



THE LIBERATOR.

VOL. I.] WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON AND ISAAC KNAPP, PUBLISHERS. [NO. 50.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.]

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD—OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE MANKIND.

[SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1831.

THE LIBERATOR

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY

AT NO. 11, MERCHANTS' HALL.

W. M. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

TERMS.

Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance. No subscription will be received for a short period than six months.

Agents allowed every sixth copy. All letters and communications, excepting from Agents, must be POST PAID.

AGENTS.

- JOSEPH C. LOVEJOY, *Bangor, Me.*
- DANIEL C. COLESWORTHY, *Portland.*
- JAMES A. FOSTER, "
- EDWARD J. POMPEY, *Nantucket, Mass.*
- HARVEY KIMBALL, *Amesbury.*
- BENJAMIN COLMAN, *Salem.*
- RICHARD JOHNSON, *New-Bedford.*
- HENRY E. BENSON, *Providence, R. I.*
- ALFRED NIGER, "
- J. L. CROSS, *New-Haven, Ct.*
- JOHN WM. CREED, "
- WILLIAM SAUNDERS, *Hartford.*
- REV. JERUEL C. BEMAN, *Middletown.*
- WILLIAM HARRIS, *Norwich.*
- WILLIAM ANDERSON, *New London.*
- PHILIP A. BELL, *New-York City.*
- GEORGE HOGARTH, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*
- NATHAN BLOUNT, *Poughkeepsie, N. Y.*
- JOHN G. STEWART, *Albany, N. Y.*
- JOSEPH GREEN, *Rochester, N. Y.*
- B. A. MANCHESTER, *Buffalo, N. Y.*
- ABRAHAM D. SHADD, *Wilmington, Del.*
- JOSEPH CASSEY, *Philadelphia, Pa.*
- JOSEPH SHARPLESS, "
- J. B. VASHON, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*
- GEORGE CHESTER, *Harrisburg, Pa.*
- THOMAS HAMBLETON, *Jennersville, Pa.*
- JOHN PECK, *Carlisle, Pa.*
- BENJAMIN LUNDY, *Washington City, D. C.*
- GEORGE CARY, *Cincinnati, Ohio.*
- WILLIAM B. BOWLER, *Port-au-Prince.*

THE LIBERATOR.

There must doubtless be an unhappy influence on the manners of our people, produced by the existence of slavery among us. The whole commerce between master and slave is a perpetual exercise of the most boisterous passions, the most unremitting despotism on the one part, and degrading submission on the other.—Jefferson.

A PREMIUM OFFERED.

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

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

The proposed premium being duly awarded, shall be paid on application to the Editor of the Boston Liberator. Boston, Nov. 12, 1831.

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

[By a man of color.]

For the Liberator.

PREJUDICES OF SOCIETY.—NO. I.

Sir—The more that is said in defence of the American Colonization Society, the more I am convinced that the principles propagated by it, of all others are the best calculated to corrupt the morals of society. By some it may be deemed presumptuous to hazard a query relative to the morals of our christianized community; but if we are allowed to trace an effect back to its cause, in order to ascertain the quality of both, of course it is allowable in this question.

In taking a broad view of existing evils in our country, the questions immediately arise—What is their origin? and what are their prominent features? From observation, I am fully convinced that Prejudice is the abominable fiend that creates terror and

dismay through our vast republic. Its appearance resembles him who sat upon the red horse, whom St John saw, to whom power was given to take peace from the earth; and that they should kill one another. And there was given unto him a great sword. That Prejudice is here represented is evident from the circumstance, that the destruction which it effects even in this country exactly corroborates the destruction caused by him.

In offering you my views on this subject, I find it somewhat difficult to avoid travelling ground already beaten by the footsteps of multitudes; but in reference thereto, I inquire,

