WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON AND ISAAC KNAPP, PUBLISHERS,

NO. 15.

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BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.]

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE MANKIND.

[SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1831.

HE LIBBRATOR

AT NO. 11, MERCHANTS' HALL.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance. Agents allowed every sixth copy.

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period than six months. r period that six months.

| All letters and communications must be

OST PAID. AGENTS.

CHARLES WHIPPLE, Newburyport, Mass. PHILIP A. BELL, New-York City. JOSEPH CASSEY, Philadelphia, Pa. HENRY OGDEN, Newark, N. J.

WILLIAM WATKINS, Baltimore, Md.

THE LIBERATOR.

We assert, that no slaveholder is innocent; that We assert, that no stavenouser is innocent; that he is an unjust, cruel, criminal kidnapper, who is guilty of the most atrocious transgression against food and man; that it is the most infatuated degolfy of the most infatuated de-liacin for such men to believe, or the most impu-dent hypocrisy in them to profess themselves in-nocent; that whole counties may be traversed, in which comparatively but few persons can be traversed, who distribute as many comforts or as much care to their slaves, as to their horses; that the general management of the slave, is a compli-cation of indescribable barbarity as flat Christian polissors are not exempt from the enormity of the crime, or the application of the charge; and etyp man-steader is DARED either to refute the dottrine, or to disprove the accusation.

REVIVALS.

At the present time, there seems to be an extraordinary excitement, on the subject of religion, in many of our great cities and towns: it embraces several states, and is spreading with singular rapidity. In our own city, there is certainly an unusual elemnity visible in the aspect of our religious assemblies, and the houses of worship present a large increase of attendants.

In our opinion, nothing but extensive revivals of pare religion can save our country from great plagues and sudden destruction. We know that they are regarded, by many, as the wildness of fanaticism; but why should they be thought unnatural or injurious : All reformations, whether political, civil or religious, are generally sudden in their nature; they are seldom the result of a momentary excitement, but of a own me result of a momentary excitement, but of a series of long accumulating causes. They are the harests of the spiritual husbandmen, who have tilled the ground and scattered the good seed, with the in-dustry of faith and the watchfulness of care. Why may not truth operate as extensively and signally, upon the heart of men, as error? 'A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump.' If the disobedience of one man may lead many astray, why may not his obedience induce many to imitate his example? If, on the day of Pentecost, by a powerful application of the truth, three thousand were added to the church, who a few hours before were scoffers and persecutors, why should the conversion of a few hundreds, or a greater number, in a much larger space of time now be deemed incredible? If a nation is to be born in a day, why may not a village or city?

It argues nothing against the efficacy of revivals, that individual excesses are sometimes committed during their continuance. No church or minister is responsible for these excesses; the spirit of God is not responsible; the bible is not responsible. The struggle between holiness and sin is often protracted and terrific, and in the unrenewed man always uncertain. There must necessarily be a reaction of inclination and purpose; sometimes conscience and daty will hold the sinner, and again unbelief and depravity will entice him back to the world. It is not to be expected that all who are alarmed, will embrace the offers of salvation, and hold out to the end.

Revivals of religion—or, to speak more accurately, religious conversions—are rational occurrences. Special grace, or a miraculous interposition of the spirit, is no more requisite for men to love and obey God than special depravity to hate and rebel against him They are free agents—good and evil, obedience and disobedience, are placed before them, and they possess every essential endowment to accept or re If they can love the amiable character of an earthly friend, what hinders them from paying homage to that Being, in whom centres everything benevolent and perfect? Has he not done enough for them to elicit their gratitude? Surely they are without ex-

Religious conversions are scriptural occurrences Without them, the promises of God would fail, and the earth be floeded with iniquity. If the kingdoms

of this world are to ' become the kingdoms of ou Lord and of his Christ, then the event can never come to pass, independent of great revivals. Occasional and rare conversions cannot reclaim the world: they must keep pace with the increase of population—they must outstrip it—or Satan will always retain his supremacy.

We took encouragement, last week, on account of the liberal circulation of the bible at the south and We stated that the cause of African emanciwest. pation would be powerfully supported by this distribution; because the precepts and doctrines of the bible teach men neither to oppress nor defraud, but to break every yoke and let the oppressed go free. In proportion as pure religion prevails in the land, will the grasp of oppression be weakened, and the liberation of the slaves hastened. Emancipation of the slaves must be the work of christianity, and of the churches : they must ashieve the elevation of the blacks, and place them on the equality of the gospel. If the present revivals be (as we trust they are) the fruit of the Holy Spirit, we pray that they may embrace the nation, nor cease till the bodies and souls of its population be ' redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled,' and every man shall sit under his own vine and fig tree, there being none to molest or make him afraid! Take courage, ye mourning slaves! for your redemption is at hand!

SHALL THE BIBLE BE READ?

Shall we, whose souls are lighted By wisdom from on high, Shall we, to men benighted, The lamp of life deny?

We find the following pertinent Queries in the last number of the Southern Religious Telegraph. Mr Converse says, 'they are worthy of serious and prayerful attention.' If his correspondents do not, we hope he will give 'direct and explicit answers,' as requested by Berea. We are curious to learn his opinion. If he answer the first question in the negative, to what consequences will it not lead, and how can he support the American Bible Society? If in the affimative, will he not have to retract s torial remarks which advise slaveholders to withhold the bible from their slaves, and which depreciate the value of education among the free people of color?

QUERIES FOR EVANGELICAL CHRISTIANS.

St. Is it right for every human being to have a Bible and be taught to read it? 2d. If not, what exceptions are to be made to the general rule, and what is the ground of those excep-

3d. Do those exceptions arise from color or from etances !

4th. If from color, ought the Bible to be distributed in Africa?

5th. If from circumstances, are not the Roman Catnolics right in withholding it from those whom

Catholis light in Williams and they hold in subjection?

6th. If there is any limitation in the Bible to the command Search the Scriptures, where is it to

command be found? 7th. Is there any rule by which this limitation i

to be applied, or is every one at liberty to apply i as his interest or his feelings may dictate?

Direct and explicit answers are requested to thes

For the Liberator.

APOLOGIES. NO. I.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

I marvel that any objections are made, By those who contend for the 'balance of trade,' To dealing in sinews, and souls, and black skins As if it could rank 'mongst the least of all sins !

For unless we can kidnap and purchase at pleasure We must do our own labor, and sport-when we 've leisare :

Oh! shocking the thought, that these delicate hand Must take hold of the plough, and cultivate lands ! Resides-these wild animals bring a high price,

And make better returns than horn, camwood or rice And as it costs little to get and to keep them, Will not from all Africa speedily sweep them?

Do we not, by the transfer, improve their condition Yet, ingrates! there are, to return who petition!
They catch not a spark of our Christian devotion, And our kindness excites not a grateful emotion

Since Congress has laid its terrific embargo Upon the importing of slaves as a cargo, Our commerce has lost its plethoric dimen And to this (not the Tariff) may we trace its decl-

For certain I am, if the law were repeal'd, The traffic in souls would a rich harvest yield; Though our markets were fill'd, yet we 've buyers many,
No loss would ensue to the importers of any.

COMMUNICATIONS. INTERESTING EXTRACTS.

he Aditor of the Liberator. societies are taking up the subject of slavery, it may interest thee to learn how far the meetings of Friends are interesting themselves in what has heretofore been only an individual concern. The las Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia says, in its epistle to its members,

'The situation of many of the slaves in the south ern States is peculiarly afflicting; the laws of their taskmasters are cruely at variance with the princi-ples of the Lord Jesus, whose holy religion they profess. Thus, in some places, it is made a penal offence to instruct slaves in reading and writing; by which they are debarred from a participation in the benefits of reading the scriptures, although some of their oppressors consider a knowledge thereof es-sential to salvation. The treatment of free colsentiate to support the States, is most unjust and degrading; as by iniquitous Jaws they are liable to be banished from their native soil on account of their color. Among the means proposed for the correction of this enormous evil, none has appeared better calculated, in the view of many Friends, for the attainment of that object, than refraining from the use of articles which are produced by slave lahor.

