

# THE LIBERATOR.

VOL. I.] WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON AND ISAAC KNAPP, PUBLISHERS. [NO. 19.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.]

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD—OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE MANKIND.

[SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1831.]

## THE LIBERATOR

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY  
AT NO. 11, MERCHANTS' HALL.  
WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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

The trade in human flesh is so scandalous, that it is to the last degree infamous to suffer it to be carried on by the authority of the government of any country. With regard to a regulation of slavery, my detestation of its existence induces me to know no such thing as a regulation of robbery and a restriction of murder. There is no medium; the legislature must either abolish it, or plead guilty to all the iniquity with which it is attended.—CHARLES JAMES FOX.

### A DAY OF FASTING.

A correspondent at New-York asks, 'What think you of recommending to the people of color a day of fasting and humiliation to invoke the blessing of God?' A Colored Bostonian also makes a similar suggestion, and proposes that Christmas be appointed for this purpose, it being the birth-day of Him who came to seek and to save that which was lost, and who suffered and died to redeem the world. We think an earlier period is desirable; and we would therefore suggest the propriety of setting apart the ensuing Fourth of July, as a day of mourning and self-abasement. (The object of the fast should be, for the churches to deplore the miserable and heathenish condition of the slaves)—to beseech the Lord to remember His promises, and to abolish slavery in a speedy and peaceful manner—to ask His blessing on all just measures which are now, or may be put in operation for the accomplishment of this great work—to solicit for the free colored population favor in the eyes of the people, that they may be admitted to all the rights and privileges of citizens and countrymen, that the blessings of education and religious improvement may be extended to them, and that their reproach may be for ever taken away—and by unfeigned penitence, to supplicate forgiveness for their manifold transgressions. Who may estimate the importance of such a measure? We say to our dear colored brethren, let us pray more, and fast more, and the Lord will do great and signal things for us.

The following paragraph is copied from the Christian Mirror. Mr Russum's character, as an intelligent and moral man, has never been impeached by us. If his vanity had not been superior to his judgment, and his love of distinction greater than his regard for consistency, he would never have been seconded away to Liberia. Nobody supposes that he was openly bribed; but many believe that the Colonization Society held out extraordinary inducements to secure his conversion. It must be remembered that Mr. R., as Editor of Freedom's Journal, was bitterly opposed to the Society; but all at once, when his pecuniary affairs were desperate at home, he mysteriously altered his mind, and went to Liberia.

John B. Russum.—We perceive that the motives of this gentleman in becoming a convert to the 'Colonization scheme,' are bitterly impeached by a correspondent of the Liberator. There ought to be some very prominent fact to justify the uttering of a

suspicion to the prejudice of his integrity. He was educated in this neighborhood; his family connections are our neighbors; his personal acquaintances are numerous, and their confidence in his honesty unbounded. No young man, probably, has gone out from us with a fairer moral character. An unfavorable change is not, indeed, an impossible thing; but there must be very substantial evidence of apostasy from moral rectitude, to obtain any credence here. So much we feel it our duty to say, as the accused is far away, and cannot defend himself.

### ATTENTION—THE WHOLE!!

The following communication ought to have been inserted in our last number; but if the information which it contains arrives too late, our colored friends are informed that five other vessels are to be despatched for Liberia, in the course of the year, by the American Colonization Society.

#### For the Liberator.

To the Colored Citizens of New-York.  
The Colonization Society of New-York has put forth an advertisement, in the 'New-York Journal of Commerce,' informing the American colored people, that they intend despatching a vessel to Liberia, in the early part of May. Application for a passage to that desired land—the only home of the colored people—may be made on or before the 5th proximo, as the number of emigrants will be limited.

I would recommend to those colored persons, who consider themselves 'an inferior and distinct set of beings'—and those who consider themselves Africans, although born in America, to profit by the opportunity, for fear they may never have such another offer to be banished to Africa for the monstrous crime of being black!

#### A COLORED AMERICAN.

New-York, 22d April, 1831.

### MEETINGS IN GREAT BRITAIN, FOR THE TOTAL ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE BRITISH COLONIES.

#### GREAT MEETING AT EDINBURGH.

##### [CONCLUDED.]

The learned Gentleman [Mr Jeffrey] then combated the argument, that the slave in the West Indies was better off than the laborers of this country, and enumerated the various advantages possessed by the latter over the former. The slave, he observed, had no power of choosing his master or his work, or changing either of them. He was at the absolute command of his master, and must do the work appointed by him. He had no power even to keep his master if he liked him, for he was liable to be sold to a strange master, who might alter his course of work at pleasure. He had no voice in the matter. He was even liable to be sold to pay his master's debts—to be separated from the members of his own family—he might be sent away, and was in fact, frequently separated, from his child, or from his wife. The work required of them too was far more oppressive than any that was voluntarily performed by the poorest manufacturer in Lancashire laboring for his own clothing.—(Cheers.) Their average hours of labor were 15 or 16 out of the 24. And in addition to this, when they considered the fact that they were driven at their work by the lash of the cart-whip, a single application of which cut through the skin, and if repeated, lacerated the flesh, what audacity was it to tell us that they were contented and happy, and better off than the common laborers of this country!—(Loud applause.) Yet this terrible lash was the necessary accompaniment of their field work, to which they were driven by it; the power of the master or overseer in inflicting it (blasphemously parodying the Scripture,) being limited to thirty-nine lashes;—and these forty stripes save one, the master or overseer might inflict at his own pleasure, and without challenge. It was impossible to suppose that human nature was proof against the temptation to abuse a power like this. In this country, again, for the poorest classes a school was open where they might be taught letters and morality, and for every soul of them a minister was provided at the public expense, to instruct them in religion. Were the negroes better off in this respect?—No! It had been the policy of their masters to keep them in brutal ignorance. They had studiously endeavored to exclude Christian missionaries from the colonies; and chapels and meeting-houses had been pulled down and razed, and even the persons of the ministers invaded and tortured to the death.—(Applause.) As a proof that it was the set purpose of West India proprietors to put down all attempts to instruct the negroes, he referred to their refusal to appoint any other day than Sunday for holding their markets. In

consequence of another recent enactment, no negro was allowed to attend worship at all, between the setting and rising of the sun; and as they most work from the rising to the setting of that luminary, it was evident that they had no time for worship at all,—for on Sunday they must cultivate their provision grounds. It was the duty of every man who had been taught to look on his fellow-creature in the face to exert himself to put an end to this hapless slavery; and he trusted he had said enough to satisfy all who heard him, that slavery was an abominable curse and crime, and that the best care for the evils which he had enumerated was emancipation. He contended that every process which had been made for perpetuating slavery was false and groundless. They were told that if they emancipated the slaves, they would cut their masters' throats, and would cut each other's throats. He would answer the slaveholders by saying,—They have been in your hands since 1806, and if they were then brutally ignorant, you have left them so. If they are vicious or immoral, have not you permitted or encouraged it, by your remissions of punishment? If they are revengeful, have not you excited the feeling by the wrong you have done them? If they are unwilling to work, who but yourselves have taught them to associate industry with feelings of degradation?—(Loud applause.) He contended that any danger from emancipation was almost or entirely obviated since the abolition of the slave-trade; as there were now no fresh importations of men smarting under the feelings of being torn from their friends, or the remembrance of the happy scenes of their youth. The West India slaves were now all trained to painful industry, and even accustomed to some work voluntarily for their own behoof. What danger or difficulty would there be, in now doing what the Government of this country had, thirty-eight years ago, by the mouth of Lord Melville, declared might be accomplished in eight years from that date!—(Hear! hear!)