1. What induces men to kill each other? The answer is,—Prejudice.
2. What induces men to oppress each other? Prejudice.
3. What induces men to take advantage of circumstances to cheat each other out of their legitimate rights? Prejudice.
4. What induces men to be governed by tradition, even after they are fairly convinced that its tendency is destructive to the happiness of society? Prejudice.
5. What induces christian churches, while enjoying the light of that truth which declares that God has no respect of person, but in every nation he that feareth him and worketh righteousness is accepted with him, to have respect to the complexion of their members? Prejudice.
6. Why is it that professed ministers of the gospel tell their congregations, in one breath, that God has made of one blood all nations of men; and in the next, tell them there is a difference between a black, copper-colored, or yellow American and a white one; and so great a difference, that the colored Americans cannot enjoy what belongs to them as citizens and countrymen? Owing to Prejudice.
7. Why is it that the doctrine of total and immediate emancipation is decry'd as being dangerous in the extreme? Prejudice furnishes the reason.
8. Why are the free colored population of this country looked upon as a dangerous class of our community? Prejudice is the cause.
9. Why is it that the Stage Proprietors of the city of Boston wickedly combine in agreement to prevent colored citizens from being accommodated like other citizens; at the same time demand an equal sum of money with those who have the best accommodations? Prejudice is the answer.
10. Why is it that many of the citizens of Boston, and elsewhere, discourage the teachers of colored youth in advancing them by supplying them with suitable books, lest they should feel themselves above their condition? On account of Prejudice.
11. Why is it that the good people of New Haven are so monstrously opposed to the establishment of a College in that city, for the benefit of colored youth? Because Prejudice blinds them.
12. Why this alarm in the south, fear in the north, and trouble in the west? You may trace it all to Prejudice.

And now, sir, one would hardly believe, at first view, that Prejudice is the grand, universal cause of all the evil above named; but however disbelieved, it is none the less a fact that it exists among us, and is practised before our eyes. Many of our population are constantly suffering on the account; and I am ready to join in opinion with many others, that awful dangers await the country, in consequence of the ruling influence of that foul fiend of misery.—Could I believe a query to exist in the mind of a rational person, relative to the above statements, I would willingly enter into an elaborate argument to convince such of the manner in which Prejudice takes its rise. A word on this subject may suffice. The prejudices of society generally arise from custom—that is, opinions made habitual without examining their merits. When a class of opinions, upon whatever subject, have been formed and cherished; when maxims or conclusions have become familiar to the mind, and take root in it, they are seldom removed without a special effort. When society is thus infested with these maxims, it is disposed to retain, cherish and treat them respectfully, as one

would an old acquaintance: therefore whatever may be advanced in opposition to them,—although to a disinterested mind it may be the most obvious truth,—is rejected without examination. It is from this cause so many inconsistencies are retained in society. Old errors are fondly preferred to new truths. This will apply more particularly in respect to such opinions and habits as may have been acquired in early life. Hence the prejudices of education are so stubborn, that they are seldom overcome, perhaps never, without a firm resolution and magnanimous struggle.

It must be clear to all impartial minds, that these are obstacles which most greatly impede the progress of true philanthropy; and when they are suffered to remain, they must be equally injurious to individual happiness, and equally so to public welfare.

A NATIVE OF NORTH BRIDGEWATER.

For the Liberator.

PHILOMATHEAN SOCIETY.

Sir Editor—I think that I saw in a late number of the Liberator, a paragraph relative to the Philomathean Society of this city, which was formed by some of our colored young men, for the purpose of their mutual improvement. It pleased me much to see them engaged in such a laudable undertaking, and I am very happy to inform you that their efforts, thus far, have been attended with success. They celebrated their first anniversary on Tuesday evening last, on which occasion many of our influential colored brethren were present. It was opened by a very suitable and well written address by Mr James Fields, the President of the Society. After which the Constitution was read, which, in my humble opinion, is a pretty good one and very appropriate for the Society. Next followed the presentation of the collar of distinction, (made of velvet, having two silver stars attached to it, and a silver medal, with the inscription 'ANNUAL CHIEF,') to Mr J. G. de Grasse, awarded for his prize Essay on Education. This was succeeded by a recitation of Dryden's Ode on Alexander's feast, by Mr R. F. Wake: it was admirably done—and a gentleman, who is a judge in these matters, observed, that he had seldom seen such a fine specimen of Elocution. The whole concluded with the annual address by Mr J. G. de Grasse, in which, after a suitable introduction, he confuted the base assertions of those who style us inferior and incapable of improvement: he spoke of the exertions of the members in forming this Society, which were certainly praiseworthy: he mentioned that the Society was striving to raise an infant Library, and urged all present to use their best endeavors to increase it, and concluded with an affectionate appeal to the audience to encourage learning and improvement. The address was very well written, and was pronounced with much eloquence and animation.

I cannot, Mr Editor, but speak in terms of high regard for this Society. Its object is certainly laudable, and I sincerely hope that the spirit which has animated the young Philomatheans of this city, may also diffuse itself amongst the colored youth of the other cities.