The Epistle from the Yearly Meeting of Friends

in New-York, contains the following paragraph: (
'The long protracted oppression of our brethrer of the African race calls for our continued sympa-thy; and since some of their faithful advocates have been recently removed from works to rewards, it becomes an interesting question, whether our testi-mony on their behalf shall decline or rise with renewed energy. The public mind is, we trust, awakening to a sense of the rights of this people; awakening to a sense of the rights of this people; and it is deemed worthy of inquiry, whether we could not more generally, by abstaining as way might of from the use of the products of slave laborates. The state of the products of slave laborates. A.W. X.

For the Liberator. REFLECTIONS ON SLAVERY.

I have lived free, and in many respects happy but my happiness has been greatly diminished, by hearing a great portion of the human species groaning under the galling yoke of bondage. God has created men of all nations, of all languages, of all colors, equally free. Slavery, in all its forms, in all its degrees, is formed by man—not by God. How dare the whites to say, that negroes (as they call us) are a race born for slavery? Are we not made after the image of God? No christian friend will deny it. Slaves shall one day enjoy their freedom; but they are now under the arbitrary will of their cruel task masters, from morning till night.

Africans are stolen from their country; husband are torn from their wives, parents from their chil-dren, and all the ties of blood and affection cruelly separated. The unhappy natives are put together into the hold of a ship, and are carried away and sold for slaves. Multitudes are trembling under the most tyrannical laws of a free government! Can I trust my life or my liberty in such violent hands?

It is monstrous to see a professed christian a slave owner. Perhaps he is making his last will and tes tament, and in the most solemn manner addressing the Judge of all the earth. In the name of God, hearken to him! He certainly must be in earnest He is closing his last will; he will shortly appear before the Judge, where kings and slaves have equal thrones. Slaveholder! take heed what you do; for you must give an account to God, for denying your fellow beings freedom, who are as worthy of your fellow h as vourself!

If a small number of white people happen to be pressed on board of ships of war, how soon is the cry of injustice spread through the land! Yet how many can tamely and silently behold a great number of blacks sold for slaves! Will not God be avenged on such a nation as this? Had we no other national sin, this, if persisted in, would be enough to sink us into the deepest gulf of national Could the whites bear to be doomed to spend

their days in slavery, and to have their children, from generation to generation, in the same deplorable state? What would they think of the heart ble state: What would they think of the neart that would not feel for them, or the tongue that would not plead their cause? My friends, you are not aware of the danger in which you stand. God is able to strip you of your country, and of all those privileges of which you deprive us? What more could be done for you than has been done? Heaven

has with a liberal hand granted to you a conti has with a liberal hand granted to you a sentment, producing all the rich variety of nature; your civil and religious liberals are protected; but, and to re-late, in despite of all this divine goodness, you per-mit in your country an attocious system of tyranny. It is awful to think that millions are at this timehingering in chains of slavery, even here in America; which is called the land of liberty, free and independent forever! God grant that this idea may oon be realised.

A COLORED LADY IN MEDFORD.

For the Liberator.

VINDICATORY.

MR EDITOR-From the satisfaction which a name er of your subscribers have already expressed relative to the manner in which your paper is conducted, it is hardly necessary for me to pass any more encomiums upon it, as it is one of those works, that require only an impartial reading to interest every one only an inpair teating favor of the cause you have espoused. As an individual, I cannot find words sufficiently impressive, to express my heartfelt joy at our having such an able advocate; and if we only evince the same disposition to support your work, as you do to plead our cause, I have every reason to believe that, in the course of a few years, it will be instrumental in crushing, in a great measure, the existing prejudice, and of elevating our situation in life; and we shall be able, through the medium of its columns, to convince thouse that we are making great progress in literature; also, that there is nothing of which we are not susceptible, if the same advantages are held forth to us. if the same advantages are held form to us, years, to the time of our greatest oppression, when slavery and prejudice had reduced us to the lowest stage of degradation : compare those times with the present, and mark the difference. Since then, many have become respectable mechanics, others have received classical educations, and we are, collectively, gradually advancing in literature, to the astonis graduany advancing in interactive, to the assonisations of such as would not believe in our mental qualifications; and it now remains for us, in conjunction with our friends, to persevere until we shall have reached the meridian of our new life. We have, it is true, commenced receiving our rights, in some part of the United States, by very slow degrees, and I hope we shall unite with each other never to leave them, until the last portion is received. Again, Sir, I will take occasion to remark, that I observed some extracts, published in the United States Gazette, of the 25th ult., from a letter of Mr Russworm, editor of the Liberia Herald, where he speaks in the highest terms of African Colonization, and also asserts that we can never become a people in America. These, I positively do believe are not his own sentiments; ut he is obliged, on account of motives of interest, to sacrifice his own opinion for the convenience of others; and, although he has been favored, when reduced to extremities, he acts very inconsistently by endeavoring to mislead the great mass of his brethren in the United States; but, as his sentiments have been purchased by the Colonization Society, we cannot expect anything else from him.

not expect anything else from him.

This I am certain of, that the people of color, instead of being more reconciled to the Society, (as he observes) are protesting, more and more, against its inconsistency; and I hope that every parent will make it a religious duty to impress it upon the minds of their children to regard the Society as an evil scheme, intended to lead them from their homes, scheme, intended to lead them from their nomes, from the land of their nativity, to the shores of Africa where, instead of bettering their condition in life, a will be the means of consigning a majority of them to the grave. For myself, I shall say, very briefly, that I protest against the Society, altogether, and consider those who tell us we can live better in Africa than here, after being inured to this climate, insulting our better judgment, and they shall receive the contemptuous opinion of

Philadelphia.

INQUIRIES.

To the Editor of the Liberator.

SIR—I cannot tell why so many reflecting minds, as well as nervous pens, are wanting, when called upon, to devise some plans for our elevation. Is it that our intellectual and moral degradation fallen so much below any who have preceded us on the great stage of life, that it will not admit of remethe great stage of life, that it will not admit of remedies which were applied to others very similarly situated? This cannot be the case; because when we turn to the pages of antiquity—particularly Greece—and watch the rise and fall of that country and people, we see a susceptibility in the bumen constitution of receiving impressions of almost any kind. We there see the scal of the warrier, leoking with deliberate indifference upon the most imminent danger; and there we see the stateman, at the

helm of state; with perfect composure, while all the [revive His work in their hearts, and create in them | cut out the tongue, put out the eye, for cruelly scald, destructive elements of faction and discontent rage both without and within. And yet philosophers were found even in this disordered state of ec to collect materials and rear edifices for the reception of science, and gathered in the people, composed and instructed them; while poets elevated Then, sir, if knowledge was the true spirit by which a revolution was effected in the then state of affairs, why not instil the same into us Why cannot institutions of learning be raised in every state and county, for the reception of colored youth, and suitable teachers provided, and annual appropriations made by the legislatures for their support? Or let them be countenanced by the public authorities, and work one half of the time for the support of the other : and when this is done, give them employment according to their abilities; and my word for it, sir, our condition would soon be materially changed. For surely we have brought no impediment into the world with us, that argue an objection to this experiment; for when we take a flight across the great bridge that connects ancient with modern times, we behold the men of color with as much admiration as any.

Philadelphia ADRIAN.

THE TRUTH

To the Editor of the Liberator.

SIR-I have read your papers with attention, and I believe that you are a man of feeling-a man of truth-and one who is not willing to fold your hands, and sit and see human beings crushed to the earth without speaking. You act like one who is not afraid of the laws of the country, but of the laws of God. You have taken truth for your sword, and it cuts wherever it goes. You have not taken truth, shut it up, as our good Christian people do in Hartford. They shut the truth up so closely here, that a colored person cannot find it. I have not seen one, who has heard the truth from your paper, but is alive to the subject. I do not know, that their truth agrees with yours. If it does, they do not come out as Christians, and proclaim it; they must be afraid that the truth will not stand by them. if they should be engaged in making a black skin equal with a white one. They say that slavery is wrong, but dare not do anything to prevent it, bethey are afraid they shall not keep good the laws of their forefathers. They cannot alter these laws, for they would not be doing honor to their They cannot alter these They know there are slaves bought and sold in their country; they know that there is such a difference between a black Christian and a white one, that they cannot drink and eat the emblems of blood and body of their Redeemer together. The black stay behind, until they have done; for the black lips defile the cup, but the white are pure. I say they know this, and say it is wrong. But their truth will not let them come out from the world, and say that an African ought to be made equal with them.

