir this bigotry lends, men, let the following he read from the Columbia (S. C.) Telescope:

We have received an anonymous letter from Boston of an extremely inflammustory character—upon the subject of starety. It is in the assal tone of the Liberator, pert, insolent, reckless, and violent—If such productions were scattered amongst our slaves, they would produce an estenal insurrectionary spirit; and if they produced insurrectionary measures, is would be obviously gratifying to the benevolent seathers. We do not mean to intimate that any considerable portion of the northern population is animated by the spirit of this incendiary benevolence, but word oay, that if such paper as those at Albasy and Boston continue to be tolerated, without restraint upon their licence, or capable they occasion us, that New York and Masschaestes the population of the strength of the strengt

The communication of A Native of North Bridgewater, next week. Also The Dying Slave -a poetical effusi a. We beg a cor favors from the thir author

We dravequested to give notice, that a me be holden in Particular, E. I., so, Wolfe, 14th of December, is consider by addition ing a Colony to emigrate to believe.

LITERARY.

For the Liberator.

STANZAS

BY B. L. MIRICE O pure of heart! thou need'st not ask of me
What this strong music in the soul may be!

Coleridge.

"Tie not for gold I love ye, The not for power ner fame;
Twas not for these I saked thee To take and wear my name.

The not for dress I love ye, Nor that sweet brow of thine; Twee pot for these I asked thee To be forever n

"Tis not for looks I love ye, "Tie not for eye nor curl ; These have no power to charm Thou young and fairy girl!

Thy gold-like dross I deem it; Thy beauty soon will fade ; The grave will soon destroy it,
When natural's dalk it mail en nature's debt is paid.

Tis for thy heart I love ye, "Tis only that, I ween; And only that has charmed me, And may its power be seen,

Till flowers bloom bright around me And green grass grows at Till I can no more call ye we above .-The only one I love. Haserhill, 1831.

From the Genius of Universal Emancipa The following lines were suggested by the tweignal instances of fomale justice, lately recorded the Genius of Universal Emancipation.

THE ENFRANCHISED SLAVES TO THEIR BENEFACTRESS.

essings on thee, lady! we could lie Down at thy feet in our deep gratitude,

Lown at my teet in our deep gratitude,
And give ourselves to die,
So thou couldst be made happier by our bloc
Yet life has never seemed so dear, as now
That we may lift a free unbranded brow.

In the deep silence of the starry night, Our lips shall call down blessings on thy b And the first gush of light,

r o'er the world is spread. That in its splende Shall view us bowed in prayer, that life may be A calm and sunny day of joy for thee.

Free! free!—how glorious 'tis to lift an eye, Unblenching beneath infamy and shame, To the blue boundless sky,

And feel each moment, from our Dall pulses of our vileness pass away, Like singgish mists, before the rising day.

And then our infants ! we shall never see Their young limbs cheapened at the public manner of shrink in agony

To view them writhe beneath the cruel smart

Of the rude lash;—they ne'er, like us, shall know The slave's dark lot of wretchedness and wo.

For this we bless thee, lady ! and may Heaven Pour down its frequent blessings on thy brow, And to thy life be given,

Of through its sunset hours, such bliss as no Is swelling round thy heart—scarce less than their Who pour for thee their deep and grateful prayers. GERTRUDE.

THE AUTUMN EVENING.

BE REV. MR. PEABODY.
Behold the western evening light!
It melts in evening gloom;
So calmly Christians sink away, ling to the tomb.

The winds breathe low; the with Scarce whispers from the tree ; So gently glows the parting breath, When good men cease to be.

How beautiful on all the hills The crimson light is shed!

Tis like the peace the Christian gives
To mourners round his bed.

How mildly on the wandering cloud The sunset beam is cast ! Tis like the memory left behind When loved ones breathe their last

And now, above the dows of night, The yellow star appeals ; So faith springs in the beart of the Whose eyes are die

But soon the morning's happier light, The glory shall restore; And syn-lide that are seal'd imposth, Shall wake to close no more.

del dove, whee dying, finis the grant convert the fish does ;

MISCRLLANDOUS.