Sir, I remain yours with the greatest respect,
A SPECTATOR.

New-York, Nov. 29th, 1831.

For the Liberator.

VIOLENT MEASURES.

The recent barbarous expulsion of the free colored population of Southampton, calls for the resentment of every feeling heart. That a body of free-men, citizens of these United States, should be driven from their home, the place that gave them birth, and thrown upon the wide world, without resources, is monstrous. And what is their crime? Of what do their persecutors find them guilty? Guilty of having a skin not colored like their own. The annals of history I hardly think will find a parallel to this. And where shall these people find an asylum? Will the North receive them? I grieve to say it, that the northern people, though not openly

abetors of slavery, are in their hearts as warm in the cause as the most violent slaveholder. I say this from observation, from experience. There are but few, very few, who dare brave the contumacy and the ridicule that would fall upon them, if they stood forth as the advocates of the unfortunate blacks.

There are those among us who can boast of their love of country—of freedom (of the whites only)—of their principles—their detestation of oppression; yet these draw back when the oppression of the negroes is brought before them: they had no reference to the blacks—'t was of themselves they spoke.

Again I ask, where shall these poor people find a refuge? Already there are several families in this city, without means of subsistence, except what the hand of charity bestows. Forced to leave their homes, their property, their all, at this inclement season, what will become of them God only knows. Their persecutors will have much to answer for: the more I reflect upon their cruelty, the more barbarous does it appear—for it is known and acknowledged by themselves, that not one free person was engaged in the late disturbances. And what plea can they have for expelling them? None but the hatred, the deep-rooted hatred, they have against their color;—and this, too, in a land of bibles and missionaries! Such conduct would sully the ancient Gosh and Fenelae.

The Norfolk Herald states, that about 80 emigrants, men, women and children, had arrived from Southampton to sail for Africa. They are, it says, principally manumitted slaves; but I fancy most of them were the expelled free people. Having no other refuge, they turn to Africa: and what will they find there? A speedy death. 'T is well, our people will say—what care we what becomes of them, so that they are out of our sight.—But look at the sophistry of the Editor of the Norfolk Herald. He was very favorably impressed with the orderly demeanor and decent appearance of the intended colonists, their cheerfulness and content. I wonder if these high commendations would be bestowed upon these same people, if they were not going to Africa? I think not. Let these people, who, but a moment before, were called vile, ignorant, lazy, insolent wretches, say they are willing to go to Africa, and they are straightway transformed into intelligent, industrious, orderly and worthy beings! Strange metamorphoses. Can you solve this, Mr Editor? SIDNEY.

Philadelphia, Dec. 3, 1831.

PERSECUTION IN PHILADELPHIA.

We copy the following proceedings from the U. S. Gazette:

At a meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, held at Mr Upton's in Dock-street, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 23d, for the purpose of considering the expediency of petitioning the legislature of Pennsylvania, on the subject of colonizing the free colored population of the United States, Mr William Robinson was appointed chairman, and Joseph Patterson and John P. White secretaries.

Mr J. Washington Tyson, after addressing the meeting at some length, proposed that four persons be appointed to draft resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting, upon which, the chairman named the following gentlemen to compose that committee, J. Washington Tyson, J. B. McFarland, R. Harvey and James English, who reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas the insurrectionary spirit, strikingly manifested by the colored population in the recent massacres in the southern states, in the opinion of this meeting, forbids an approaching crisis in the affairs of this republic, which pertains to their condition, and impels us to the conclusion, that the time has certainly arrived, which, at best demands the utmost vigilance, unanimity and firmness, in the exercise of the functions and wisdom in the measures of those persons, delegated by the people, to the administrators of our governments, both state and national, and

as they aided by means of incendiary publications...

And, whereas the exercise of the inimitable privilege of every man of this commonwealth...

Whereas, the exertions of our countrymen in the different sections of the union, have furnished ample precedents in the all important measure...

Whereas, the slaves being the undoubted property of their masters, and acknowledged as such by the laws of the respective states...

Whereas, after mature deliberation, we have concluded that the only possible mode of effecting the interesting object of their entire emigration...

Whereas, from repeated and unequivocal manifestations of public opinion, an overwhelming majority of the people of the United States are convinced...

Whereas, a majority of the blacks would voluntarily emigrate, if means were provided, and the meagre minority, composed of idle and profligate negroes...

Resolved, That a committee, to consist of four persons, be appointed, to prepare an address to the citizens of Pennsylvania...