So it must be, that your truth and their truth do not agree. Your truth tells us, that all men are equal with God, and with him there is no respect of persons. I believe it, and trust that your paper never will want support. Your truth has sealed up our Sunday School teachers' mouths, on the d subject of colonizing in Liberia; for all of a sudden it is done. Hartford, Ct.

AVARICE

To the Editor of the Liberator.

SIR-When I look around me, and discover the innumerable order of species in the brute creation and of the social compact, and the harmony which prevails amongst them ; my mind is filled with wonder ;- I feel that there exists another species ; preently superior to them, infinitely more powers But with all his wisdom, with all his superior functions of judging, comparing, and admiring the beauties of fee!—Oh! Avarice, thou deadly worm of human when will 'the venom of thy spleen subside? Hast not yet thy cankering, soul-destroy ing nature satiated its brutish appetite? Hast thou ot sufficiently marred and desolated the peaceful habitations of ill-fated Africa? Hast thou not yet thy demon-thirst, in the blood of inno victims? Ah! no. The redolent groves of Africa and the goodly savannahs of Columbia, bespea thy existence. Wo! wo! to that mortal, in whos bosom thou holdest despotic sway !- For the time is fast coming, which is procreative of dangers—great and lasting. For the Great Arbiter of nations has, and lasting. For the Great Arbiter of nations has, in his infullible word, declared, that the wicked shall be punished, and that He will be the friend of the oppressed.
Philadelphia, March 27th. PAUL CUFFEE.

UNION OF PRAYER.

The three churches composed of colored persons in this city, two of the Methodist and one of the Baparathy to an invitation of the nation, agreeably to an invitation of th latter, met at the African meeting-house, on Tuesday

a spirit of union and christian fellowship. The churches severally prayed for the downfal of the Man of Sin and every species of oppression; and for the final triumph of the Redeemer's Kingdom, and all liberal principles. The benediction of he was also earnestly invoked upon all those, who have exerted, or shall exert, their influence in sustaining their cause. The meeting was well attended, and continued to Wednesday the 30th of March, at which time it was more numerous and solemn than before and it is stated that it will continue to the 6th of April. The like, I am informed, was never before known to have taken place in this city; and I hope the impression it appeared to produce upon all, will prove lasting and beneficial.

AN EVE WITNESS

The above was prepared last week

THE COLORED POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES. NO. 6.

The next rule which I shall advert to in consider ng the relation of master and slave, is the following RULE V. The master may imprison, beat, scourge, wound, and otherwise afflict or injure the person of his slave, at his discretion.

This rule I have expressed in the words of Mr Stephen, who uses it in giving an account of West Indian slavery. It is equally true in its application to the slaveholding states of our own country.

All arbitrary power is liable to great abuses, unless it be constantly under some check. This tendency to abuse is strongly exhibited in jails and mad-houses The keepers of these institutions have so often bee found to treat the unhappy beings under their care, with severity and even cruelty, that the situation of these places of confinement is now always watched by the public with great jealousy. It would be happy the conduct of the owners and overseers of s could be submitted to the perpetual scrutiny of an intelligent and conscientious community, whose opinions on the subject were not warped by interest prejudice.

Slaves, as we have already seen, are completely nder the power of their masters. The authority of the owner of slaves is absolute and despotic. All eir motions depend upon his will. He can exact from them any quantity of labor; and they have no claim on him for food and clothing, in return, any farther than his sense of interest or humanity may lead him to bestow them. This tremendous authority is placed, in this country, in the hand of thou-sands of persons, of every variety of chat can be produced by differences of age, sex, Succition, and disposition. Under these circumstances, it is moral certainty that this authority will be abused by many. It seems, therefore, highly important that the master's power of punishing his slaves should be carefully regulated by law. Provisions, for instance, should be made for bringing the master to justice in all cases of extreme cruelty, and in case of the master's conviction, the slave should be declared free. Where punishment by confinement is permitted, its length should be limited by law. Where it is by whipping, the number of blows, the part of the body on which they may be given, and the instrument to be used, should be the subject of exact rules. It should also always be provided that no punishment of this kind should be inflicted, except by the express orders and in the presence of the master, or some one specially authorized by him for the purpose. Regulations of this character would tend to mitigate, in some de gree, the severity of the present system of slavery. confess, however, that I have no great confid in them as likely to produce any important amend-ment in the condition of the slave. Still they would do something. And those who conscientiously believe that immediate emancipation would be dangerous, are bound to exert themselves to procure this imperfect improvement.

What then are the laws in the southern states? The rale given above is literally true, with very un-important exceptions. The right of the master to punish, or rather to inflict any severity on his slave, is unbounded, provided he does not mutilate him, or deprive him of his limbs or life. He may beat him with any instrument, he may give him any number of blows, and repeat the infliction as frequently as he pleases, he may load him with chains, and he confine him in prison, as often, and as long as he pleases. These severities, too, severities which ewhere, with few exceptions, can only be awarder to persons convicted of crimes, after a trial in a court of justice, may be inflicted, whether the slave h committed any fault or not, for the master is the judge of his offences, without appeal.

In one particular, I acknowledge with ple that the laws of the slave states are improved from what some of them formerly were. In every state, the wilful, malicious, and deliberate murde lave is now punishable with death. Until the year 1821, the murder of a slave, in South Carolina, was only punishable by a fine of £700 current money.

That the reader may judge better of the character of the southern laws and the disposition which dicisture, met at the Airican ineguing-nouse, on a neway of the world; and that He would in the southern powers and the disposition which dispositing of His Holy Spirit upon their unfortunate South Carolina, with Mr Streud's remarks upon it. brithren throughout the world; and that He would in this law provides that if any person shall willfully

burn, or deprive any slave of any limb, or member or shall inflict any other cruel punishment, other than by whipping or heating with a horsewhip, cowskin, small stick, or by putting irons on, or cor witch o fining or imprisoning such slave, every such person shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds, current money.' 2 Brevard's Digest, 241. 'This section has, as far as I have been able to learn, been suffered to disgrace the statute book from the year 1740 to the present hour. Amidst all the mutations which Christianity has effected within the last century, she has not been able to conquer the spirit which dictated this abominable To say nothing of the trifling penalty for mutilation, what idea of humanity must a people entertain, who, by direct legislation, sanction the beating, without limit, of a fellow creature, with a horsewhip or cowskin-and the infliction of any torture which the ingenuity and malignity of man may invent, in the application of irons to the huma body, and the perpetual incarceration, if the maste so will, of the unfortunate slave, in a 'dungeon keep, however loathsome. Such, nevertheless, is the just interpretation of this law—a law too, which at the same time denominates these very acts WHICH IT AUTHORIZES, cruel punishments.

The following extract is from a law of North Car

olina:—
Whereas by another act of assembly, passed in the year 1774, the killing of a slave, however wanton, cruel and deliberate, is only punishable in the first instance by imprisonment and paying the value thereof to the owner, which distinction of criminality between the murder of a white person and one who is equally a human creature, but merely of a different complexion, is disgraceful to humanity, and degrading in the highest degree to the laws and principles of a free, christian and enlightened country, Ba it enacted, &c. That if any person shall hereafter be guilty of wilfully and maliciously killing a slave, such oflender shall upon the first conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of murder, and shall suffer the same punishment as if he had killed a free man: Provided always, this act shall not extend to the person killing a slave outlawed by virtue of any act of Provided always, this act shall not extend to the per-son killing a slave outlawed by virtue of any act of assembly of this state, or to any slave in the act of resistance to his lawful owner or unaster, or to any slave dying under moderate correction.² On this law Mr Stroud remarks:

'The glaring inconsistency of the declaration in a preamble to the act of North Carolina, that "a the preamble to the act of North Carolina, that "a distinction of criminality between the murder of a white person and one who is equally a human creature, but merely of a different complexion, is disgraceful to humanity, and degrading in the highest degree to the laws and principles of a free, christian and enlightened country," and the impunity which is granted, in the same section, to the marderer of an outlawed slave, needs but little explanation or comment. To set the matter, however, in its proper ight, it may be added, that a proclamation of outlaward slave is authorised, whenever he runs away from his master, conceals himself in some obscure retreat, and, to sustain life, kills a hos, or scure retreat, and, to sustain life, kills a hog, or some animal of the cattle kind!!' P. H.

