vol. I.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON AND IN

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OUR COUNTRY IS THE WO

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THE LIBERATOR

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# THE LIBERATOR.

The owners of slaves are LICENSED ROB The owners of slaves are LICEMED ROB-BERS, and not the just proprietors of what they claim: freeing them is not depriving them appo-perty, but restoring it to the right owner; it is suffering the unlawful captive to escape. It is not perty, but restoring it to the right owners it is saffering the unlawful captive to escape. It is not wronging the master, but doing justice to the sexure toring him to himself. Emancipation would only take away property that his to own property, and not ours; property that has the same right to convert our children into days and calves and colts, as we have to poperty that has the same right to convert our children into days and calves and colts, as we have to convert theirs into these beasts; property that may transfer our children to strangers, by the same right that we transfer the same right. fer our children to strangers, by the that we transfer theirs. -RICE.

For the Liberator.

WALKER'S APPEAL. NO. 3.

Walker begins the second article of his Appeal with a retrospective view of the glories of Carthage and Egypt, and promises his brethren that in du time the Lord will give them a Hannibal to lead them to victory and liberty. That some black temporal Messiah may arise, some man of mighty mind, who shall rend asunder the bonds of prejudice and cap tivity, is by no means unlikely. The darkest region of the earth have produced their extraordinary men Persia had her Nadir, the Goths their Alaric and Attila Tartary had her Genghis Khan ; why may not African America produce her champion? But that the Almighty will send a special messenger to our slaves and strike for those who will not strike for them selves, you will allow me to doubt. I am sorry to so much of the delusion of fanaticism mingle with so much sound sense and noble feeling.

A dreadful prediction follows, and if it be not fullater, the order of things will have changed. I would that all slave owners could read it: it might teach them a salutary though unwelcome

lesson.

'The whites want slaves, and want us for their slaves, but some of them will curse the day they ever saw us. As true as the sun ever shone in its meridian splendor, my color will root some of them out of the face of the earth. They shall have enough of making alaves of, and butchering, and murdering as in the manner which they have. No doubt some may say that I write with a bad spirit, and that I, being a black, wish these things to occur. Whether I write with a bad or good spirit, I say if these things do not occur in their proper time, it is because the world is which we live does not exist, and we are deceived with regard to its existence. It is immaterial, however, to me, who believe, or who refuse—though I should like to see the whites repent, perdadenture God may have mercy on them; some, however, have gone so far that their cup must be filled.'

and says it is owing, in a gresons, that the whites are able to sep the
der. Eight blacks, he says; if are a match for fifty whites. are a match for fitty whites. It was a match for fitty whites. It was sense of wrong, with everything before the to sure and nothing behind to lose, would be set and match for treble their number of men the state.

The following passage has more force, more reason, and puts the condition of the free blacks in a stronger light, then any other in the book. It is written in a sincere and patriotic spirit. Let those who believe in the mental inferiority of the blacks, read it and acknowledge that if their theory is true, David Walker was an exception to it.

'Men of color, who are also of sense, for you parsticularly is my APPEAL designed. Our more ignorant brethren are not able to penetrate its value. It call upon you therefore to cast your eyes upon the wretchedness of your brethren, and to do your timest to enlighten them—go to work and enlighten your brethren?—Let the Lord see you doing what you can to rescue them and yourselves from degradation. Do any of you say that you and your family are free and happy, and what have you to do with the wretched slaves and other people? So can I say, for I enjoy as much freedou as any of you, if I am not quite as well off as the best of you. Look into our freedom and happiness, and see of what kind they are composed! They are of the very lowest kind—they are the very dregs!—they are the most service and abject kind that ever a people was in pessession of! If any of you wish to know how these you are, let one of you start and go through the southern and western States of this country, and unless you travel as a slave to a white man (a ser-'Men of color, who are also of sense, for you par pessessino of: If any of you wish to know how FREE you are, let one of you start and go through the southern and wester States of this country, and unless you travel as a slave to a white man (a servant is a slave to the man whom he serves) or have your free papers, (which if you are not careful they will get from you) if they do not take you ap and put you into jail, and if you cannot give good evidence of your freedem, sell you into eternal slavery, I am not a living man: or any man of coler, immaterial who he is, or where he came from, if he is not the fourth from the negro race! (as we are called) the white Christians of America will serve him the same; they will sink him into wretchedness and degradation forever while he lives. And yet some of you have the hardihood to say that you are free and happy! May God have mercy on your freedom and happiness!! I met a colored man in the street a short time since, with a string of boots on his shoulders; we fell into conversation, and in course of which, I said to him, what a miserable set of people we are! He asked, why?—Said I, we are so subjected under the whites, that we cannot obtain the comforts of life, but by cleaning their boots and shoes, old clothes, waiting on them, shaving them, &c. Said he (with the boots on his shoulders) "I am completely happy!!!! I nearly want to live any better or happier than when I can get a plenty of boots and shoes to clean !!" Oh! how can those who are actuated by avaitee only, that think, that our Creator made us to be an inheritance to them forever, when they see that our greatest glory is centered in such mean and low ebjects? Understand me, brethren, I do not mean to post and shores, of clean !!" Oh! how can those who are actuated by avaitee only, but think, that our Creator made us to be an inheritance to them forever, when they see that our greatest glory is centered in such mean and low ebjects and short for the part of the p