What paltry sophistry could be brought forward against a resolution, that from the 1st of January 1831 all negro children born in the West Indies should be free!—(Loud cheers.) The young ones would then every year afford a strong pledge for the good conduct of their parents; and he believed that eventually the loss to the masters would be nothing.—Mr Jeffrey concluded a speech of more than two hours in delivery, (of the impressive eloquence of which this slight abstract can convey but a faint idea,) by moving a series of resolutions, on which it was proposed to found a petition to Parliament, praying for the abolition of negro slavery at the earliest practicable period; and that all negro children born after the 1st of January 1831, should be free. The learned Dean sat down amid loud cheering.

The Rev. Dr. John Ritchie seconded the resolutions, and in the course of an energetic speech, mentioned that he had recently had the high honor of putting his hand to a similar petition, as representative of a court consisting of 300 ministers, conveying to Parliament the sentiments of the church with which he was connected, and of all its members, in this great and good cause.  
The Rev. Dr. Thompson next addressed the meeting in a very powerful speech. He praised the proposed resolutions as excellent, so far as they went, but objected to them as not going far enough. He thought the word 'immediately' ought to be inserted in lieu of 'the earliest practicable period.'—the latter being, in his opinion, an expression which the enemies of emancipation would eagerly grasp at, in order to delay abolition to an indefinite time period; for with them the earliest practicable period would always be in the future tense. The word 'immediately' was, therefore, he contended, absolutely necessary, and would beg this assembly to look to the history of this question. What had he been, in regard to the philanthropists of this country, but a history of vain and abortive, though generous, attempts to put down slavery? What, in regard to the Government, but a history of affected or mistaken confidence in Colonial Legislatures and West India planters—a confidence which had been abused as often as reposed in them? What in respect to the Christian people of this country, but a history of sad disappointment and delusion?—What as regarded the West India legislators, but a history of hollow professions, deceitful promises, rebellious doings, principles and maxims, which, if adopted, would go to put off altogether, and forever, the consummation so devoutly to be wished, the deliverance of 800,000 individuals from all the evils and miseries of West India bondage?—(Loud applause.) Without entering into the details of that history, he trusted all present would be convinced, that if they did not go further than was proposed by the resolutions, they would be compromising the eternal principles of justice, and putting in their place maxims of expediency, arrangements of pounds, shillings, and pence, and

Mr Jeffrey was then, Dean of the Faculty of Ad-

imaginary apprehensions, in opposition to the claims of religion and justice, and the dearest rights of man.—(Applause.) If they argued about expediency, that was a point on which the slaveholders would willingly meet them. They would be glad to divert them from the principle, and battle with them about expediency. He trusted the country would not tolerate this for one moment. The slaveholders endeavored to divert us from the idea of immediate abolition by expatiating on the evil consequences of such a measure. They talked of the bloodshed and massacre that would ensue, and the brutal treatment they might expect from their emancipated slaves; and yet they tell us that their slaves are as comfortable and happy as the people of this country. If that be the case, let us take them at their word, and where will be the danger of emancipation? Were the slaves to resent injuries they had never suffered, or revenge wrongs that had never been inflicted? The argument, in fact, was a mere beguiler. They were afraid, they pretended, of the risk of bloodshed. He would deprecate as much as any man, the shedding of blood; but he would rather that some blood was shed, if necessary, than that 800,000 individuals should remain forever in the hopeless bondage of West India slavery, which was an infinitely greater evil than all that could be suffered by their oppressors. There was no comparison between the two evils, if we must have one.—(Great applause.) But then, we were told that the slaves were not prepared for immediate emancipation. If this was the case, he would say, with the Learned Dean of Exeter, that he would deprecate as much as any man, the shedding of blood; but he would rather that some blood was shed, if necessary, than that 800,000 individuals should remain forever in the hopeless bondage of West India slavery, which was an infinitely greater evil than all that could be suffered by their oppressors. 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ported him in a speech, which he concluded with the well-known Latin adage, 'Fiat justitia ruat cælum.' 'Let us do justice, be the consequence what it may.' Upon this, the Lord Provost arose, and left the chair, declaring that he could not, in his capacity of chief magistrate of Edinburgh, countenance a meeting where such sentiments were applauded.

This abrupt and uncalled for abandonment of the chair, which no one present could be induced to occupy in his stead, and some discrepancy of sentiment on the question of gradual or immediate emancipation between a certain portion of the managing committee and the majority who sided with Dr T., led necessarily to an adjournment of the meeting.—A vote of thanks to the Anti-Slavery Committee and a unanimous declaration that no discourtesy was intended towards the Lord Provost, were however first unanimously adopted; and a resolution passed by acclamation, that another meeting should be speedily held in the same place, to support an energetic petition to Parliament for the total and immediate abolition of Negro Slavery.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Excellent—excellent.

FREE PRODUCTIONS.

To the Editor of the Liberator. Sir—I am a plain hardworking farmer, who like to live as well as I can for my means. Now you must know that my wife and grown up daughters have got a notion out of some tract they have been reading, that we ought not to eat rice, nor sugar, nor anything that is raised by the labor of slaves. Sometime ago, my daughter Jane brought me the Liberator, and shewed me a string of questions as long as a rope of onions.

'There, father,' says she, looking quite pleased, 'when all these questions are answered, I am sure you will think just as yo do, and will not be willing to use any more of the slave articles.'

'Well, well, child, wait till the answers come, and if there is anything in them to bring people round to your way of thinking, like enough I may join; if we can get the free things as cheap; but it stands to reason there is no use in just two or three beginning.'

I saw she did not look satisfied, and a day or two afterwards, I found that John and I were the only ones at table eating sugar, for they had contrived, somehow or other, to coax all the little ones into the plot. And not a sign of a rice pudding has whitened our board since that pamphlet came into the house.

'Why, wife,' said I 'what does all this mean?'

'Now my wife is a very reasonable woman, and no way apt to be freakish, and I saw she looked worried. 'My dear,' said she, 'I have thought a good deal about this, and I can't see but what the people here encourage the keeping just as many slaves, as it takes to raise what we use, and therefore it seems to me that no one, who thinks slavery wrong, ought to encourage it by eating the produce of it.'

'Why, wife,' said I, 'I think it is just as wrong to keep slaves, as you do, and I would strive to death, before I would have one; but it will do no good for just one family to make themselves uncomfortable only to be laughed at; but to humor you and the girls, I'll buy some free sugar, as you call it, for your eating, but as to getting sugar for all the hired folks, it's what I can't afford, and they must use molasses for their sweetening, slave or free.'

So, the next time I went to town with my wagon, I had a great many notions to get for the family.

'Mind, father,' said the girls, 'that you get free labor articles.'

Well, sir, I brought home a bag of East India sugar, a barrel of flour, half a bag of coffee, and 14 lbs. of the whitest New-York flour I could find, for my wife is pretty particular to have her cake, for company, look white.

'I hope they are all free,' said my eldest girl.

'Free, child? I suppose so, it's good Porto Rico coffee.'

'Why, that is slave coffee,' said she, 'from one of the West India Islands.'

So, sir, that's the good of geography in my family; and as my boy, that's going to college, says, it needs a good deal of learning to know just about everything, whether it is slave or free; more learning than I care to have; I got the coffee because it was the cheapest.'

'Why, yes,' said one of my pert daughters, 'it will be the cheapest, for only you and the hired men will drink it. What flour is it?'

'Good Baltimore flour.'

'Why, father, then it's from one of the slave states.'

'Pooh! pooh!' said I, 'I'm not going to give half a dollar a barrel more for flour, just for a whim.'

'My dear,' said my wife, 'we need not spend any more for the flour, it is only to put a little more indian, or a few more potatoes, into the bread, and in this way, we may make the wheat last enough longer to make up for the difference in the price, and so we may manage about many other things.'