SLAVERY RECORD.

PICTURE OF SLAVERY INTREPIDITY OF A NEGRO WOMAN.

Extract from a publication translated from the

French.

'Some hundreds of Negroes were spread upon the deck, all of whom had their feet in irons. Their hands were disengaged, because it was the hour in which their miserable nourishment was distributed to them. There did I see grief express itself in all its varied forms; some deluged the planks with their tears; others fiercely demanded vengeance from heaven; and others, with motionless eyes, looked towards their native land, which they could no longer perceive. On one side a husband sustained his fawting wife, whose weeping inflant in vain towards their native land, which they could no longer perceive. On one side a husband sustained his finiting wife, whose weeping infant in vain sucked the breasts which were dried up with suffer-ings; on another a son, driven to raging madness, tore out his teeth with knawing the chains which crushed his father's limbs. Around us were planted armed murderers, with smiles on their lips, audacity on their fronts.

Nothing was wanting to complete this but an instance of that dumb ferocity, the courage of despair, of which man is capable, but an instance of that dumb ferocity, that hast course of despair, of which man is capable, when his soul has become steeled beneath the torments of injustice; a female Negro gave us this example.—She was pregnant, and the pains of labor seized her; She was pregnant, and the pains of labor seized her; by a gesture she gave intimation of it to our guards; they removed her from the crowd, and placed her on a sail on the after part of the vessel; without uttering a single cry, without a moan, without sheding a tear, she delivered herself. Scarcely did she perceive per infant, when she seized it, gazed on it with a faeke eye, looked around her, saw herself little observed; crawled to the edge of the 'ship; gave her son the first and last kiss, and, precipitated herself with him into the waves. Then the alarms of disappointed avarice took the place of humanity. Urhan swore, stormed, threatened the guards. They slacked, sail, some sailors threw themselves into the sea. Useless efforts! the irons of the poor Negro woman had plunged her beyond their reach; they Muster.—The Westing.

Mustler.—The Washington, N. C. Union states that on the evening of 12th alt. Mr Samuel Harvey, a respectable of Bath, was deliberately merdered on his own plantation by a runaway slave, while endeavoring to effect his arrest. The negro used a knife, and has been arrested. Mr H. lived about 36 hours. A few hours previous, Mr C. Hammond, an overseer, had his hand nearly cut from his wrist, while endeavoring to secure the same negro.

NEWBERN, N. C. March 26.—On To the 15th inst. a number of blacks belong the 15th inst. a number of blacks belonging an mouth, amounting to nineteen, crossed the base lighter, with a view of making their case. North. On Wednesday, as soon as their days was ascertained, several pilots went light of the order order of the order order of the order of t

This is the manner in which the execution of a negro is viewed in a slave state:

of a negro is viewed in a mave same.

The fun spoiled.—Yesterday was the day in for the execution of Hardy, a slave, convied burglary, at the last term of the Circuit Cont. immense crowd attended, and rare sport was as pated at the gallows, where, to the great disting hundreds, a repriese was produced.—Column hundreds, a reprieve was production.) Mercury, March 8.

A letter dafed St Pierres, Martinique, 8th à says:—'There are thirty or forty negroes to ben ceuted this week. We still have accounts of so distressing fires on the sugar estates, and I med is distressing fires on the sugar estates, and I med is there must be a good deal of bloodshed before a insurrection is entirely quelled.'

The Br. man of war Druid, at Rio Janei The Br. man of war Druid, at it is Janero, had captured near Bahia, a slave schooner, with 58 dan. They had nearly finished searching her, whe hy chance an officer put his sword isto the burg bold one of the water tuns, and was answered by a middle of the burg bold one of the water tuns, and was answered by a middle of the burg bold of the burg bold one of the water tuns, and was answered by a middle of the burg bold of the bur one of the water tuns, and was answered by a within. The cask was broken open, and out a three fine coast-of-Mina blacks.

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT

THE TWO DOLLS.

The following amusing story is selected f 'Sketches of Rural Character and Scenery, by Man Russell Mitford' We hope our investigation Russell Mitford.' We hope our juvenile readen will learn, like little Fanny, to discard their pres dices against colored children.

dices against colored children.

Fanny Elvington was a nice little girl, who had great many good qualities, and, like other little girl, a few faults; which had grown up like weeds note the neglect and mismanagement of the people ath Park, and threatened to require both 'time and prise to eradicate. For instance, she had a great may foolish antipathies and troublesome fears, some cayed from the affectation of the housekeeper, some fine the ignorance of the nutre: she shrinked at the sign of a mouse, squalled at a frog, was well nigh red; to faint at an earwig, and quite as much afraid si a spider as if she had been a fly; she ran's tivay fine a quiet ox, as if he had been a fly; she ran's tivay fine a quiet ox, as if he had been a fly; she ran's tivay fine a quiet ox, as if he had been a fly; she ran's tivay fine a quiet ox, as if he had been a fly; she ran's tivay fine a quiet ox, as if he had been a fly; she ran's tivay fine a quiet ox, as if he had been a fly; she ran's tivay fine a quiet ox, as if he had been a fly she ran's tivay fine a quiet ox, as if he had been a fly she ran's tivay fine a quiet ox, as if he had been a fly she ran's tivay fine a quiet ox, as if he had been a fly she had been a fly she had been a fly she fly she had been a Fanny Elvington was a nice little girl, who had

knives and shoes on the other side of the wall; as, she could not exich hang out her Canary bird's cas at the back door, but he was sure to be feeding his parrot at theirs. Go where she would, Pompey's shining black face and broad white teeth followed her: he haunted her very dreams; and the offeest hes aw him, whether sleeping or waking, the more her unreasonable antipathy grew upon her. Her cousins laughed at her without effect, and her aust's country and the state of the state o

cousins laughted at their without enter, and as serious remonstrances were equally useless.

The person who, next to Fanny herself, suffered the most from this foolish and wicked prejudice, was The person who, next to Fanny herself, surere the most from this foolish and wicked prejudice, was poor Pompey, whose intelligence, activity, and good fumor, had made him a constant favorite in his master's base, and who had sufficient sensibility to feel deeply the boror and disgust which he had inspired in his young neighbor. At first he tried to propiniate her by bringing groundeel and chickweel for her Cannary bird, running to meet her with an umbrella when she happened to be caught in the rais, and other small attentions, which were repelled with absolute loathing.

'Me same flesh and blood with yen, missy, though skin be black,' cried poor Pompoy one day when

absolute loathing.