n their cent-a-week spending mo-eir little hands to endow a mission erhaps, to help expatriate their parents aw one item of practical knowledge wed. Our free black brethren are to and nothing behind to lose, would be ore had match for their children, they can command it match for treble their number of men the state of interest is stronger than prejudice, and white teach have no such motives to urge them on. In this seas Interest is stronger than prejudice, and white teach have no such motives to urge them on. In this seas in a per found in multitudes who will impart the this state of things. stores of the mind for a convincing considers say to you, black men, into whose hands these re-marks shall fall, if you wish to see your children happy, prosperous and respected, give them knowledge. There is no able bodied laboring man so poor as can not space from his earnings enough to give at least one child as much learning as is necessary or desirable for a seaman, a mechanic, or a tradesman. Give your children the adventages of a good school, and your control me advantage or a good school, and ther will be something better than barbers and shoe blacks. There are enough of you to sopport a school, and, if you can manage to support him, I will myself sugage to find a competent and willing in-

The trincipal part of the third article of the 'Apand as I do not deem myself a con and as I do not deem myself a competent critic on such topics, I will, if you please, Mr Garrison, pre-termit the subject altogether. After this, Walker nstitutes a comparison between the treatment of ne-proses at the bands of Americans here and of English-men elsewhere. The result is in favor of John Bull, as might have been expected. He says that there is no intelligent black who does not esteem an Englishman. Should England ever get a hostile footing in one of the southern states, what might be the conse quence of such a feeling?

The fourth and last article begins with a discourse on the miseries inflicted on the blacks by the vision ary scheme of colonizing them in Africa. Mr Clay comes in for a share of censure, for having lent his countenance to the Colonization Society. May the Lord forgive Walker for the aspersion he ignorantly casts on that virtuous and eminent man. saw a great evil in the land, the curse of bondage and like many other good men, caught desperately at the only means to ameliorate it that occurred to

A panegyric on the late good Bishop Allen, som further remarks on the Colonizing scheme and a criticism of the Declaration of Independence, make up the remainder of the article. In one passage he ask the reason why the blacks are so easily overawed and oppressed by the whites. I will quote his an-

Free, for it is well worthy of note.

They keep us miserable now, and call us their property, but some of them will have enough of us by and by—their stomachs shall run over with us; they went us for their slaves, and shall have us to their fill. We are all in the world together! !—I said above, because we cannot help ourselves, (viz. we cannot help ourselves; for, if we law they we can help ourselves; for, if we lay aside abject servility, and be determined to act like men, and not brutes—the marderers among the whites would be firtid to show their cruel heads. But O, my God! In wintes want slaves, and want us for their slaves, but some of them will cause the day they slaves, but some of them will cause the day they slaves, but some of them will cause the day they slaves, but some of them will cause the day they slaves, but some of them will cause the day they slaves, but some of them will cause the day they slaves, but some of them will cause the day they slaves, but some of them will cause the day they slaves of any slaves of any slaves of and butchering, and murdering in the manner which they have. No doubt some may say that I write with a bad spirit, and that I, being a black, wish these things to occur. Whether lines to occur in their proper time, it is because the words and shoes, and even below these, is indeed, ignorant them to occur in their proper time, it is because the words and shirt, and them to get a knowledge of things rather and occur with well red does not exist, and we are deceived with regard to its existence.—It is immediate, but they should like to see the white speat, per deceived with regard to its existence.—It is immediate to the state of which is with the state of words and fair pennanabip. He mentions a factorially should like to see the white speat, per deceived with regard to its existence.—It is immediated to the contry in the proper time, it is because the words and fair pennanabip. He mentions a few reduction, and extract though I should like to see the white speat, per deceived with regard to its existence.—It is immediated to the contry in the proper time, it is because the words and fair pennanabip. He mentions are deceived with regard to its existence.—It is immediated to the contry in the proper time, it is the greatest desire and of the proper time, it is the greatest desire and of the proper time, it is the greatest desire and of the proper time, it is the greatest desire and of the proper time, it is the contry in the proper time, it is the contry in the proper time, it is the contry in the proper time, it is the contract the proper time, it

questions on the church catetheir cent-a-week spending molittle hands to endow a missionto help expariate their parents,
litem of practical knowledge
Our free black brethren are to
of things. If they will pay for
children, they can command it,
han prejudice, and white teachmultitudes who will impart ten
until man who will impare to the properties of the second the properties of the second to the properties of the properties of the second to the properties of the propert