So they had always some such come off, when I was for reasoning with them. Then they are always talking about their substitutes, as they call them, for the slave articles; but I don't want such nonsense, when I can afford to feed my family with comfortable food. I will give you the history of one of

these substitutes. It has always been my wife's fashion, when we have a boiled dinner, to make a good mess of rice broth, which always looked white whole to do anybody's heart good, and it is good wholesome food, and a proper piece of economy for a large family, like mine. Well, the other day, when I was seeing, to my barn, one of the girls came and said she wanted some of the coarse ground corn. I did not think to ask what it was for, but at dinner time, I found they had made it into what they called broth, and there was the whole set of little ones feeding on it. I scolded out, plain enough, to see my children eating swine's victuals so. I should not care to write just what I said, as you might not care to print it. I don't suppose the children understood what I said, but the brot was somehow connected, in their minds, with the pitiful stories they had heard of the slaves, and my little Nancy looked up in my face and said, 'Father, I wish all the poor little slave children had such a nice dinner.' I declare, sir, I never had the whole set of half-starved, miserable slaves brought before my mind before, and it made me feel all over, I can't tell how, a sort of choky; and I thought then, I could have lived on bread and water, all the rest of my days, to do them good. The little creature kept watching me, as if she understood just how I felt, and called out, before the whole table, hired men and all, 'Father is crying about the poor black people.' I can't tell what happened next, nor how I came by it, but I had eaten up half a bowl of broth before I knew what I was about, and, I can tell you, it is really better eating than the rice brot, for there is more taste in it. I did not care to say so, because it might have seemed like encouraging my family in their notions, for there is no way that will keep folks thinking and talking about the slaves, so much as the having them brought so to our minds at every meal. There's one of my men that I've watched ever since that day I was so overtaken, and I see he always passes the sweetening along, very sly, without pouring out a drop. I can't say but what I've liked the poor fellow the better, because it looks so pitiful in him, but I know it is all nonsense, as it can't possibly do any good to the slaves; and besides, it's none of our business to meddle with what does not belong to us. But to go back to the point I set out with, about those questions; my folks won't be satisfied till they are answered. Upon recollection, I believe the girls said one of them had been answered, much to their minds; and that, I suppose, is what is carrying John over to their side. He is now just between hay and grass, willing to give the preference to the free articles, when he can get them, but not willing to give up the others. But when a full answer to the whole comes out, I expect the tables to be turned, for I can't think there will be anything to uphold them in such delusion, seeing they have never got much out of your paper to favor their doctrine; only I wonder that you put the questions in at all, for a question without an answer seems pretty much like a cart without a horse. But I suppose, in some things, an editor's business is like a farmer's—you can't always spend time to look after things just as you want them, but must take them as they come to hand; and that you are waiting, till a real good horse comes along, to put to your cart, and you are right to be particular. But this, sir, is what my college boy calls figuring language, and as I never got so far as that, in my arithmetic book, I had better write plain English, and say, that I suppose you are waiting for real good answers to those questions. After all, I sometimes can't help having a little misgiving that my wife and the girls may be right, but I shan't be ashamed; I'm for the truth any how, and I suppose I can understand a plain fair argument; only, sir, I can tell you, it must be pretty smart reasoning, and none of your oh! and your ah! and your one of admiration arguments for me. I say again, it must be pretty smart reasoning that will convince me that all the folks in these Northern States have been acting, all this time, like a set of thief-helpers; but let the truth come out, and if it should prove so, we should have a stirring time among us.

I remain, sir, your humble servant,  
ADAM BRATOR.

We are particularly obliged to Y. L. for his instructive and valuable communication.

PREJUDICE OVERCOME.

To the Editor of the Liberator. Sir.—The remarks on prejudice, in the Liberator of March 12th, so fully coincide with my own observation and experience, that I am induced to relate an occurrence which took place in my family some years ago, which helps to confirm the truth of the remark, that the prejudice against the blacks is a vulgar one. I had taken into my service a respectable black woman, who was well principled, decent in her manners, and neat in her person, and whose appearance altogether was far from disagreeable; but the white aristocrats of the kitchen, fearful of the contamination of a black skin, could not submit to sit at the same table with her. She acquiesced in silence, and took her meals at a little table in a corner as far from them as the limited apartment to which they were confined conveniently admitted, and I doubt not, with a conscious superiority at

least equal to theirs. She made no complaint, and it was by chance I heard the circumstances from one of my children. Happily this sort of thing did not last long. A change in domestic arrangements introduced into my family one of the best female servants I have ever had for a space of forty years. She was white, and had many of the valuable qualities of her black associate, for such she soon became, as with that sense of justice that discovered also a liberal and feeling mind, she immediately assigned to the black woman her place at the table, which she afterwards retained without the slightest objection from any of the other servants, though she sometimes voluntarily relinquished it to accommodate the dignity of a delicate washing lady. (†) These two women lived together in my family several years upon a footing of perfect equality, and in great harmony; and the other servants, both male and female, influenced by this good example, ever after treated their sable companion with all due civility. It indeed sometimes happened, when I was engaging a new servant, there would be one who declined coming, when informed she would have to live with a black woman, for whose rights I, in future, scrupulously stipulated; and I always found that those who most readily acknowledged the equality of their black companion, had the best understandings or the best dispositions, perhaps both.

Though my original object was merely to give an instance of the vulgarity of the prejudice against the blacks, yet having mentioned this woman, who was for many years an inmate of my family, I feel desirous of saying a few words more in favor of one of that unfortunate race who find so few to record their worth. She had been early taught the first plain precepts of religion, and appeared through life to be influenced by its rules. Had her general instruction been equally attended to, I think her powers of mind would have appeared above mediocrity; but she had only the advantages she acquired from an intercourse with others, for she could scarcely read. Although, when a child, she went to school with the children of the family with whom she lived, yet she made but little improvement, probably, in part, from being imperfectly taught, owing to the idea then prevalent, that reading was an acquisition not important to one in her situation and very difficult of attainment to her race. She expressed herself in very suitable language, and when conversing with her superiors, was easy without being assuming. She was very grateful for any information on religious subjects, and was much delighted when some of the young persons in the family would go and sit in her room and read her a chapter in the bible. Her many good qualities induced me to place her in my nursery, where she had the care of several of my children. She was a most faithful and affectionate attendant, to whom they became warmly attached, and I could leave them under her care with a feeling of confidence that I rarely experienced when they were left with any other domestic. As a nurse in a sick chamber she was invaluable; she had those qualities which are particularly grateful to the invalid; her movements were quiet and gentle; she was tender, assiduous and almost indefatigable, and had a delicacy and refinement in which we too often find nurses deficient. Her careful, uniform, and kind attention, to several invalids in my family, will long be remembered with grateful affection.

Should the above be at all suitable for your paper, it is at your service. I will only add, that if every one who can recollect anything in favor of the blacks, could be induced to bring it forward, much light might be thrown on the character of that unfortunate race. I have rarely conversed with any person on the subject who has not had some circumstance to relate of their own knowledge, of the goodness, kindness, and faithfulness of the blacks. To do away this unworthy prejudice and promote juster views on the subject, seems a duty from which scarcely any one should feel entirely exempt.

Y. L.  
(1) Good!!!—Ed.

SLAVERY RECORD.

BARBARY.

To the Editor of the Liberator. Sir.—The following affecting case was related to me by an eminent and honorable citizen of Massachusetts who resided some years ago in a southern State, and in the neighborhood where the transaction took place. A young man, named \*\*\*\*\* of an idle, dissipated and depraved character, came by inheritance into the possession of a plantation and negro slaves. This misguided young man, freed from parental as well as from moral and religious restraints, gave himself up to the indulgence of a sensual and inhuman disposition. It is true that public opinion did its duty, so far as to make the neighboring planters dike him, and generally avoid rather than seek his company, but his slaves had not that privilege. Public opinion interposed no protection or alleviation for them. What the laws of a democratic state, or of the great republic, did to the same end, the sequel will show. One day he sent a female slave, in an advanced state of pregnancy, to market, and upon her returning later than he thought or pre-

ferred to think of, he ordered her to be tied to the stake, (in the summer, I presume, which is represented in your vignette,) and with a cow-skin he whipped her until she expired in the habit of childbirth.