'Me same fisch and blood with you, missy, though skin be black,' cried poor Pompey one day when pushed to the extremity by Fanny's disdain, 'same fisch and blood missy!' a fact which the young lady detired with more than usual indignation; she looked at her own white skin, and she thought of his black one; and all the feason of her aunt failed to convince her, that where the omiside was so very different, the inside could by possibility be alike. 'At hast Mrs Delmont was fain to leave the matter to the great cure of all prejudices, called Time, who in this case seemed even slower in his operations than usual. In the meanwhile, Fanny's birthday approached, and as it was within a few days of that of her cousin Emma Delmont, it was agreed to celebrate the two-festivals together. Double feasting! double preients! never was a gayer anniversary. Mrs Delmont's own gifts had been reserved to the conclusion of the julity, and after the fruit was pat

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and showi both al the same work of th ded she a doll you v And Fa black one ure to see Delmont

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on the table, two hugo dolls, almost as big as real behinders, were introduced to the little company. They be seek, were introduced to the little company. They care was a young lady of the most delicate construction and the same and the seek of the s

ried, and her neck very white, and mer ringiets in the newest possible taste. In short, she was so completely a la mode that a Parisian milliner might have peter as a pattern to her fellow tradeswoman in sent her as a pattern to her fellow tradeswoman in the same pattern to her fellow tradeswoman in the grant of the glories, however, were fated to be eclipsed. It moment that the second doll made its appearance, the lady of fashion was looked at no longer, and the stoped and braided costume which is the originary transition dress of boys between leaving off pattern assuming the doublet and hose. It sets to be sure that the stooished bey looked at himself to be sure that the stooished bey looked at himself to be sure that the stooished bey looked at himself to be sure that the stooished bey looked at himself to be sure that the stooished bey looked at himself to be sure that the stooished bey looked at himself to be sure that the stooished bey looked at himself to be sure that the stooished bey looked at himself to be sure that the stooished bey looked at himself to be sure that the stooished bey looked at himself to be sure that the stooished bey looked at himself to be sure that the sall the sure that the stooished bey looked at himself to be sure that the sall the complexion, which was of as deep and shining a black, as perfect an initiation of a negro, in tint and factor, as farms, and legs were all covered with black silk. Perhaps the novelty (for none of the party had seen a black doll before) might increase so accurate an jiniation, so perfect an illusion. Even Fanny, who at first sight had almost taken the doll for her old enemy Pompey in little, and had shank back accordingly, began at last to catch some of the cariosity (for curiosity is a catching passion) that characterized her companions. She first were many and sentence with some interest to Mrs. Delmont's detail of the mobile she found in constructing last and gentleman.

'What are they made of, aunt?' t are they made of, aunt?

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from Mary

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girls, nder t the sains sany ught from sight sady of a from had ank sard the rn-sin, and But es-or, ad-

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What are they made of, sunft;

(Rags, my dear! was the reply: 'nothing but ags,'continued Mrs Delmont, unripping a little of be black gentleman's foot and the white lady's arm, the black gentleman's foot and the white lady's arm, and showing the linen of which they were composed; — both alike, Fanny', pursued her good nunt, 'both the same color underneath the skin, and both the work of the same hand—like Pompey and you,' added she more solemnly; 'and now choose which lead now man the same than th

doll you will."

And Fanny, blushing and hesitating, chose the black one; and the next day her aunt had the pleasure to sea, her show it to Pounpey over the well, to his infinite delight; and, in a very few days, Mrs Delmont had the still greater pleasure to find that Fanny Elvington had not only overcome and acknowledge her predicts but had seen Pounce. Fanny Elvington had into my overcome ledged her prejudice, but had given Pompey a new half-crown, and had accepted groundsel for her Canary bird from the poor negro boy.

For the Liberator

THE MIND IS A GARDEN.

And scattered truth is never never wasted. The mind is a garden-and youth's sunny morn Is the season for planting: the rose and the thorn
Will spring up together—then let us take care That none but the sweetest of roses grow there.

The soil is so fertile, so rich is the ground. That the smallest of seeds may in plonty be found. Here plants of all kinds, both of falsehood and truth. Spring up and are warmed in the sunshine of youth

If the seeds of decention, of envy and strife Are suffered to grow in the spring-time of life; When the autumn of age chills the breath of the air We must gather the fruits of our little 'parterre.

But let us be wise, and pluck up by the roots All plants such as these ere we taste of their fruits : And place in their stead those that Nature designed To adorn and improve and embellish the mind

In one peaceful spot shall the olive-branch flouris This the pure stream of Religion shall nourish; Here too shall the plant of kind Mercy grow up, Refreshed from the o'erflowing of Charity's cup.

Oh, let the young germs of fair Knowledge about To scatter their truths to the plants all around: ewise the Laurel, with its arms spreading wide In friendship shall shield the sweet rose by its side.

When the sun that has cheered us in life's early days Shall withdraw from the garden the light of his rays. From the flowers as they wither, O may there ar A grateful perfume that shall reach to the skies.

unication headed FREE AND SLAVE LABOR in the fourth paragraph a typographical error occur of some importance. It is there said that ' if all the northern States were to purchase articles produced by slave labor,' &c. It should be, 'were to refuse to purchase.'

The late Riots.—It appears by a return just made, that exactly 800 individuals have been punished by law for rioting, breaking machinery, and burning property. Already excuted 9; to be executed 11; rectance of elast recorded against 192; transported 288; imprisoned 320; and there are now about 200 sentence of death recorded against 192; transpaces ; imprisoned 320; and there are now about prison to take their trials.—English paper.

The Worcester papers mention the death of the venerable ISAIAH THOMAS, the father and patron of the Art of Printing in Massachusetts.

BOSTON,

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1831.

EXTREME COURTESY.

We have been simple enough to supposimplicity, in this particular, still clings to our free colored population have an indisputable right to express their sentiments, in a public manner, on all matters appertaining to their welfare; tha they best understand their own wants and desires : that no scheme for the removal of a people from their territorial possessions, or native country, should be forced into operation contrary to their inclinations that the remonstrances of our colored brethren de serve as candid an interpretation as those of our red brethren; and that they who clamor so strenuously against removing the latter farther west-not only on account of the faith of treaties, but on the ground of the expense, danger and suffering necessarily attendant upon the enterprise—should not be so in-consistent as to clamor as loadly for the removal of the former to a strange land, thousands of miles across the ocean.

To show the temper and courtesy of the trumpeter of the American Colonization Society—(Mr Orr of the Washington Spectator)—we extract the following paragraph, in reply to the address of the colored citizens of Boston on the subject of colonization :

Calizens of Boston on the subject of colonization:

'That a company of illiterate persons should recommend, as they have done, to all the clerical friends of Colonization, to read the 23d of Jeremiah and the 13th of Exclete, in which there are a most opprobrious description, and bitter malediction, of the false prophets; that a party of untaught Africans should thus insult and scandalize almost the whole body of thus insuit and scandalize almost the whole body of the learned and pious clergy of the country, is a piece of impudence which we will—leave in its owr foul predicament.

This is the spirit of philanthropy with a vengeance The amiable writer also sneers at the 'penetrating perceptions' of our colored people, and mercifully he will not confuse them with arguments Nevertheless, he 'deigns to present two facts' fo their consideration :

'1. Liberia has prospered more, with less exense of life and treasure, than did the early colonie of this happy country.'

What does this prove? that the oppression which exiled our pilgrim fathers was just, because the result has been overruled for good? The adversity or prosperity of the new colony cannot condemn justify the Colonization Society. We say that the Society is radically wrong in principle; that its doctrines are odious; and that its ruling motive is bad. Its tendency is also signally pernicious.

Its bills of mortality present a smaller number of deaths in proportion to the population, than seve-ral of our own cities.

Suppose the statement to be true, it does not touch the principle of the Society. But we cannot credit it. Mr Orr, or the Editor of the African Repository, is challenged to reveal the fate of the emigrants, as far as it is known. We feel confident that the revelation, if accurately made, would exhibit a fearful mortality among the unfortunate blacks. Of those who went out the first year, how many survive? the second year, how many? the third, how many? and so through each successive year? Give us figures and names : in this business we do not choose to take wholesale assertions upon trust. The last accounts from Liberia are peculiarly afflictive.

The decorous remarks of the Spectator upon the recent anti-colonization meeting in Baltimore, shall eceive attention in our next paper.

We have too bigh an opinion of the philanthropy of Mr Garrison, to believe that he would oppose an enterprise, fraught with such benefits to Africa, to say nothing of our own country, as that of the Colonization Society, unless he misapprehend its design and tendency. Mr Russworm, in the former part of his career as Editor of 'Freedom's Journal,' was warm in his opposition to the Colonization scheme; but on further acquaintance with the subject his years were entirely channed and he haveance. scheme; but on further acquaintance with the subject his views were entirely changed, and he became one of its warmest advocates, and gave the best evidence of his sincerity, by at length going to the Colony himself.