Resolved, That at the contemplated meeting, four persons from each ward, in the city and adjoining districts, be appointed to procure signatures to the above named memorial...

Resolved, That we most earnestly recommend our fellow citizens throughout the state, to call public meetings of the friends of the cause of colonization...

Resolved, That we do most cordially disclaim any intention, or the remotest wish of fomenting insurrections among the slaves...

Resolved, That we have observed, with the utmost surprise and chagrin, the anti-national feeling manifested by the exertions of the citizens of some of the western and southern states...

Resolved, That we congratulate the citizens of New-Haven on their escape from the monstrous evil, of the contemplated location in their city...

Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and be published in all the newspapers.

On motion adjourned. WILLIAM ROBINSON, Chairman. JOSEPH PATTERSON, } SECRETARIES. JOHN F. WHITE, }

Upon the foregoing disgraceful proceedings, the intelligent and magnanimous editor of the U. S. Gazette makes the following creditable remarks:

The Colored People.—We published yesterday morning, the proceedings of a meeting on the subject of colonization in one column, and in another, a notice that the proceedings would hereafter appear.

In the first place, there is, we believe, no evidence that the free colored population have stirred up the slaves to insurrection.

In the next place, it is idle to talk of transporting colored persons to Liberia, or to any other place, against their inclination.

We profess ourselves friendly to colonization, either in this continent or in Africa, as may best suit the feelings of the colonists...

Mr. Editor—I beg leave to call your attention to a meeting recently held in Philadelphia, the purport of which was to expel from this soil the whole colored population.

I would observe that if there be a set of men, a disgrace to the community in which they live, surely they are the framers of these resolutions.

Philadelphia, Dec. 3, 1831.

In the United States Gazette, of the 30th of November, are published the proceedings of a meeting that took place in Philadelphia, on the evening of the 28d, at Upton's, in Dock-street, the object of

which was to petition the legislature of Pennsylvania on the subject of colonizing the free colored population of the United States in Africa...

We're nor shall leave this wide domain, Ne'er cross the raging sea, A home to seek on Africa's plain— For here we must be free.

They impute the late insurrection at the South, to the free colored population of the Northern and Eastern States; and insinuate that they are still secretly kindling fire brands.

WHY THIS SILENCE? MR. EDITOR.—The question has frequently been put, why the Boston Recorder and many other newspapers which professedly favor the equal rights of the people...

That paper in some respects stands deservedly in high repute; and it has recently, we notice through the medium of the Missionary Herald, been recommended by a formidable catalogue of Congregational ministers.

That the profligate and jesuitical Noah should let that groaning people remain in forgetfulness; and that he should cast over their wrongs his shadows of mildew and oblivion, is consistent enough...

How many christians, we ask, in this day of light and religious intelligence, and amidst all the increase of periodicals whose object it is to search out and relieve objects of charity...

How many christians, we ask, in this day of light and religious intelligence, and amidst all the increase of periodicals whose object it is to search out and relieve objects of charity...

NESTOR. Our streets have lately exhibited scenes which we consider disgraceful, and altogether inconsistent with our character as a civilized and christian community.

'Look at slavery. As long as it shall continue in any of the states, its pernicious influence cannot be felt in all. To suffer the existence, any where in our country, of an evil inconsistent with the first principles of our institutions, is suicidal.'

While this is the case, no state in the Union can enjoy the full benefit of those principles; for such half-way allegiance to truth and justice is paralyzing and debasing.

Is it not amazing that he who views slavery in such a wretched aspect, should nevertheless contend for a gradual and far-off emancipation?

Some of our religious periodicals are discussing the subject of slavery with commendable zeal—the number continues to increase.

SLAVERY RECORD. A list of persons murdered in the Insurrection, at Southampton, on the 21st and 22d of August, 1831.

Joseph Travers and wife and three children, Mr Elizabeth Turner, Hartwell Prebles, Sarah Newsome, Mrs P. Reese and son William, Traj Davis, Henry Bryant and wife and child, and wife's mother, Mrs Catharine Whitehead, son Richard and four daughters and grandchild, Salathiel Francis, Nathaniel Francis's overseer and two children, John T. Barrow, George Vaughan, Mrs Levi Waller and two children, William Williams, wife and two boys, Mrs Caswell Worrell and child, Mrs Rebecca Vaughan, Ann Eliza Vaughan and son Arthur, Mr John K. Williams and child, Mrs Jacob Williams and three children, and Edwin Drury—amounting to fifty-five.