The consequence which followed this transaction was, that his neighbors, who the monster a little more than they did before.

NO WHITE SLAVE.

DISTURBANCES IN ANTIGUA.

Anonymous papers of the 26th March represent the Island as having been in a state of great excitement and alarm, in consequence of the attitude assumed by the slave population, who, by the abolition of the Sunday markets, had been deprived of the opportunity heretofore given them, of selling on that day the few vegetables of other trifling articles which they raise on the small patches of ground their masters had given them for their exclusive advantage. On the Sunday, on which this new regulation was first enforced, the slaves made their appearance in considerable bodies in the town a little after ten o'clock, and many seated themselves in the market, evidently determined not to yield the point. More than two thirds of these people brought nothing for sale, but were generally armed with strong bludgeons; those who came as sellers were few. By noon, many hundreds were assembled, and a most menacing appearance. They asserted that Sunday was their own day, and declared their determination not to resign the right of selling on that day. About two o'clock, the appearance of a detachment of the 86th regiment, which was marched to the entrance of the Great Market, seemed for a few minutes to have struck the fatal spark. The whole multitude was instantly in commotion, and very alarming indications of rage and resistance throughout were apparent, but happily, the perceptions of the owners of the slaves induced some to depart, and the others slowly followed their example, and about half past six o'clock, the last company of 7 or 8 obstinate women retired to the country.

While these transactions were taking place in Antigua, similar scenes were passing at English Harbor, where the slaves mastered in the vicinity of the market, in such strength, and assumed such an attitude of defiance, as to induce another detachment of the 86th regiment to be marched to the spot, which had the effect of compelling the slaves to retire. The night brought with it many grave forebodings, and information was received, at an early hour on Monday morning, that three windward estates had been fired, and several pieces of cane burnt. At noon on that day an alarm was fired, and in a short time the whole of the militia were under arms. At night, the brigade and artillery rested upon their parade ground. The 2d regiment of foot broke into three grand divisions, one of which remained in town, and the others were marched upon certain points in the country. About 8 o'clock in the evening, says the editor of the Antigua Free Press, and the day of the information to which we allude, had passed some miles into the country, we descried an alarming fire on Paynter's estate, and thence extending the eye in a southeast direction; we perceived several plantations on fire, and counted not less than six distinct configurations, and before daybreak next morning, we saw Yaption Farm, in the West, on fire also.

On Tuesday morning authentic accounts were received at Antigua of the ravages which had been committed, and of several slaves having been captured by the dragons. At noon the town was suddenly alarmed by the cry of fire, and a piece of cane a few yards from it was enveloped in smoke, but such was the promptitude and zeal manifested by all classes of the inhabitants that the greater part of the piece was saved and the town preserved.

On Wednesday another fire took place near the town in a negro house on Gamble's estate, the prompt assistance of the engines and town's people quickly subdued it. On Thursday prisoners were brought in from several quarters, and everything appeared tranquil.

The accounts are up to Friday night, the 25th at 3 o'clock, when every thing was quiet and order restored. The most efficient measures had been taken by the governor. The island had been placed under martial law. Proclamations had been issued offering rewards to any free persons and emancipation to slaves who might furnish important information. Every free white man on the island capable of bearing arms had enrolled himself in one corps or another, and bodies of light horse volunteers traversed the high roads incessantly from sun set to sun rise. The crews of merchant ships in the port and all other mariners were formed into corps, broke into detachments, and patrolled both town and country after sun set.

Mayor's Court.—Our attention was excited on Tuesday, by a distressing scene which took place before the Recorder. It was the examination of a runaway slave, for such he was adjudged. He was claimed by Mr John Grayhill, of Frederick county, Maryland, whose Overseer deposed that the slave, Peter, had runaway in the year 1818 from his master's farm near Emmelstburg, and that Peter had been originally a fifth finger on each hand which had been cut off, but the scars remained. The owner's name was in court, and testified that he knew Peter as the slave of Mr Grayhill. Efforts were generously made by Counsel to save him from the iron grasp of the task master, but they were unavailing. He was ordered to be returned to the service of his master, and thus, after tasting the sweets of liberty for thirteen years, he was again doomed to become a victim to the foul plague spot of our land. The poor fellow's wife was present, as were also several members of the Society of Friends. They evinced great solicitude to obtain his freedom, and anxiously inquired of the agent the price of his human merchandise. We understood it to be three hundred dollars. One benevolent individual offered to contribute fifty dollars. We understand he was afterwards bought for four hundred dollars by a lady and liberated.

# A RACE FOR LIBERTY.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR REWARD.

Rayaway from the subscriber, living in Washington City, on the 1st day of June, a Negro man, named Vincent Scott. He is twenty-one years old, five feet, six or eight inches high, straight and well formed; he is an excellent house servant, carriage driver, and oster; he acted as a waiter, to my son East Henry Stewart, five years, in the Western Army. He has a scar on his right arm, near the elbow, and about two and a half inches in length, and half an inch wide.—Southern Paper.

The above scar was no doubt received in rescuing his master from death, or fighting in defence of his country's liberties, who, with five years' campaign, together with shedding his blood in sustaining the independence of his country, is denied the pleasure of remaining away to enjoy it, while the humane master, instead of rewarding him for his services—offers reward for his apprehension as a slave. The above sketch, delineated by a skillful hand, would make a beautiful frontispiece to the literary works of every American writer of taste.—African Sentinel.

## JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.

For the Liberator.

### THE CHILD'S EVENING HYMN.

Father, while the daylight dies,  
Hear our grateful voices rise!  
For the blessings that we share,  
For thy kindness and thy care,  
For the joy that fills our breast,  
And the love that makes us blest,  
We thank thee, Father.

For an earthly father's arm,  
Shielding us from wrong and harm;  
For a mother's watchful cares,  
Mingled with her many prayers;  
For the happy kindred band,  
Midst whose peaceful links we stand,—  
We bless thee, Father.

Yet, while 'neath the evening skies,  
Thus we bid our thanks arise,  
Father! still we think of those,  
Who are bowed with many woes;  
Whom no earthly parents' arm  
Can protect from wrong and harm,—  
The poor slaves, Father.

Ah! while we are richly blest,  
They are wretched and distressed!  
Outcasts in their native land,  
Crash'd beneath oppression's hand,  
Scarcely knowing even thee,  
Mighty Lord of earth and sea!  
Oh save them, Father!

Touch the flinty hearts that long  
Have remorseless done them wrong;  
Ope the eyes that long have been  
Blinded to each guilty scene;  
That the slave—a slave no more—  
Grateful thanks to thee may pour,  
And bless thee, Father!  
E. M. C.

Riot Again.—On Tuesday night last, some of our inhabitants, who would be offended at us if we did not call them respectable, turned out to tear down the negroes' houses! They succeeded in breaking in some of their windows; but did not much further damage. The next day, the civil authority undertook to investigate the matter; and, we understand, one gentleman was put under bonds for good behaviour. One of the Common Councilmen received an anonymous letter, informing him that all exertions to quell the riot would be unavailing, until every negro was driven from the city. We have not heard, however, of any further disturbances since Tuesday night. Those persons hurt at the riot of Friday night before, are yet alive, and will probably recover.—The civil authority have succeeded in taking care of the blacks concerned in the affray last mentioned; and we hope they will be able to take care of the lunatics concerned in that of Tuesday.  
Hartford Intelligencer.