From the West Chester Register. It may not be generally known, that a society of colored females has been organized in this city, bearing the tule of the Female Literary Association of Philadelphia. The advantages resulting from title of the Fernate phis. The advantages resulting trouphis. The advantages resulting trouphis artions are immense, and the extension actions are immense, benefitial, with such combinations are immense, and the extension of the knowledge of their extinance beneficial, with a hope that it may interest their friends and, indoor our colored sisters in other placed to imitate their sample. I have thought proper to send this information. I cannot better give an idea of their object than by transmitting a copy of their Constitution and some of their minutes.

FEMALE LITERARY ASSOCIATION. hia, Septem

At a meeting convened at Philadelphis ber 17th, an address was delivered, rec was delivered, recommends icty, having for its object the females, in pursuance when at a committee be appoint tion of a society ntal improvement of lemanes, it was resolved, that a cou to draft a constitution: after transacting some far-ther business, the meeting adjourned to meet again on Tuesday next, at 7 o'clock.

n Tuesday next, at 7 o clock.
Pursuant to adjournment, the Society met Sep-mber 20th, when the following Preamble and lonstitution were read and unanimously adopted.

PREAMBLE.

Constitution were read and unanimously adopted.

Conscious that among the various parsaits that have engaged the attention of mankind in the different eras of the world, none have sver been considered by persons of judgment and penetration, as superior to the cultivation of the intellectual powers, bestowed upon us by the God of nature; it therefore becomes a duty incombent upon us as women, as daughters of a despised race, to use our utnost endeavon to enlighten the understanding, to cultivate the talents entrusted to our keeping, that by so doing, we may in a great measure, break down the strong barrier of prejudice, and raise ourselves to an equality with those of our fellow beings, who differ from us in complexion, but who are with ourselves, children of one Eternal Parent, and by his immutativities of the control of the production of the great control o

CONSTITUTION.

Article 1st. The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, Librarian, a Committee of Examination, and a Purchasing Committee, to be chosen annually. Article 2d. The election shall be by bellot, and no officer can be elected, without a majority of all the professive.

no officer can be elected, witnout a majority of the votes given.

Art. 3d. It shall be the duty of the President, to open and preside at all meetings of the Association, to preserve order, propose all motions properly made and seconded, sign all orders upon the Tressury, and such proceedings as are necessary, and give the casting vote in case of a tie.

Art. 4th. The Vote President shall preside in the

Art. 4th. The Vice President shall preside in the absence of the President.

Art. 5th. It shall be the duty of the Secretary, et keep correct minutes of the proceedings, sign all orders drawn upon the Treasurer, and such proceedings as shall be deemed requisite, and file such persar sums be accessary to preserve.

Art. 6th. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to collect and hold the funds of the association, pay all orders signed by the President and Secretary, and render sanually to the Association as account of her receipts and expenditures, and the state of the funds.

funds.

Art. 7th. The Agent shall be authorized to subscribe for, and receive such periodicals as the Association may direct, and see that they be carefully filed for preservation, and draft upon the Tressarer to defray

expenses thereof. Art. 8th. The Librarian shall have ch oks belonging to the Association, and after each eting, take care that they be placed in the Libra-

Art. 9th. It shall be the daty of the Committee of Examination to inspect and read to the Association such papers as may be placed in the box, and file such as the messing may direct.

Art. 10. The day of the Purchssing Committee shall be to precure suitable books for the Association, and present their bills, properly signed, to the

tion, and present it is a man present for payment.

Art. 1st. All applicants for membership shall be balloted for those elected, who shall have a majority of the votes of the members present.

Art. Ad. The annual subscription shall be \$1.50 either to be paid at once, or in different payments, are the Association may deem expedient.

Art. 3d. The istated meetings of the Association for transacting beatens, shall be held on the least. Tuesday in every month; these devested to randing and recination; to be held once in every weed.

Art. 4ds. No electrical or amendment shall be

of registrating to be added once in very ween.

Art. 4th. No alteration or amendment shall be
ade to this Constitution, values it be prepared at
and, meeting, and recurve the vision of the
irids of the members present, this increasing one.
After more matable by-letter wirest passed, its
sessing proceeded to the election of collisions, in

CENSUS OF 1

12,886,407

Boath Carolina and Louisia in free persons, South Cit-free persons, Equipment 11 to 80 f. North Carolina 1 2.