At the County Court, Queen Ann's, Md, on Wednesday last, Thomas J. Bond, indicted for killing a negro, was convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to twelve years imprisonment.

Louisiana.—An extra meeting of the Legislature of Louisiana has been convoked by the Governor of that State. The session was opened on the 14th of November.

Kentucky.—A bill is now before the House of Representatives to prevent the importation of slaves from other states, for sale, and will, we are informed, probably become a law.

To the Humans.—An aged Colored Man, of an excellent character, has a daughter and her little infant now in jail in Virginia, and will, we do not doubt, sold for the southern market, unless immediately purchased here.

Philadelphia, Nov. 28, 1831.

DISGRACEFUL SCENES. Our streets have lately exhibited scenes which we consider disgraceful, and altogether inconsistent with our character as a civilized and christian community.

BOSTON,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1831.

TO THE FRIENDS OF ABOLITION.

Only two numbers are wanting to complete the first volume of the Liberator. The paper has succeeded beyond our reasonable expectations. It was commenced without any subscribers, resting its permanency alone upon its merits, and has gradually but constantly increased its subscriptions up to the present time. We now propose to enlarge it to a royal size on the commencement of the new year, without enhancing our terms. Subscribers, therefore, will receive a greater quantity of reading, by one third, than they have done heretofore, for the same money.

The proposed enlargement of our sheet will nearly double our expenses for the ensuing year. We call upon the genuine friends of abolition to sustain us, in the present warfare, by their voluntary subscriptions. The cause demands a hundred daily presses: larger dimensions must be given to the Liberator.

To those Agents who have so disinterestedly exerted themselves in behalf of the paper, we tender our grateful acknowledgments. We wish them to remember, that upon their continued efforts depends in a great measure the fate of the Liberator. The unexpected insurrection in Virginia has created unjust prejudices against our publication, and caused the loss of several valuable subscribers in Washington and Baltimore. This loss we trust will be made good by the friends of emancipation in the free States.

Our thanks are due to our subscribers for the promptitude with which they have complied with the terms of the paper. Many of them are persons of color, whose payment has been more punctual than that of many white patrons—notwithstanding their general depression and poverty. No dun has disfigured our columns, or impeached the integrity of our subscribers; a circumstance somewhat remarkable for a new paper struggling into life against so many formidable enemies. We hope the same alacrity of payment will be shown on the first of January, and throughout the next volume. Agents are requested to collect and remit to us, by mail, as soon as convenient, such dues as shall amount to a sum not less than five dollars.

UNIHANDSOME TREATMENT.

A colored clergyman, a short time since, took passage from Nantucket to New-Bedford on board of the sloop Champion, P. B. master, accompanied by his lady and two respectable pious females. Soon after the vessel started, a gentleman refused to sit in the cabin with them, using many infamous epithets and the most violent language. In vain did the captain endeavor to reason with him, stating that he had been a long time acquainted with them, and that they were much respected. His answer was, 'I want not to be with them.' In order to prevent acts of violence, the party were compelled to leave the cabin, and sit in the rain upon deck until the steward made preparations for them in the fore-cabin!—although the health of the clergyman's lady was in a precarious state! The name of the obstreperous passenger, we are told, is Captain GARDNER. We must say that he is a real gentleman, if his conduct can be deemed gentlemanlike.—Communicated.

[The above is but a single specimen of the ill-treatment under which our free colored citizens groan. They cannot obtain seats in any of our stages; they are ousted from the cabin of the most insignificant packet; even in houses dedicated to the worship of the great Creator, they are driven to the wall—often into the most obscure and uncomfortable nooks—and denied the right of purchasing decent and eligible pews. On whatever side they turn, contempt and prejudice meet them. We can take the blacks into our houses and carriages, and feel no sensations of disgust, and have them by scores at our heels, if they are servants or slaves; but if they are free and independent, our republican sensibilities are dreadfully annoyed when they presume to come into our presence. Shame on our hypocrisy!]

Ohio is taking active measures to prevent the emigration of colored persons from other places into that State. She has no bowls of compassion for those who know not where to lay their heads. She sympathizes with the slave States so profoundly as to determine not to relieve them of any portion of their colored population!

Our observant censor of the Washington Spectator says, that the colonization meeting recently held in New-York was a city and not a State affair. The error belongs to us—not to our correspondent. The failure of the meeting was total.