Melancholy Shipwreck.—Letters have been received here from Brier Island stating that the brig *Belo*, Capt. James Dennis, from Bermuda, to Halifax, having on board three hundred passengers, officers and soldiers, was cast away on Ragged Island during the gale of the 9th, and every soul lost.  
Bostport paper.

A gentleman residing in Antigua, states that the proportion of three of the plantations burned, are among the most severe and cruel to be found in the colony. He also states the population of the Island as follows:—Whites, 2,200; free colored 2,500; slaves, 22,000.

Gaudoupe.—Capt. Shackford, of sea. Compeer, at New-York, from Gaudoupe, reports that the inhabitants were very much alarmed, in consequence of several families having been poisoned by the negroes. About 300 of the latter have been imprisoned on Pigeon Island.

A woman was found on Sunday morning, hanging in a shed in Brighton-street. The verdict of the coroner's jury was that she came to her death by hanging, but whether by her own hands or not was unknown to the jurors. A handkerchief in her pocket bore the name of Lydia Strachan.

Munificent Donation.—We learn that the late Hon. JAMES LLOYD bequeathed \$5000 each to the Asylum for Indigent Boys, and to the Female Orphan Asylum.

## BOSTON.

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1831.

### THE MARRIAGE LAW.

The pursuit of happiness is among the inalienable rights of man: it is inseparable from his existence, and no legislative body has a right to deprive him of it, any more than to abridge his liberty or to destroy his life without any specification of crime. The institution of marriage, by the Creator, was wisely designed to promote this happiness, by uniting those whose affections mingle together, in a lasting bond of union. If He has made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, then they are one species, and stand on a perfect equality: their intermarriage is neither unnatural nor repugnant to nature, but obviously proper and salutary; it being designed to unite people of different tribes and nations, and to break down those petty distinctions which are the effect of climate or locality of situation, and which lead to oppression, war and division among mankind.

A union of the sexes is a matter of choice, as well of duty. To limit this choice to a particular family, neighborhood or people, is to impoverish and circumscribe human happiness, and to create an odious aristocracy. Its occasional perversion is inseparable from its exercise, because all are not equally cautious, wise or virtuous; but this cannot destroy the right. The abuse of wealth cannot authorize a legislative or judicial body to deny men the privilege of accumulating riches. The prerogative of official power furnishes no reason why a nation should be without rulers. The corruption of religion does not exonerate men from moral obligation, nor justify them in resorting to atheism. So in marriage: there will be profligate aberrations of choice, but the common sense of mankind and the usages of society will regard this indispensable union.

These propositions we conceive to be reasonable, plain, undeniable, self-evident. There is, therefore, nothing unnatural in the amalgamation of our species. As civilization, and knowledge, and republican feelings, and christianity prevail in the world, the wider will matrimonial connexions extend; and finally people of every tribe and kindred and tongue will freely intermarry. By the blissful operation of this divine institution, the earth is evidently to become one neighborhood or family. Herein lies the excellency of Divine Wisdom; here is the cord which is to bind the universe; here is an influence, which, regulated by the principles of the gospel, is to subdue the most stubborn prejudices, and to harmonize the most discordant qualities; here is an association, which, formed by the strongest interests and united by the dearest ties, is to elevate, improve and liberalize our nature.

An unnatural alliance is not that which joins in wedlock an African descendant with an American, or an Indian with a European, who are equal in moral worth; but that which unites virtue with vice, knowledge with ignorance, sobriety with drunkenness, and piety with profligacy. The standard of matrimony is erected by affection and purity, and does not depend upon the height, or bawk, or color, or wealth, or poverty, of individuals. Water will seek its level; nature will have free course; and heart will answer to heart. To attempt to force or obstruct the flow of the affections, is ridiculous and cruel. If men and women begin to proscribe and ridicule each other for the choice of their partners, there will be a marvellous disruption and an almost universal hissing; for each perceives wonders at the taste of the other, and is ready at any moment to scandalize.

With these preliminary observations, we again re-tackle the following tyrannical, absurd, unnatural, unconstitutional section of an article which was passed by our Legislature in 1786, and which, to the discredit of the age and the burning shame, to the Commonwealth, is still in force:

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That no person by this Act authorised to marry, shall join in marriage any white person with any Negro, Indian or Mulatto, on penalty of the sum of Fifty Pounds, two third parts thereof to the use of the county wherein such shall be committed, and the residue to the prosecutor, to be recovered by the Treasurer of the same county, in manner as aforesaid; and all such marriages shall be absolutely null and void.

Our readers are aware, that, at the last session of the General Court, on motion of Mr Bigelow of this city, this scandalous section was obliterated by a vote of the House, but subsequently retained in consequence of a rejection of the New Marriage Bill altogether. For this manly and common sense effort, Mr Bigelow has been assailed from different quarters in the most scurrilous and savage manner, by editors whose brutality is exceeded only by their folly—pompous blockheads, callous to shame, and glorying in their littleness—delicate corinthians, who deserve, to be literally tied to the blackest creatures in the land until their silly pride be subdued. We have already noticed the vulgar assaults upon Mr B. by the editors of the Pennsylvania Inquirer and Philadelphia Gazette; and we have rods in pickle for the backs of the editor of the Boston Press and a correspondent of the Commercial Gazette of this city, which we shall apply next week.

These are the only persons in the following enactments of the Danish King, that in all the victories achieved by Napoleon, he always him far above a throne, and secured to him the admiration of all posterity.

### NEW PRIVILEGES OF THE BLACKS IN ST. CROIX.

A friend of St Croix has favored us with the Register of the 17th ult. containing the following laws in Danish and English. Our friend observes that the translation is obscure, but that in fact the decree is considered as announcing the removal of all disabilities heretofore lying upon the free blacks, and raising them now to level with the whites. This view is justified by the recent appointment of a free black to the office of military aid to his Excellency Gov. Van der Smissen; and the admission of another free colored man to practice in all the courts, this person having previously received the requisite degrees from the university at Copenhagen. Some think this measure ill advised, and certainly ill-timed. One intelligent gentleman stated the possible ground of it to be a desire on the part of Denmark to follow out of the same now a general policy which she claims to have been the first to exhibit towards the blacks. She was early in abolishing the slave trade, and now she would be early in extending all immunities to the free colored people. How much of the new decree emanates from the court in the mother country, or whether it be the expression of the views of the present governor alone, it is perhaps impossible to say, since the governor is quite plenipotentiary here, and is supposed to have much influence at home. He is known to have had for some time in view a measure of the kind now brought forward, and to have had conversations on the subject with some of the English statesmen who he visited in London many months ago.—N. Y. Even. Journal.

His Majesty the King has been most graciously pleased on my humble report of the 9th January, 1830, to determine the respective relations of His Majesty's free colored subjects in these colonies, with regard to themselves, in their reciprocal stations, in which they ought to stand as a community both with the public and the administration.

His Majesty is perfectly convinced, that the period has arrived in these colonies, when those wrong and prejudiced views, which had drawn a distinguishing barrier between two burgher classes of these islands (who are both His Majesty's subjects, and both equally dear to him) are now done away with; and that an upright and commendable conduct in the free colored class shall hereafter meet with perfect acknowledgment from each and every one.

In the different public stations, I have, and now do fill, and I have with sympathetic feeling and attention noticed, how the former prejudices of a social approach towards the free colored inhabitants have gradually diminished; and how, with the willing feelings of justice, those whose deserving conduct in that class have been acknowledged and duly appreciated.

With his majesty's most gracious authority, it is that I hereby make public this Royal decree. I do this with the fullest and perfect confidence, that all and every one consider, and the free colored population will acknowledge, this His Majesty's paternal mark of solicitude.—My stay here, at the present time, will be too short for me to witness even the first beneficial effect thereof; but I must assuredly rely upon my return here to be satisfied of the same. And we will congratulate ourselves of this other proof, amongst many, which our gracious monarch has so clearly shown to the world, that the welfare of his subjects has ever been the constant aim of his best endeavors; which may God, in His mercy, long prosper, and let him, for years to come, reap the rich fruits thereof.