We copy the above from the Christian Mirror the Editor of which paper, it gives us much pleasure to say, has far more rational views of the subject of slavery than many other editors of religious periodicals, and is less disposed to palliate the enormities of the system. He is deceived, however, as to the utility of the American Colonization Society. We do not 'misunderstand its design and tende for both are too pulpable to be mistaken. Mr. Russ worm's case is an anomaly. Ilis conversion, to say the least, was too startling and rapid to seem the result of deliberation and conviction. As far as we know the sentiments of the people of color, he is regarded by them very much after the manner in which Benedict Arnold is held by the America people—as a traitor to their interest and cause. Extraordinary efforts, we have reason to believe were made by the Colonization Society to seduc him away; and some of its members have boasted, that, in despite of the opposition of the colored ople, they could purchase the sturdiest champion tong them for a thousand dollars. We do not say people, they could purcha

that Mr R. received an open bribe; but we have no doubt that the Society appealed to his selfish in a way that was too fascinating to be resisted.

COMMENDABLE SYMPATHY. Our city ediors are belligerant against 'a mean thief, who total are beingerian against a mean tarry, the lately stole a box containing 3 dollars in cents from a poor old woman who has sold apples, &c. at the State House, 'from time immemorial.' This case deserves their honest and even vehement indignation; but are they ignorant that such dastardly cases are common? Let them look at the south. where whole communities swarm with legalized pickpockets and defrauders! where two millions of unhappy beings are fleeced every day of the fruits eir severe toil, by villains in the shape of Re publicans and Christians! and not only are these laborers despoiled of their just gains, but, what is infinitely worse, they are also deprived of their liberties, treated less kindly than brutes, and made to endure every kind of indignity! O, the meannes the vileness, the unspeakable depravity of such con-

A joint resolution has passed both House of the Legislature of Louisiana, for appointing a com mittee to inquire into the expediency of en the emigration of the free people of color to Libera Of course, nothing but the most disinterested benev olence has prompted this measure! This philanthronic body has passed a law, condemning to DEATH any person who shall make any signs, or use in public or private any language, having a tendency to promote discontent among the free colored population !!!

A North Carolina paper speaks indignantly of an 'atrocious act,' which lately took place in Chapel Hill yillage in that State—namely, the kidnapping of a free colored child. Our newspapers are circulating the fact with great rapidity. We can disclose to the fact with great rapidity. We can disclose to the public a more terrible affair. FIFTY THOU-SAND children (the offspring of slave parents) are annually kidnapped in this country, and sold into bondage-about one hundred and fifty every day!

BENEFIT OF A SHIPWRECK. A Nassau, Bahama, paper says the slaves from the wreck of brig Comet, of Alexandria, had not been shipped to New Orleans, but had been turned loose among the people, contrary to urgent application to the contary. The people are obliged to employ them to they them from starving. This is truly good us. 150 much superior are the laws of a monarchic contact to those of a republican one! This is truly good

LIBERIA. The editor of the Transcript says-Every circumstance which has relation to the colo however trivial it may appear to others, pos esses in our estimation strong interest.' No doubt -the scheme is popular. Does he feel any interest in the moral and intellectual advancement of the 'The addresses of M people of color at home? Garrison are not needed in New-England.

We are greatly in-ACKNOWLEDGMENT. debted to Robert Dale Owen, Editor York Free Enquirer, for a beautiful manuscript Fragment of an original Letter on the Slavery of the Negroes, written in the year 1776, by Thomas Day, Esq. Author of Sandford and Merton, printed in London, 1784. 'The pamphlet,' Mr Owen informs us, ' is now very rare, if not altogether out of print.' A copy of it had never fallen our hands, and we receive the present one as a precious gift. It is written with wonderful power an in choice language. We shall publish it entire next week, and afterwards print it in the form of a tract for circulation.

BOSTON ASYLUM FOR INDIGENT BOYS. We were sorry to learn on Saturday evening, at the meet-ing held at Concert Hall in behalf of this noble Institution, that the dimensions of its benevolence were not broad enough to embrace all shades of color, and that colored boys would not be admitted into the Asylum. One child is as valuable as another; and no children deserve the sympathies and charities of this community, in a higher degree, than those to whom God has given a sable skin. The Asylum is in want of means to extend its benevole the whites; and we are glad that energetic measure have been taken to obtain contributions and dona tions among our citizens. For this purpose, six so licitors have been appointed in each Ward, and fou in South Beston.

DEATH OF BISHOP ALLEN.

It is with regret that we record the death of the Rev. RICHARD ALLEN, first Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, which occurred at Philadelphia on the 26th March. His age was 71 years. In every respect, Bishop Allen was an extraordinary man. He labored incessantly, through a long life, for the temporal and spiritual happi a rong me, tor the temporal and spiritual happiness of his colored brethren, and his efforts were crowned with auccess. The usefulness of his life was inestimable; his death will be in the highest degree afflictive. We hope some of our friends in Philadelphia will write a sketch of his life for publication in the Liberator.

NUISANCES. Forty persons (principally young nen) were appointed in Newburyport to distribute votes at the polls on Monday last, in favor of Caleb Cushing! With such an army of pests to juggle, insult and obstruct, many peaceable and timiters would naturally be driven away, or coaxed into acquiescence against their better judgment. He who makes up his mind at the polls, and goes prepared to give a chance vote, deserves to lose the benefit of the elective franchise.

THE ELECTION. Gov. Lincoln received in this city, on Monday ast, 2840 votes, and Lt. Gov. Winthrop 2855. Morton 640—Willis 657. The Naional Republican List of Senators was chosen.

In Norfolk District, the Anti-Masonic List of Sen.

ators was victorious. Extraordinary efforts were made to defeat the election of the Rev. Mr Thacher.

The third attempt to choose a Representative to The third attempt to encose a representance of Congress in Essex North and Bristol Districts has resulted in no choice. In the former district, Cashing received 2181; Marston 1185; Osgood (Jack-1685. Scattering 116. In the latter, Hodges (National Republican) received 2288; Ruggles (Anti-Masonic) 2371. Scattering 195, Mr.R. will doubtless facily be chosen.

Returns from more than 100 towns give Gover-

or Lincoln a net gain of nearly six thousand votes.

Several people of color, residing in York, Upper Canada, have published an affidavit, in which they unhesitatingly declare as their unanimous con-viction, after having carefully examined his accounts of monies received and expended, that Israel Lewis, the Agent of the Wilberforce Settlement in Upper Canada, has not only honestly but ably discharged the trust so fully reposed in him. Judge Ridout U. C. has also expressed the utmost confidence in the integrity of Mr Lewis. A paragraph has been circulated in the papers, greatly injurious to the character of Mr L.

A great Clay meeting has been held in Philadelphia, at which several eloquent addresses were made and resolutions adopted. John Sergeant was chosen Moderator. The citizens resolved that 'we perceive the weakness, despise the hypocrisy and abhor the ciples of the present administration.'

Mr S. Haynes Jenks has relinquished the editorial ed by Charles H. Locke.

A Dutch gun-boat was blown up purposely at Antwerp Feb. 5, according to orders! The crew consisted of 81 men, only two of whom were saved. Many will eulogise this as a brave act-we call it a

Several communications on hand. 'A Friend to Emancination ' next week.

IRELAND. O'Conneil and the other traversers have pleaded guilty to the first 14 counts in the indictments against them, and there will be no trial. No judgment will be pronounced, and he goes imly to London

Reggio, Bologna and Modena have been overthrown, and the Duke of Modena killed.

France has formally rejected the Belgium crewn.

The Boston Minors' Exhibition Society in-The Boston Minors Exhibition Society intend having their third exhibition, in course, on Monday evening, April 11th, 1831, at the achoolhouse in Belkung-street. The friends of improvement are respectfully invited to attend. Performance to commence precisely at 7 o'clock:

NELL & SHEPARD, Managers.

MARRIAGE.

In this city, by Rev. Dr Sharp, Mr Charles Wil-liams to Misa Caroline Sawyer.

JOHN B. PERO.

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

BOSTON;

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, FOR SALE

REOS TO N',

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, FOR SALE,

OLOGNE and Lavender Waters, of first quality, wholesale and retail.

Also, just received, a fresh supply of the following prime articles, viz.