Mr Orr has committed a flagrant outrage upon Capt. Stuart's letter, by detaching a single paragraph and darily making it author's a real friend of the Colonization Society, instead of an intelligent and active opponent.

MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

We have inserted, on the preceding page, the proceedings of a meeting recently held in Philadelphia, which, for audacity of principle, cruelty of design, and extent of defamation, have not been surpassed in any slave State. It would be unjust to the citizens of that State to suppose that any considerable portion of them approve of such tyrannical conduct. On the contrary, we are sure that no other city contains so many active, devoted and benevolent friends of the free blacks. The actors of this farce are unknown to us personally and by repute: their sentiments, however, probably furnish a true index of their moral worth and general respectability. It is painful to be compelled to stoop so low as to chastise them, or to lift them up from their degradation to the indignation and contempt of the public. Doubtless some of them are slave owners, or interested in the domestic slave trade: hence their proscriptive measures.

In the Preamble it is unequivocally declared, 'We have ample and satisfactory demonstration, that the free colored people, of the northern and eastern states, were the original and ostensible, if not real cause of the present dissatisfaction existing among the slaves.' We challenge them to produce any such evidence—there is no truth in the statement. They can array against positive evidence to the contrary, nothing but surmise and calumny. The history of the rise, progress and conclusion of the Southampton tragedy is now before the public in an authentic shape; and it fully exonerates every free man of color from a participation in the revolt. Thus we nail down one falsehood. The removal of the black population to Liberia is declared to be 'indispensably requisite for the maintenance of good order, a respectable observance of the laws, the preservation of moral principle, religion, and our very Union'!!! One would think, from the foregoing representation, that the blacks were in truth devils, whom the gospel could neither soften nor reclaim, and to whom is reserved 'the blackness of darkness forever.' That, as a body, they can ever be induced to emigrate to Africa, is hardly possible: that they will remain on our soil, no reflecting individual can doubt—so adieu to good order, moral principle, religion, and our Union!

The Preamble speaks of the slaves as 'being the undoubted property of their master.' We are not told how they became chattels, nor by what rate of equity they are held in bondage. We are, indeed, referred to the laws of the slave states; but who gave the framers of those laws a right to invade the rights of others? In a slavish sense, no man can hold property in another: consequently every one who consents to rank himself among slaveholders, or who holds a fellow being as a slave, is a kidnapper.

The Preamble acknowledges slavery to be 'a base to improvement, and an aberration from the spirit of our institutions.' But if slaves are 'the undoubted property of their masters,' we cannot chop such logic. The right to possess property is declared, by our Declaration of Independence, to be inalienable; its exercise, therefore, cannot be an aberration from, but is in strict accordance with, the spirit of our institutions. How absurd it would appear to talk of the servitude of cattle as being a base to our improvement! The truth is, men talk nonsense, and like idiots, when they attempt to justify the conduct of slave owners.

The concession in the Preamble, that the advice which has been so often proffered to the planters has not had the desired effect, 'but, on the contrary, tended greatly to exasperate them, and alienate their affections from their countrymen of the north,' only proves the incorrigibility of avarice, and the proverbial unwillingness of tyrants to surrender their power. It proves, moreover, that we shall look in vain to slaveholders for a prompt or even distant rescue of their slaves. We insist upon it, that their wishes ought not to be consulted; and that the people of the free states must interfere and break up the system, as soon as they shall obtain a majority in Congress.

The appeal to the selfishness and jealousy of the working classes is as despicable as it will prove futile. It is conceded on all sides, that the blacks are better able to endure the fatigue of cultivating cotton, rice and sugar, than the whites. The working classes do not seek this employment.

It is not true that 'a majority of the blacks,' or any considerable number, would voluntarily emigrate, if means were provided.' We may kill, but we cannot transport them.

The compliment paid to the citizens of New-Haven should raise a blush of shame on their countenances, considering the corrupt and oppressive source from which it emanates. 'O Lord,' exclaimed a good old man, 'what bad act have I done that sinners praise me?' Sin begets and loses its own likeness.

It will be observed, that the individuals who composed the meeting in Philadelphia, are warmly attached to the Colonization Society, and pass a high eulogy upon its merits—so congenial are the absurd and wicked doctrines of the Society to their own!

'We alluded,' last week, to a letter from South Carolina written by one Gowdry, a native of Lynn, to the Editor of the Lynn Mirror. A correspondent in the last Mirror takes up the matter thus:

Mr. LUMMUS—A writer in your last number, notices several numbers recently published in the Mirror. Permit a brief reply.