The above mentioned most graciously sanctioned report will be published, by advertisement, in the Gazette.

General Government of the Danish West India Island, St. Croix, the 14th March, 1831.

P. V. SCHOLTEN, Kaaaland.

In the Mirror of the 23d ult. is an attack upon Mr Garrison, Editor of the Boston Liberator. He is accused by the disinterested Lewis Gaylord Clark, Editor of the Connecticut Mirror, of laboring with discretion, and through the influence of zeal without knowledge! We would advise Mr Garrison to put himself under the care and instruction of Mr Clark, who will teach him to be more careful in publicly scanning the benevolent operations of individuals! But we will not 'publicly scan' Mr Clark's remarks any further at present, lest we be accused of 'laboring without discretion!'

Hartford Intelligencer.

The editor of the Intelligencer is entitled to our thanks for the insertion of the above paragraph in his independent paper. It is a meanness of which we have never been guilty, to attack the conduct of an editor, and hide our strictures from his observation; though Mr Clark, it seems, is not ashamed to do it. His Mirror we do not see. Undoubtedly, we ought to receive his rebuke with humility and gratitude, considering the maturity of his years, the amount of his experience, and the solidity of his judgment. A most discreet and venerable man!

For the thrilling effusion inserted in our Juvenile Department, and the stately and graphic poetical sketch under our Literary head, we are indebted to the young lady who conducts the Female Department of the Genius of Universal Emancipation with such surprising talent. We are half inclined to give up her name to the public, but the country will ring with it; by and by.

The last Christian Register contains a cogent and conclusive communication against the American Colonization Society, which we shall transfer to our columns next week.

The Young Ladies' Journal of Literature and Science, for April, is just received. Contents—Twilight Reveries, A Trip to the Eastern Shore, The Flower-Basket, The Secret of the Pyramid, A Chapter on Eyes, Sabbath among the Green Mountains, Pretty Pastimes, No. 3, Lights and Shadow of Travelling. We can pass no opinion, to-day, upon the merits of this number.

The Albionist, for May, contains an agreeable miscellany. Its typographical appearance is very creditable to its printers, Messrs CLAPP & HULL—(a new firm, by the way, and worthy of a liberal share of public patronage.) It is published on the 1st and 15th of every month, each number containing 48 royal duodecimo pages. The price of the work is \$6.00 with twenty-four elegant Plates of Fashion, and \$5.00 without them.

Contents of 'THE NATURALIST,' for May—Man, The Hive Bee, The Lark, The Weeping Willow, The Sugar Maple, Marcy. This is a really useful and well-conducted work.

We decline publishing the communication of 'Humanitas, Jr.' for several reasons. To the Poles, as well as to every oppressed nation, we wish a speedy deliverance from bondage; but ours is the patriotism of Jesus Christ, not of this world. We justify no war. The victories of liberty should be bloodless, and effected solely by spiritual weapons. If we deemed it pleasing in the sight of God to kill tyrants, we would immediately put ourselves at the head of a black army at the south, and scatter devastation and death on every side; but we are reminded that vengeance belongs to God—and that it is our duty to return good for evil, and to pray for those who despitefully use and persecute us. We therefore do not think it would be expedient to call public meetings, in order to raise subscriptions for the use of the Poles. Let our charities be extended to our southern slaves—let us first achieve their liberation.

Here is a fact for those to swallow who persist in classing blacks among monks. Wansley was a black man, and recently executed at New-York for piracy.

We understand that the body of Wansley is one of the most perfect specimens of manly symmetry which was ever delivered over to the surgeons. The phrenologists have been examining the developments in this case, and we shall no doubt have a report of their discoveries.—Com. Adv.

William Roby, a mulatto, was committed to jail on Wednesday, for having stabbed a young woman of color, named Maria Leonard, in the back, and beat and stamped upon her so that her life is despaired of. Jealousy was the cause of this horrid act—which proves that Roby is a human being, in despite of his skin, for brutes are never jealous, and do not abuse the softer sex.

Josiah Randall, of Franklin, Vt. recently attempted in a fit of insanity to murder his mother-in-law and all his family. He succeeded in cutting the throats of his wife and son, and severely wounding his little daughter. On the alarm being given, the neighbors found Randall seated by the fire, his son's head severed from the body, and burning upon the coals; the body of his wife was lying on the hearth and her clothes on fire.

AWFUL CALAMITY. On Wednesday night, a large building in Broad-street,—the lower stories improved as a bakery by Mr Lambert Maynard, the upper chambers occupied by several Irish families,—was entirely destroyed by fire; and, shocking to relate, a man by the name of Murphy, his wife, and their three children, were consumed in the flames. An infant child was saved, by wrapping it in its bed, and throwing it into the street, where it was taken up unhurt. There is still another child missing. A man and his wife leaped from the third story window of an adjacent building. He is not expected to survive his bruises. The woman was caught, as she fell, by a young Irishman named Donovan, and her life saved.

Ex-President Madison has given a donation of \$100 to the American Colonization Society. With deference we ask, whether he ought not rather to appropriate this sum for the education of his slaves, by whose hard earnings it has been accumulated?

The Boston City Council have fixed upon sixty as the number of Representatives in the Legislature for Boston. Election next Wednesday.

Every week our limits oblig us to exclude a large and valuable mass of original and selected matter. Correspondents must not feel slighted if their communications do not obtain a prompt insertion. 'P. H.' 'V.' 'J. E.' 'S. T. U.' 'Janus,' 'Liberty,' and a communication from Providence against lotteries, will be inserted as soon as possible.

We have not an inch of room this week, for a reply to the Christian Secretary, but hereafter—

### DEATH.

At Stoughton, much respected, Mr Isaac Williams, aged 80. He lived happily with the partner of his bosom for 43 years; and she still lives at the advanced age of 77. He bore his sickness with christian fortitude.

LITERARY.

For the Liberator.

COLUMBUS.

How long the night watch seems to those for whom sleep hath no shadowy world amidst its gloom; Who number with the pulses' weary beat, The lingering steps of Time's slow-passing feet. But when suspense to anguish swells, And hope or fear alternate tells, Of what perchance may be the morrow's doom, Who then can paint the sickening bosom's pain, Or tell what joy is his, who finds those fears were vain!

The stately ship moved on before the breeze, As light broke on the Caribbean seas; Dark forms in groups were gather'd round her prow, Delirious hope on every lip and brow.

But there was one to whose dark eye, Like the clear north star of the sky, The impatient seaman's hasty glances turn'd, As if their destiny they might have learn'd; From its deep steady gaze, where all his spirit burn'd.

Through all the lingering night the deck he trod, Scann'd the deep gloom, or by the helmsman stood: At length the morn broke forth—and it was there! His soul's embodied dream—his hope—his prayer!

That other world! so long unknown, And sought so long—it was his own! 'Twas there, with all its streams, its flower-strew'd sod, Its bright wing'd birds, its bowers of summer green, And all its thousand charms, unthought of, and unseen!

A quick shrill shout burst forth, and then was hush'd, As if one lip th' exulting sound had crush'd: They spoke not—moved not—the light breath that stir'd

Their mantles' lighten'd folds alone was heard. In the deep gaze that sought that spot, All else on earth was lost, forgot. And half they fear'd 'twas some bright dream of morn,

Some cheating spell, of fairy glamour born, To mock their hopes awhile, and leave them more forlorn.

Their leader stood apart;—his cheek was white, Save where there burnt one spot of feverish light: His lip was parch'd—his deep slow breathing quell'd,

His heart beneath his hand's stern pressure swell'd, As if he doubted now the truth Of that long day-dream of his youth, Far more than when 'twas but to haughty might A theme of scorn, or hope too long deferred.