26 fees a to \$6.5 North Candina 1 % to 74,7 &c. About one to 19 f Virginia 47 % to 74,7 &c. About one to 19 f Virginia 47 % to 74,7 &c. About one to 19 f Virginia 47 % to 74,7 &c. About one in the first of the tax New England gauss in The population of the tax New England gauss in 1,944,805; of New York 1913,806 % Pointer/valad 1,944,672 Virginia , 211,985; Olice 267,879. New York contains more free persons than these flow states united Virginia, North Carolina, South four states united Virginia, North Carolina, South

Carolina and Georgia. "Hemisphere Generite.

We yesherday had an opportunity of examining the Map of our Town, which has juic been completed by our inleased follow-citizen, ALOVIS List, Exq. in accordance with the requisition of the last Law of the Commonwealth.

It is a visuable apoptistice, and must have cost much labor and research. In addition to the names of the Streets, Basches, Poole, &c. which are given with the greatest accuracy, it contains valuable notes upon the Geology of our regard hills, and sendented aboves, which stude a knowledge of every nook and corner. The strictest acratiny was necessary to detect it as the work of the pen; and we do not bestate to say that for accuracy and necessors of execution, it will vie with any Map that will be returned to the Secretary's office.—Lynn Record.

On Seturday the 22d Oct. a woman by the nam of McClean, in the township of Cobourgh, U. Q died beside the road, from drunkenness and exposure. Her hashand was with her, ustil she said down, when he endeavored to go on to a neighbor for help, bot was not able to go far, before he sund down also, and lay till morning; when he was able to go on his way.

Two men near Frankford, (Ken.) a short time, ince, quarrelled about a penkriffe. The matter was settled by the strongest man beating the brain out of the other. Both were drank.

Poland has again passed under the yoke. Her soldiers have dispensed, and her warriers have sought safety in flight. Skryznecki, Czartoryski, Rozyski, and Kaminski have passed into Gallacia.

The grand system of Copernicus actually remaind, in manuscript after it was fully prepared, for thirteen years, because its author did not dare to encounter the perils of publication.

owner the peris of publication.

On two several occasions, was Galileo forced snoames and abjare, in the face of the church, amnable hersey, that the earth had motion.

The Vermont House of Representatives, 168
21, have instructed the Judiciary committee to bri
in a bill abolishing imprisonment for debt on all extracts after Jan. 1, next.

The cost of the banking house of the United States Bank, at Philadelphia, was \$257,432, and the lot cost \$155,568—total,413,000.

Domestic Industry.—It has been found out in New Hampshire, that there are few or no bach-elors among mechanics.' We believe the discovelors among mechanics. ery is well-founded.

MORAL.

For the Liberator.

COLORED TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES. In the discharge of my duty as Agent of the New York City Temperance So ciety, I have recently nolden a number of Temperance meetings among the colored congregations of the city. The following are results, which it might be well to publish in the rator, to the confusion of those who endeavor the results, whi to depreciate the colored population, and likewise as an example for the colored people of other places to

in manner in the mosting holden in Rev. Mr Wright's congregation, (Presbyterian.) 29 were added to his Temporance Society, and 10 afterwards as the result of that meeting. And at the anniversary of that Society, holden since, inpurate of 20 more were added, making more than 60 that have been added within a few moeths. At two meetings which I held in the Abyssisian Bajtist Chirch, 40 sanise were pledged to total abstheses; sidd a Temporance Society was organized. I have estimated two Temporance meetings in Zione's listended Church. At the first one, 25 mannes were pledged to total the listended. 25 names were pledged to total the litered. At a next, which was to Sanday evening, after the me on, a fall hours being taken, making 119. ship in Brancon, token; at the second, 9; at the second in all 54. I have thought attacked in all 54. I have thought attacked nd, 9 ; ut the third, 21 ; m

POURTH REPORT OF THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

The Femilia Report of the American Temperanee Recisty is published in a pamphlet of about 120 pages. If containing an account of the origin of the Society is published in a pamphlet of about 120 pages. If containing an account of the origin of the Society, and it is present principles which are involved in the temperane redutination; and namewors face it by which these principles are illustrated in their various beauties, which are involved in the temperane redutination; and esternal interests of minusers of intent pages and esternal interests of minusers of intent pages. The interest of intent pages and esternal interests of minusers of intent pages and the world.