He says: 'Our slaves in this section of country, to judge from appearances, are the most happy people among us. If the writer means to judge essentially, in the presence of a righteous God, that the oppressed are more happy than the oppressor, on the principle that it is better to suffer than to do wrong, I agree with him. A slaveholder cannot be fully and truly a happy man, for no man who continues in wrong can be happy. Not to advance the times, that slaves enjoy actual happiness, is preposterous. Happy people do not make instructions, as they are termed, to grin while they already possess, nor destroy themselves and their children in the plenitude of joy. The idea is superlatively absurd.

The writer says: 'The present generation had no agency in bringing them here; they are a legacy left by our forefathers.' And who it says this? A New-Englander—formerly a schoolmate of mine—brought up in the peaceful village of Lynn, among people who abhor slavery. 'Come now and let us roam together.' Which of your forefathers left this 'legacy' to you? Was it your good father, whom we all need to love, and whom the boys delighted to see on training days, with his shining epaulet and bright 'caulsk,' as we used to call his broad crooked sword, which he paraded his veteran company of militia on Water Hill? For pity's sake, leave your unrighteous notions, and flee to your New-England home, from the judgments that will certainly come on oppressors. L.

The Message of Governor Stokes to the Legislature of North Carolina contains the following 'calm allusion,' as the Commercial Gazette gravely says, to the recent plots among the slaves. We would suggest for his Excellency's consideration, whether kind and equitable treatment of the slaves would not more certainly secure the public safety than all the Companies of Volunteers?

'In relation to our internal concerns, I have to observe that it would be impossible to conceal from the world, and needless to disguise from ourselves, the fact that a certain class of the population of the state, have become more discontented and ungovernable than heretofore. Fanatics of their own complexion, and other incendiaries, have fomented these discontents; and have incited them, in many instances, to enter into conspiracies dangerous to the peace and safety of the country. To guard against these evils, which in all probability will continue, the utmost caution and presence are necessary. Restrictive laws have been enacted without producing the desired effect; and the crimes committed in a late insurrection in an adjoining state, would seem to require further and early attention to this subject. Instead of multiplying severe and sanguinary laws, to operate upon those who know little, and care less about them, would it not be advisable to establish a more efficient and accountable police; and to arm and equip one or more Companies of Volunteers, or detached Militia, in each County; to be called out when required, and to be paid while in actual service? It is believed that such a force, in aid of the civil authority, would effectually secure the peace of the country; and the public arms belonging to the state could not be placed in safer hands. These state troops might be enrolled for one or more years, be held responsible for the arms and ammunition furnished, and not be suffered to abandon the service during the term of their engagement.'

A colored hod carrier, in Philadelphia, has drawn a prize of \$20,000. We are sorry to learn this fact,—1st, because gambling leads to ruin; 2dly, because we are afraid the maxim will be verified in this instance, 'light come, light go.' 3rdly, because it may induce thousands to venture for the obtaining of a similar prize, both among the whites and blacks.

We advise this 'favorite of Fortune' to put his money into the Bank for safe keeping, give himself and his children (if he have any) a good education, be industrious, give a handsome donation to the College, and buy no more lottery tickets.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We have on file a great variety of communications, which admit of admission to our columns—when, we dare not obtain, but as soon as possible. The events which are taking place in the slave States are too important to escape our record, and they fill our limits to the exclusion of our own essays. We beg our correspondents not to construe our delay into a rejection of their favors. 'A. S.' at Wiltbarham, is 'satisfied, and shall have a place.

'Eliot Croson, Esquire,' (a Quaker,) has succeeded in duping the philanthropists of England of three hundred pounds sterling, in behalf of the Colonization Society—a small result for so great an effort. The mountain in labor, we are told, brought forth a mouse.

Congress assembled on Monday last. Mr Stevenson, of Virginia, was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives on the first ballot. The President's Message is received, but we have neither time nor room to give any account of it.

The election for Mayor takes place in this city on Monday next. There are two candidates—Messrs Charles Wells and Hon. Theodore Lyman, Jr. The contest will doubtless be a spirited one. William H. Eliot, Esq., a third candidate, suddenly expired a few days since, universally lamented, aged 81.

ever steel our hearts to the agonizing sufferings of our fellow creatures, and close their avenues to every generous impulse! Alas! that sin should so blind the judgment and harden the heart of any follower of the Redeemer, as to induce him to contribute towards the perpetration of a traffic so monstrous, that the mortality of a heathen might well view it with horror!—Lexington (Ky.) Luminary.