Had roared him mutiny and dark rebellion stir'd. The seaman sought his eye—he raised his head—The deep intenseness of his glance had fled; But when he spoke, his tones were low and deep, As though he fear'd his gathering passion's sweep.

His boat shot lightly to the strand, He sprang upon the promised land; And all his feelings' overwhelming flood Burst forth in gushing tears, while from the sand His hot lip kiss'd the dew, or pour'd his soul to God.

Thanks to thee, Mighty One! 'tis mine, 'tis mine! That which hath led me on as with a spell— Whose image, like a haunting shade, hath been For years beside me constantly to tell, With its low tones, of this proud hour; and twine A wreath of melody around my heart, As, wafting sounds that may not soon depart, Its thrilling chords were swept by hands unseen.

How often hath that feverish phantom's wing Breathed from mine eye the filmy web of sleep, And woke me from illusion! but the spring Of hope's unconquer'd waters swelled more deep Within mine heart, and now it is mine own!

That world,—the shadow of my thought, With more than lover's constant fondness sought— 'Tis mine! and immortality is won!

E. M. C.

INSCRIPTION ON EDINBURGH TOLBOOTH.

A Prison is a house of care, A place where none can thrive,— A telestation true to try a friend, A grave for one alive:— Sometimes a place of right, Sometimes a place of wrong, Sometimes a place of rogues and thieves, And honest men among.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

He who owes, and runs away, May live to pay another day; But he who is in jail confined, Can pay no debt of any kind.

GOVERNMENT.

Masked, like miserable frogs, Are always king'd by stocks or logs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STRICT CONSTRUCTION.

We have been told an anecdote relating to the subject, which must be highly pleasing to our brethren of the South, and we therefore record it for their special gratification. During the last session of the Legislature of this State—in the midst of our summer weather, when the thermometer was several degrees below zero, the presiding officer of one of its branches insisted upon keeping the door of the room wide open, because the constitution provides that the Assembly shall sit with open doors. It was in vain that those members who sat near the door, pleaded that the principles of 'general welfare' might be allowed to shut it, as they were actually 'frozen'; his Honor was inexorable, while the tears streaming from his own eyes, told how much above all personal consideration was his devotion to the constitution. It was at length suggested to him, that as the constitution provided they should sit with open doors, and the room in which they were sitting had but one door, it was evident that they were sitting in an unconstitutional room, and of course, that all their proceedings in such a room must be unconstitutional. This suggestion was not a little puzzling to our literal interpreter; inasmuch as the city of Jefferson afforded no other room which would hold them; so that he at last consented that the door should be shut, provided he should not be gaged as yielding the principle, but only as submitting to imperious necessity.—St. Louis Times.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, dated

LONDON, March 21st, 1831.

The Reform Bill has led to more excitement, than perhaps ever has been displayed on any question brought before the public in the last twenty years. It is evident to all impartial observers that the bill must pass, or a revolution ensue. The debates have been very interesting, and some of the speakers exceedingly brilliant and forcible. Sir Robert Peel spoke well; Sir Charles Wetherell, though a boroughmonger, more than well. Tom Manley, (the writer for the Edinburgh Review) made an able speech, in favor of reform; and Shelley, eldest son of Sir John Shelley, did very well in reply. There will be much more fighting, but the bill must pass. Poor Lord Cleveland is the 'spoiling' of his next Doncaster, and St. Leger betting books will show small if the three boroughs are swept away. And how I pity Lord Monson, who has just paid Sir Mark Wood £160,000 for Galton Park, which without the borough will not be worth £100,000. And Mr. A. Baring's £240,000 for the borough of Callington, and how much for the borough of Tregony I don't know.

It was Bishop Home's opinion, that there was no better moralist than a newspaper. He says:—

'The follies, vices, and consequent miseries of multitudes displayed in a newspaper, are so many admonitions and warnings, so many beacons, continually burning, to turn others from the rocks on which they have been shipwrecked. What more powerful dissuasive from suspicion, jealousy and anger, than the story of one friend murdered by another in a doubtful cause? What caution likely to be more effectual against gambling and profligacy than the moral relation of an execution, or the fate of a despairing suicide? What finer lecture on the necessity of economy, than an auction of estates, houses and furniture? "Talk they of morals?" There is no need of Hutchinson, Smith or Paley.—Only take a newspaper, and consider it well; read it, and it will instruct thee.'

BOSTON LYCEUM. Resolved passed at a late meeting.

Whereas the practice of writing for the Public Press is eminently calculated to stimulate mental effort and call forth latent talent, and is also important in its results, enabling a comparatively obscure and humble individual to exert a powerful influence on society, and

Whereas a publication called the Essayist, has been commenced in this city, particularly designed to facilitate the incipient efforts of those who are disposed to exert themselves in that department of literature, therefore

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the members of this association, especially the more juvenile part of them, to engage in the practice of writing Essays on miscellaneous subjects for the Press, and that the said journal, the Essayist, affording as it does a favorable arena for such exertions, be recommended to the notice and patronage of the members of this and other Lyceums.

A new idea.—Beggars are pretty generally fertile in expedients. Those in London have hit upon a new mode of exciting the sympathy of the public, by appearing in an entirely new character, viz: with well washed faces and disengaged in clean shirts! The ladies—bless their sympathetic souls!—on passing these fellows, are frequently heard to exclaim:—'What a nice clean poor man! Ah! it is evident he does not spend his money in the public-house!' This comment is generally followed by alms, and the objects of it drive a very clear trade through the friendly aid of 'sospands and clean linen.'

Life in Limbo.—When a creditor among the Mahatras cannot recover his money, and begins to feel a little desperate, he sits dhurra upon his debtor; that is, he squats down at the door of the tent, and becomes in a certain degree the master of it. Nobody goes in or comes out without his approbation; he neither eats himself nor suffers his debtor to eat; and this hungry sentinel is carried off all the new or the old creditor begins to think that the want of food is a greater evil than the want of money.

There will be 18 or 20 vacancies in the Senate to be filled by the General Court in June next.

At the residence of Mrs. M. a party of friends were assembled for the purpose of reading a paper by Mr. M. on the subject of the late war. The paper was read, and the friends were much interested. The young man, however, had another life or two— he was hurried the same evening.

A horrid conflict lately took place near old river Lake, Arkansas, between one Jackson Fryer and two brothers by the name of James and Stephen Parrell. In a few moments, Fryer stabbed them mortally, and received a deadly wound himself. Their bodies were most horribly mangled.

Repent.—A very temperate man, whose face was covered with rum blossoms, smilingly said to a clergyman, 'Do you know that I have got to be elder?' 'No,' replied the clergyman, 'you look more like dog-wood.'

To a counsellor who said to an Irish witness, 'You have perjured so grossly that no one for the future will believe a word you say'—'Pat, readily rejoined, 'Counsellor, you're an honest man.'

Retort Courtous.—Hold your tongue for a fool! it was the polite recommendation of an Irish husband. 'Sure, then, you're going to speak yourself,' was the equally polite reply of the wife.

A plain answer to a plain question.—A few years ago, a couple went to a country church to be married. When in the course of the marriage service, the minister asked the bridegroom in the usual form, 'Will you have this woman to be thy wedded wife?' he coolly answered, 'To be sure I will; I'm come of purpose.'

Command.—Who are the most disinterestedly good? D'ye give it up? The good for nothing?

We understand, that in tearing down the building at the N. W. corner of 5th and Chestnut streets, a stone was taken from the foundation wall having on it the figures 1701. It has, consequently, been cut 120 years. We further learn that it is to be made the 'chief cornerstone of the building' now being erected.—U. S. Gas.

Mrs M'Card was recently found dead in her house near Pittsburgh. Her husband who was taken up in a state of intoxication, charged with the murder, refused all sustenance, and died in prison.