The makes of intent spirit, and its effects used the bodies and seals of most are exhibited; and she the bodies and seals of most are exhibited. So the seal of the pages is the bodies and seals of most pages in the seal of the pages of the seal of the pages of the p

All Editors of papers, friendly to the came f temperance, are requested to insert the above blice. J. EDWARDS,

THANKSGIVING.

It is a wise and venerable custom in New-Esc. land, to set apart one day in the year for the volu-tary commemoration of the divine favor and good land, to set spart one usy in us of a consider the commencation of the divine favor and gestness; and it is pleasing to see so correct a custom gaining ground in the country. Not that in Ner-Eagland, or any where else, it requires a year tonlover our heads to convince us of the evertasting naticies of Heaven. The sublime structure of the use of the evertasting natices of Heaven. The sublime structure of the use of the evertastic landscapens. In said it, the mag-

over our heads to convince us of the everlasting mecies of Heaven. The sublime structure of the insures: this beautiful landcape, the earth; the manificent ocean, now heating the clouds with its foan,
and then nesting the brice on its billows; the giones
sum, and those sweet sentincles of light, the stars; the
voice of thunder, and the seen of the limiter;—we
knows any thing of these, and can, for a monest,
doubt the supreme benevlotence of the Almight;!
Yet, though every instant be fruitful in blessing,
we are inattentive, and do not segarify we are significant,
and on not appreciate; we are suggested, and
do not consider; we are selfach, and will not use
stand them. The best require to be, reminded of
their daty, and the thoughtless must be teld of it altways. It is wise, therefore, to selective assess of
gladness, and point to the source of good. Whe
the husbandman trajoices for the harvest is ripe, as
the pool go into the field to glean
'The sheaves, which God ordains to bless
The glodw and the fisherless,'
it becomes man to acknowledge the reward of is

The gracow and the satteress, it becomes man to acknowledge the reward of in labors, the blessing of his hopes, and the goodness of the Giver of all things. Then, especially, should be pour forth the grateful incense of his praise and de-

poor form me grateria meases in a praise of his creates.

The Almighty deserves the praise of his creates.
The flower pays its worship in fragrant exhalins, and the lark when he carols at the gate of heaves a praise of their glorious. Maker. The san best is conse daily, and the virgin stars keep nightly right mysterious anthem of the forest proclams is dyvotion, and the sea declares its obedience as it seems into process. Every moment of time been as otion, and the sea decimer in observation nurs into repose. Every moment of time rrand of mercy, and should not be allow without an acknowledgement of gratitude ment of time b

Ye chief, for whom the whole creation sa Crown the great hymn.

Stander.—Against slander there is no defeat.
Hell cannot beast so foul a fixed; nor man departs of fell a foc. It stabs with a word—with a beast with a beast with a standard of the standard so fell a foe. It stabs with a word—with a with a shring—with a look—with a mile. It pastilence walking in darkness—spreading fix wide, which the most wary traveler cannot at its the heart-sarching diagner of the dark set it is the poisoned arrow whose wound is incurated in the mortal sting of the deadly adder—its employment, innocence its prey, and make

The 22d bismin rated meeting of the 'Assessa Convention for promoting the Abolition of the 'Assessa' for the 'Assessand Monday in Juneary next, at 10 o'declar and the Abolition of the 'Assessand Monday in Juneary next, at 10 o'declar and Thee Produces Societies,' in the United Simulation of the Abolition, Shamminston, Astidary, and Thee Produces Societies, in the United Simulation of the Abolition of the Abolit

walf of the Co

ROBERT P. ADDRESON. | Self-CHARLES S. COTS. Westington, Sept. 22d, 1831. W. B. Printers of severapeen, furnish to W. B. Printers of severapeen, furnish to us of Seeden, use respectfully required to a above a feer invertions. N.B. Pri