INFATUATION. The following article is copied from the Fayetteville (N. C.) Journal. Words cannot express the horror and indignation which we feel on perusing such base and suicidal propositions.

We are inclined to believe that the present condition of our slave population demands the provision of more penal laws and a more vigorous administration of them. We think, for instance, that the mere attempt on the part of the slave to offer personal violence to his master, or perhaps even to any white man, should be considered a high offence, and that a tribunal less fettered by precedents than the Superior Court, should administer the slave code, and, indeed, we do not know, starting as it may be to a very abominated humanity, whether necessary, that a great quickener of human invention and controller of human action, does not dictate a restoration of the simple and energetic code of 1746.

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.

A SHORT HISTORY

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

PARTICULAR ACCOUNT OF THE MURDER OF FIVE NEGROES; SHEWING HOW ONE HAD HER NOSE, EARS AND BREASTS CUT OFF, AND OTHERS WERE FLOGGED TO DEATH.

A person who lived in the Mauritius, one of the British Slave Colonies, gives the following account of the punishment of two slaves, and says that he is ready to appear as a witness to the truth of it, either in a court of justice, or before a magistrate, or before a committee of the House of Commons, whenever he shall be called upon to do so. These two slaves were placed flat on their bellies on a wooden beam and fastened to it, two men held their hands and two held their legs, and two drivers (one on each side) took turns in applying the whips.—Witness saw one of the whips on this plantation, it weighed upwards of 7 pounds!—each of the wretched sufferers received one hundred and twenty lashes on the following Wednesday. On Thursday they were taken to the hospital, with the dead bodies of these two slaves laid out. The wounds were putrid, and sent forth a rank smell; he afterwards saw them both carried out tied up in mats to be buried.

The daughter of one Bauret, a cooper in the same island, put to death a boy 14 years old, who she thought had been too slow at his work:—he was hung up by his shoulders and a weight placed on his head:—in this situation he was flogged to death with a split rattan named Rocan, living near Grand Port, had sent a slave on an errand, which caused him a hot journey of 20 miles; when he returned, being put to blow the bellows, he asked his master for something to eat, as he had been fasting for nearly 24 hours.—Instead of giving him food, his master beat him with great violence, and with the blow of an iron bar laid open his skull and killed him. It was said as an excuse that he died or would have died of hunger. This blacksmith had one of his slaves chained to the wall, and often struck him with a hot iron drawn from the forge. The body of the poor slave was covered with scars and wounds inflicted in this manner.

One Mrs. Naylor, living near Flacc, punished her female slave in the following barbarous manner, first by tearing all the teeth out of her head, next by cutting off her nose, then her ears, and last of all her breasts, under which last operation she expired; she was then buried. Understanding that a policeman was coming to examine this horrid transaction, Mrs. Naylor and her two sons passed the night in digging up the body, which they burnt to cinders, and burying a dead pig in the place of it. When the policeman came to examine the grave, he saw that it was long enough for a human being, but found in it only the carcass of a pig. Mrs. Naylor being questioned about this strange affair, said that she always buried those pigs that died of disease. (If this had been true, it was contrary to the usual custom, which was to burn them, to prevent their being eaten by the negroes, who, if any dead pigs were buried, would certainly dig them up and devour them.) She was then asked to point out any other grave of a pig,—this she could not do. Orders were given some time after for arresting this lady, but as there were no white persons who were witnesses of the murder, as the judges would not take notice of the evidence of slaves, she was at length set at liberty, and thus this horrid transaction was passed over.

[From an English Anti-Slavery Tract.]

We have received a pamphlet containing an account of the plan for establishing in New-Haven a college for colored persons; the proceedings of the corporation of New-Haven on the proposition; and well written examination of the objections urged against the plan, and a collection from the public press, of opinions upon the measure.

The plan is one that will probably be acted on in some form or other, and as it has received the sanction of several of our first men, it can scarcely fail of receiving public attention.—U. S. Gazette.

The Intendant of Georgetown, South Carolina, has presented to the Grand Jury, copies of the Protestant. The Grand Jury have laid the same before the Legislature of South Carolina, by which they leave it to be determined, whether there exists, by application to Congress or otherwise, any mode of redressing an evil of such alarming magnitude!!! [The Protestant has dared to denounce slavery.]