The losses of the Russians in several conflicts is estimated to have been from 20,000 to 30,000 men. The Poles admit 11,000 men. Of all their losses, the Russians suffered most from that of their horses, between 5000 and 6000 having perished from disease and want of provender.

There was a mob in Paris on the 9th, which attacked the hotel of the Russian Ambassador, amid cries of 'Down with the Russians!' and 'The Poles forever!' broke his windows; and then bent their steps towards the Chamber of Deputies, the Members of which they assailed with insulting and seditious denunciations.

Portugal.—It appears that the sanguinary ruler of this country is still exercising his power, in putting to death his own subjects, who think differently from him. On the 11th ult. seven men were tried for the crime of being Constitutionalists; the Court did not find them guilty, but Don Miguel said they must die; and on the 16th they were strangled, and their bodies burnt, and the ashes thrown into the Tagus.

Belgium.—M. Sarlet de Chokier has been chosen Regent of Belgium, and has taken the oath. The House of Nassau is forever excluded. M. S. was chosen by 108 votes to 49.

A famine prevails in the west of Ireland, county of Mayo, in a population of 30,000. The potato crop has failed twice in succession.

Certain cities have remonstrated against the temporal power of the Pope.

Loss of Lives.—It is said that between 70 and 80 lives were lost on board the Steam-boat Frolic, which was recently cast away near Cowbridge, England.

Mr James D. Woods, of Washington city, has given notice that he has discovered a mode of measuring the exact superficial contents of a circle—that is, of squaring the circle.

A late Savannah Georgian states that Mr. R. W. living near that place, was recently threatened by a young man, on account of some misunderstanding, with a cut throat; whereupon he jumped out at a back window, and retreated to the city for assistance. On his return, the young man was gone, and he missed sundry small articles, such as a bag of money, a double-barrelled gun, his servant girl, wife, carriage and horses.—Patriot.

General Jackson calls his former Cabinet 'A SWART.'—This we think correct, as it was the smallest figure ever known in political arithmetic.—Ibid.

Most Amiable.—The principle correspondent of the Columbus Enquirer, speaking of the General Government, vociferates, 'I say, and say it boldly, the Union cannot, ought not to last! What matter?' The rattle makes a flag and a market!—Mag. Ga., Telegraph.

Boston.—The amount of duties at this port for the quarter ending April 1, 1831, is estimated at one million of dollars, being an excess over the corresponding quarter of 1830 of \$800,000.

Capt. Charles E. Hawkins, who way-laid and shot one M'Cre, who had an improper connection with his wife, at Key West 18 months since, has been liberated by an act of Council at St Augustine.

Cardinal D. Maurus Cappellari has been elected Pope, and has taken the name of Gregory XVI. He was born in 1765, and is therefore 66 years of age.

In the Chinese laws, one of the grounds on which a husband may divorce his wife is her bringing given too much to talking.

MORAL.

Temperance among Slaves.—The Bryan Courier of Temperance Society, Georgia, have passed resolutions for promoting this virtue among their colored slaves. It is recommended, that instead of being permitted the use of spiritous liquors, articles of similar character be furnished them at cost, for the little money they may receive by extra labor. It is said that these holders are, in many places, devoted to revelling and drunkenness, and that the little articles which they raise, or make for sale, are in part, bartered for ardent spirits. The subject is addressed to the interest of the planter, as well as to his philanthropy.—But when it is remembered, that God has made of one blood, all that dwell upon the face of the earth, and that the gospel is freely offered to the heathen as to the free, how should the obligation resting upon us, that the slave should be treated with the greatest kindness, and be recommended to that gospel, which, if believed, will make him 'the Lord's free man.'—Christian Watchman.

BOSTON POLITICIAN.—We observe by some remarks in a recent number of this spirited paper, the independent and enlightened course pursued by its new editor, in relation to the designs of Liberty, it, has called forth considerable opposition among one or two of his brethren, and caused some few wild fire thinkers to withdraw their patronage. The stand taken by Mr Locke is a noble one; and we are maintained, we affirm with a reliance on Almighty God, against every the gate of Hell. We respect honesty of sentiment, if will never, while we breathe, impugn the motive of those who may see good and substantial reasons to differ from us; but, with the editor of the Politician, we are free to say, that we are willing to spend and be spent in defending what we hold to be essentially sound from assault; let us be called a 'fanatic,' a 'Parliamentary Carter,' or a promoter of the ungodly ways of Church and State.

WORKING-MEN of every name and class—Be ye not deceived! There is no good reason, why, in order to loathe fanaticism, bigotry, and opposition, as you assuredly ought, to manifest your devotion to liberty of conscience and freedom of opinion, you should join in every senseless and empty cry which may be raised against professing Christian, or indulge yourselves in the weak and destructive speculations of skepticism. Again we say.—Be not deceived!—Stonington Phenix.

GAMING IN LOUISIANA.—By a recent act of the Legislature of Louisiana, sixteen gambling establishments may be licensed, that State at the rate of 7,200 dollars per annum each.

To the Editor of the Louisiana Advertiser.—Sir, Several ladies of this city, have seen with a astonishment, that the Legislature of the State, in regulating the number of gambling licenses, in this city, has increased, instead of diminishing, as was expected, the number of those pests of society and destroyers of domestic happiness.

The ladies of this city will undertake to raise, by subscription, the amount contemplated by the arrangement of \$20,000, if the Legislature will abolish the whole of the gaming, and permit their husbands may go out of an evening, and return with money enough to go to market in the morning.

SEVERAL WIVES.

Poverty and Wretchedness.—The amount of property left in pledge with twelve pawn-brokers New-York, during the year ending Jan. 1831, was \$108,000. Among the articles pledged, were less than 120,000 garments, and 16,000 shoes, blankets and counterpanes.

JOHN B. PERO. NO. 2 & 3, In rear of Dock Square, near the City Tavern, BOSTON.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, FOR SALE, COLOGNE and Lavender Waters, of first quality, wholesale and retail.

Also, just received, a fresh supply of the following price articles:— Otto of Rose, Moutard and Antique Oil, Milk of Roses, Bear's Oil, Corrosive Oil, Essence of Orange, Essence Soap, Lemon and Bergamot, Russia Bear's Grease, French Roll and Pot Pomatum, Naples, English, Windsor, Paint, Transparent, Cattle and Fancy Soaps; Shoe, Head, Clothes and Tooth Brushes; Swart's Down Powder, Felt, Emulsion and Pomory's Stomach, Fine Tooth, Pocket and Down Combs, Card, Playing, Real French Hair Powder, Flying Cards, Old English Razors, H. Borden's Wash and Dishes's Superior do. Shaving Soap, Gentleman's Shaving Kit, with its contents, Wash, Soap, England; Rose do. Wash Balls, Tooth Pins, Penknives, Scissors, Gal Skin Pocket Books and Wallets, Pencils and Cases, Tooth Powder, Patent Almanacks, Snuff Boxes, Carling Tong, Large and Small Blackball, Day and Martin's Real Japan Blacking, Warren's do. Hayden's do. Silver-plated Pencils Cases, Collars, Stocks, Stiffeners, Gloves, Rouge, German Honey, Britannia and Wood's Lotion, Orange Boxes, Light Boxes, Tweezers, Diamond, Serenades and Curis, Hair Pins, &c.

For an extensive assortment of articles suitable for gentlemen travelling, see advertisement on opposite page.

N. B. Razors and Penknives put in simple order at short notice. March 26, 1831.

FRANCIS WILES

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that his House, No. 21, Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of color with

BOARDING AND LODGING.

Grateful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of the same. His House is in a pleasant and healthy part of the city, and no pains or expense will be spared on his part to render the situation of those who may honor him with their patronage, as comfortable as possible. New-York, March 1,