OLOGNE and Lavender Waters, of first quality, wholesale and retail.

Also, just received, a fresh supply of the following prime articles, viz.

Orange, Essence Soap, Lemon and Bergamot, Russia Bear's Grease, French Roll and For Pomstaunt, Naples, Eaglish, Windsor, Palm, Transparent, Casilis and Fancy Soaps; Shoe, Head, Clothes and Teeth Braubes; Swan's Down Powder Palis, Emerson's and Pomroy's Strops, Fine Teeth, Pocket and Dremey's Strops, Grist quality, from Windson, England; Rose do, Wash Balls, Tooth Picks, Penknives, Scissors, Calf Skin Pocket Books and Wallets, Pencils and Cases, Teeth Powder, Pocket Almanacks, Snuff Boxes, Curing Tongs, Large and Small Blackball, Day and Martin's Real Japan Blacking, Warren's do. Hayden's do. Silver placed Pencil Classe, Collars, Stokas, Stiffners, Gloves, Roage, German Hones, Britannia and Wooden Lattering Boxes, Light Boxes, Tweetzers, Dominoes, Scratches and Curis, Hair Pins, &c.

ILP An artensive senstrucent of articles regains to the property of the Pencil Classe, Teeth Powder, Pocket at short notice.

March 25.

She was a Phantom of delight, When first she gleamed upon my sight; A lovely Apparition, sent ent's ornament Her ever as store of Twilight fair Like Twilight's, too, her dusky hair : But all things else about her drawn From May-time and the cheerful Dawn : A dancing Shape, an Image gay, To haunt, to startle and way-lay.

I saw her upon nearer view, A Spirit, yet a Woman too Her household motions light and free. And steps of virgin liberty; A countenance in which did meet Sweet records, promises as sweet A Creature not too bright or good For human nature's daily food ; For transient sorrows, simple wiles, Praise, blame, love, kisses, tears and smiles

And now I see, with eyes serene. The very pulse of the machine;

A being breathing thoughtful breath, A traveller betwixt life and death : The reason firm, the temperate will Endurance, foresight, strength, and skill : A perfect Woman, nobly planned, To warn, to comfort, and command; And yet a Spirit still, and bright With something of an angel light. WORDSWORTH

TO TT SO

They have told me that thou art Not what thy own lips have told, But a fickle thing whose heart Is as vain as it is cold :-Pride and envy rule thy breast; That to-morrow thou wilt spurn What to-day thou covetest : Tell me truly, yes or no, Tell me, lady, is it so?

They have said those eyes of thine. Which so fondly beam on me, Would with equal fondness shine Were my rival near to thee : That those cheeks thus overspread With their blushes when we meet, Would assume as deep a red Were another at thy feet. Tell me, lady, yes or no, Tell me truly, is it so?

They have said that placid smile Is but meant to lead astray; That those lips are lips of guile, And those eyes are false as they That thou now could'st bid farewell Without pain, without regret : Such, alas! the tales they tell; Not that I believe them-yet, Answer truly, yes or no, Answer, lady, is it so?

HOW SLEEP THE GOOD

How sleep the good, who sink to rest By all their country's wishes blest ! When spring, with dewy fingers cold, Returns to deck their hallowed mould. k their ballowed Mould. She there shall dress a sweeter sod, Than fancy's feet have ever trod.

By fairy hands their knell is rung; forms unseen their dirge is sung : There honor comes a pilgrim grey,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay; And freedom shall awhile repair, To dwell a weeping hermit there

COLLINS

INFANCY ASLEEP.

The fairest thing that human eyes may view Now breathes beneath my own—a sleeping child, Smiling amid its thoughts and visions mild: face serene in hope's pervading hue, As the glad morning of the mind dawns through: These wordless lips as yet have only smiled On life, nor bath an evil taint defiled Eyes that are closed like flowers, whose tears are de-From the heart's inmost heaven. Oh! infant heir Of nature, in thy fresh and delicate dust, If aught of ill be mingled, 't were unjust em it thine : for on thy forehead fair, Sit purity and peace; be ours the trus That age shall find them still unchilled by crime or

PIDELITY OF WOMAN

Not she with traitorous kiss her Saviour stung Not she denied him with unholy tongue; She, while apostles shrank, could danger brave, Last at his cross, and earliest at his grave !

· For the Liberator. ALBUMS.

Previous to receiving your little memorial, Matilda, I had penned a few lines, expressive of my satisfac faction with the design of Albums, but not with their general contents. There will always be dross ngled with gold, until it be purified; and why should we be surprised, if, among the many tributes of our friends, a little of panegyric and false glorification be mingled with much that is excellent and valuable? True merit instinctively shrinks from praise, because it is unconscious of its own worth and therefore eulogy becomes scarcely less painful than satire. The history of an Album is too fre than satire. The history of an Album is too frequent-ly one of adulation and flattery. It is not seldom that persons, who are neither intimately nor even personally known to its possessor, find access to its pages, and indulge in the most extravagant and inflated encomiums. Whither has their good sense fled? An Album should rather be filled with friendly admonitions, affectionate appeals, virtuous and gladdening reflections, and moral and holy sentiments than with pointed allusions, disgusting hyperbole, and tame selections. There are those who wing through the whol

heaven of fancy in search of glittering epithets, nice and ingenious comparisons, tawdry embellishments, and fine compliments, to fill up the blank leaf of a lady's Album. What a sad wear and tear of brains -a world of pains for a penny's worth of praise!
From the humblest flower of the vale up to the proudest gem of night, they multiply parallels and resemblances with wonderful rapidity-always, too, in favor of the lady! No star can equal her eye in brilliancy, no form be more lovely, no voice more melting and mellifluous, no step more elastic and graceful. And doubtless, amid the mazes of this metaphorical confusion, and in the plenitude of their glowing imaginations, they break from their reverie with exclamations of 'Beautiful! Grand! Sublime! Now, compliments are redundant and cheap; and es are so tantalizing, that I am half provoked with myself for giving them a moment's indulgence
besides they are so easily uttered! And yet, notwithstanding, it is pleasing to have the good will and kind desires of the humblest friend

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOW TO GET A PENSION.

We find the following in the Courier des Etats
Unis, and translate it for our general readers. The
interlocutors are supposed to be the countission
the office established in Paris to grant pension those whose relations were killed or w three days, and a woman, who requires of the commissioner.—U. S. Gazette.

This is the commission then, is it? Yes, my fine woman. What do you want? I have come for a pension. What pension?

sion of the victims of the three immortal

ays. You have then lost some one of your family, perhaps your husband? Alas, I have been a widow for eleven years and a

Vour son, then 2

You are right; it is my boy whom I have lost. On which day?

On which day?

I tell you he was the victim of the three immortal days, the 27th, 28th and 29th of July.

I understand you; but on which of those days did

you lose him?

Are you possessed? — saving my respects to you. I tell you it was on the three immortal days, the 27th, 28th and 29th of July.

Come, I see it is necessary for me to take another course to be understood. What did your son do on

On the 27th? He eat his breakfast, and went out to walk all day, and did not return until it was time to go to bed.

was not then on the 27th of July-and on the

the 28th he eat his breakfast very early, and went out, leaving word that he was going to se they were doing at the Cole de la Greve, The poor boy then got killed there? Ono, for he came back to supper.

O no, for he came back to supper? Well, did he go out after supper? No; after supper he went to Well then, the '9th?

On the 29th—But I must tell you that when he ad gone to bed on the evening of the 28th, I took s pantaloons and hid them, to prevent his going out

as pananous and ind them, to prevent as going out he next day.

O, then he did not go out on the 29th?

I beg your pardon, but he did go out, nevertheless.

Without his pantaloons? Come now, the boy would not have gone out naked.

Really, I don't know where he got the pantaloons, but when he came in at two o'clock, he was dressed

Ah! then he did come in at two o'clock; but hat did he do afterwards?

that did he do after He cat his soup, and left me, saying he was going fight for liberty.

After that?

Since that I have not set my eyes on him. Then it was on the evening of the 29th that you

Precisely.

And you have no other information, no certificates

But your declaration is not sufficient. t sufficient, indeed. I have lost my son in the circumstances, look immortal days of the 27th, 28th and 29th of you may learn cont

July, and am to have no pension! They are going

to chest me.

Be calm, good woman, you shall have justice; but
we must have some proofs, for is it not barely possible that your son, instead of being killed for liberty,
might have left Paris?

Quit Paris! Not so, I'm right sure he hasn't quit
Paris, because some one met him the Sunday after
in the Tuilleries, when he told one of our neighbors

Quit Paris! Not so, I'm right sure he hasn't qui Jaris, hecause some one met him the Sunday aften n the Tuilleries, when he told one of our neighbon hat he did not mean to come back. O, then he is not dead? I didn't tell you he was dead—but I lost him.

MECHANICS' WIVES.

meteriteies.

Speaking of the middle ranks of life, a good wrift observes:—There we behold a woman in all better observes:—There we behold a woman in all better of the life o approbation of the man she loves. As a mother we find her the affectionate, the ardent instructress of the children she has tended from their infancy; training them up to thought and virtue, to meditation and benevolence; addressing them as rational beings, and preparing them to become men and women in their turn. Mechanics' daughters make the best wives in the world wives in the world.

DISTRESS IN ENGLAND.

In his recent speech in Parliament, Mr. Hunt made the following appalling statements:—It had been communicated to him by letter; that taking the whole of the weavers who had signed the petition to the of the weavers who had signed the petuton to the House which he had presented yesterday, the average centings were not more than 4s. 6d. or 5s. per week exch.—When at Preston lately, on a Sunday, instead of going to church (a laugh.) he had gone into the miserable habitations of eight or ten of the weavers, and not one of them he had found could results are more than 6s. a week. Their food weavers', and not one of them he had found could possibly earn more than 6s. a week. Their food consisted of nothing but oatmeal broth in the morn-ing, potatoes for dinner, and oatmeal broth again in the evening. A man, his wife, and two children, were to live upon 4s. 6d. a week; they gave £6 a year for their miserable hovel, and had to pay 2s. the evening. A man, his wite, and two cumures, were to live upon 4s. 6d. a week; they gave £6 a year for their miserable hovel, and had to pay, 2s. a year taxes, 2s. more towards the clergy, and three halfpence for each chimney-pot. It was five years, since any one of the family had had a new garment, and their clothes were so ragged and dirty that they were unable to go to the parish church. Think of this, ye gentlemen who talk of morality and religion—the poor are never to receive the benefits of religion—so destitute are they of clothes, and so deficient of soap to clean themselves, that the family is not able to repair to the parish church to hear the public worship. The poor man was called upon to pay his taxes when he had barely bread to sustain existence, and it was then that it would strike him that upon this pension list there were a great number of persons who ought not to be there. It would be a great honor to that House if it would shew some intention to relieve the wants of the people.

Burton, in his Anatomy of Love Melancholy, cites many curious stories. He thinks it to be 'no wonder that sensible men pine away, 'when even 'fishes wax lean.' He tells of palm trees that stretch out their boughs to embrace and kiss each other, and which give manifest signs of mutual love, and 'marvellous affection.' A Dolphin, he says, loved a boy called Hermiss, and when he died, the fish came upon land and persibed. A seather start is here. upon land, and when he deed, the hish came upon land, and perished.—Another story he has of a Crane of Majorca, that loved a Spaniard, that would walk away with him, and in his absence seek about for him, and when he took his last farewell, famished herself. 'Such pretty pranks can love play with birds, fishes, and beasts.'

Baltimore Clippers--Unprecedented. Baltimore Clippers—Unprecedented.—The brig James Ramsay, Cart. Drew, sailed from Baltimore for Gibraltar, had a passage out of 17 days—she stood into the bay, made a stretch into the harbor, and immediately bore away to Mahon, where she was originally bound, had a passage to Mahon of three days—discharged her cargo, and immediately proceeded to Marseilles, and had bat 18 hours to that port—from Marseilles down to Malaga of seven days—took in cares at Mahon. laga of seven days—took in cargo at Malaga, and had 32 days to Baltimore from that port. The total number of days 59 and 18 hours, going to those different ports and returning to Baltimore.

Sabbath Ball.—As a specimen of the laxity of Sabbath Ball.—As a specimen of the laxity of morals or religion which prevails among the French people, we may mention that the celebrated ball which was recently given at Paris, and at which Lax avette and his grand daughters and all the royal family were present, took place on Sunday. The American newspapers which have alluded to the fete, have described it as occurring on the twenty-third of January, without specifying the day.

An English Bull.—In a London paper, a fee days since, there appeared an advertisement (ad dressed 'To the Blind') in which the advertise

MORAL

THE CONVERTED HEATHEN By Rev. Wm. Swan, Missionary at Selingin

ere was a man whose very name once shed The dews of death on every heart around; Vith nightly draughts of reeking blood he fed His glutton idol MURDER. His soul found Its solace in the wild distracted sound Of parents shrieking for their children slain,

Of children wailing when the moistened ground The blood of pureits did with crimson stain; Destruction his delight, his pastime to give pain.

But now, he cultivates his peaceful vale! Around him youth and age in safety sleep, And half him with a smile! This is no tale Drawn from the records Monkish craft did For 't was but yesterday the yesty deep Conveyed the news that Africaner, now

Another man, doth pray, and love, and weep!
His heart is fam'd—a calm sits on his brow— The lion is a lamb! Go, skeptic, ask him how

He heard the tidings mercy sent from heaven; He heard, and, melted by the Saviour's love. Cried, 'May a murderer be yet forgiven?

Save me, O Jesus, save!' while, like a dove, Descending on the prostrate from above

The Spirit came : contrition's waters flow ; He reads the page of truth ; his fears remove; His faith and love with fairest blossoms blow, Repentance bears her fruits, and beads her house

ORTHODOXY AND INFIDELITY.

We have, for a while past, been paying some attention to the sayings and deings of the New-Yest infidels; and it strikes us as a curious and instruction fact, that the orthodox are either doing, or enceanging and helping ethers to do, every indispathy good thing about which the infidels are talking. For instance, there is the subject of universal efection at public expense. This is just what the office on a public expense. This is just what the office on a public expense. This is just what the office, where yet is the provided for, in their system of common schools by this, the majority, the 'working men' of a sheel district, have it in their power to give their children as complet an education as they please, and is compell the rich to bear their part of the expense, is proportion to their wealth. In these parts of the country where they have not been able to procure the adoption of this system, they are doing whithey can to remedy the defect, by Sabath School, It is calculated that in the States of Virginia as North Carolina, there are 166,000 children unprovided with schools, and, a very large part of these, without any means of learning to read. Other regions are equally deficient. These, so far as is orthodox are able to bring it to pass by their persoal labors or their influence, will be taught to read is Sabath Schools. They are now making a special effort for that purpose.—The infidels say, too, that the Natural Sciences should be taught to the whole mass of the people. Well; here are our Lycums, contrived, sustained, and pushed on, for that very purpose. This, it is true, is not a plan exclusively orthodox, but it is a plan in which erthodox men are, generally, very willing to do their part.—But, say the infidels, we need public seminaries, for the is struction of youth in the higher branches, which had be accessible to the poor as well as the rich. Very well is there is the Manual Labor Academy at Germanny, and there shall he as unany more as we can set up, in which and of the infidels calmy and the p

dressed 'To the Bind') in which, the advertiser stated his pretensions, as a reader and amanensis, and concluded thus: 'It is hoped this advertiserned will meet the eye of those who, in consequence of a partial or total deprivation of sight, are desired the pleasure of reading and writing.'

When you are disposed to be vain of your mental acquirements, look up to those who are more secondplished than yourself, that you may be fired with emulation: but when you feed dissatished with your circumstances, look down on those beneath you, that you may learn contentment.

DR MORE.

**EFFICACY OF A REVIVAL.*

A Jeweller in this city, has received through the cott Office, a liver watch and the following letter:

This watch was stolen from you, and the interest on the price of the watch since it was required to religion. Enclosed were 96,31, estimated acquirements, look up to those who are more sectionally the state of the s

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