This is the root of the matter. Were not the slaves of a mean and servile spirit (the consequence of their utter ignorance) they were slaves no longer. They are strong enough to free themselves, and if that object cannot be effected by peaceable means, in God's name let it come in any way, be the con-sequence what it may, rather than that this great wickedness should pollute our otherwise favored land. The tears of the innocent and the groans of the oppressed cry to Heaven for venge I do not look for the arrival of any relief though through supernatural agency, I am persuaded great change must take place before the lapse of aother century. How any one can think and fe otherwise with regard to this subject, I can only acomerwise with regard to this subject, I can only ac-count for by supposing that they do indeed regard the blacks as another and an inferior species. Let but an American seaman be impressed into the Brit-ish navy, where, by the way, he is clad, feel, paid, and not very ill treated, and the tocain of alarm is seconded and the construct in the flow form. sounded, and the country is in a flame from Maine to Florida. But let Green's planter starre or courge his slaves to death, or about them down for his amusement, and the most deathlike apathy preva-How long, O, Lord, how long!

Walker's remarks on the Declaration of Independence are pointed and to the purpose, but the sum of that argument may be given in few words. The instrument has a most unhappy beginning, for its very first clause, in the mouth of a white inhabitant of any of the slave states, is a base lie, or, at best, a vile piece of national hypocrisy. This language is not stronger than the occasion justifies. How can any man who holds a slave, or assists another to hold him, say that all men are born free and equal? Any foreigner has a right to call him a fool or a hypo-

By your leave, I will close my cogitations on this subject with a few remarks on the plan of colonizing ur negroes elsewhere.

- 1. It is cruel.
- 2. It is unjust. 3. It is impracticable.
- 4. Were it none of these, it is impolitic.
- 1. No man of color who knows his own interes will consent to emigrate to a land of which he knows nothing. If advantage is taken of a negro's ignorato entice him from a soil where he has fri kindred, and where he may eat bread by the sweat of his brow, to one that offers only other equal advantages, it is cruel. If his situation is changed for the worse, it is doubly cruel. A sudden change of climate, of habits, is, to say the least, no advantage, and I never heard that a black received a remunera tion for the trouble and hardship of settling in a new country; for a hardship it certainly is. If, as I be-

se of a single week. When can be drained with a bucket, shall we get rid of our black population by such means-but of

4. To what purpose send three millions of our fel. low countrymen into exile?' Are they not as capable of being useful here as an equal number of whites If they can be happy and respectable elsewhere, it only depends on ourselves to make them so here. They will make themselves so, if suffered. Supposmg we should send an equal number of poor white to Liberia, should we not suffer in consequence Who would carry the hod, pave the streets, &c. fo Certainly blacks are as able to labor as whites. One tenth of the males would suffice to win ter pitched battles for their country.

I will conclude by hoping that what has fallen from my pen may induce some few of both colors to reflect on these matters.

For the Liberator

#### INTERESTING EXHIBITION.

The present crisis in the history of the colored pop ulation of the United States, is one which I have often contemplated with feelings of intense interest and solicitude, and have frequently inquired, what is to be done to meliorate the condition of this shamefully eppressed and deeply afflicted people? But, not withstanding my inquiries have been accompanied with considerable reflection and a tolerable share of information respecting their condition, I have never been able to see clearly the exact path by which they may extricate themselves from the awful de-gradation into which a multitude of circumstances have involved them, except it be by improving th And the more I reflect upon the probable f such an undertaking, the more firmly I am persuaded that, whether they remain on the soil to which they and their ancestors were brought by the cupidity of the white man, or whether they colo ves in the land of their forefathers, the caltivation of their minds and morals is their only earthly. and, may I not add, their only eternal salvation Had I any doubts remaining on this point, the exhibition of the pupils under the care of Stephen Gloucester, on Wednesday afternoon, would have com pletely dispelled them. It was the first time I knew of the existence of such a school, and I was not a lit the surprised at hearing, through the medium of the newspapers, not only that such a school existed. but was to be an examination of the sch on the different and some of them intricate branche of an English education. I could not repress the cu-I had to witness such a novel sight as the ex amination of children of color in Grammar, Geography, History, &c. The idea of a colored child being more than able to spell through a sentence; an apology for reading, had scarcely occurred to me as existing at the present day. You may readily imagine my surprise, and I may add unfeigned joy, at finding, under these feelings, 70 neat, clean and intelligent looking children collected together in a fine spacious and airy apartment, in South 7th-street.

The gratification which the exhibition of the progress of the pupils in their studies gave me, was such as to induce a belief that a short account would perhaps, not be unacceptable to the generality of our readers, and particularly that portion of then in Philadelphia, who had not an opportunity of wit sing this cheering spectacle to every well-wishe of the cause of education.

The examinations in Grammar, which were about concluding when I entered the room, I cannot speak of from personal knowledge; but the gentleman who had examined the class remarked, that they had shown in their answers to the questions that had at to them, a very accurate knowledge, no only of the parts of speech but of the grammatical construction of sentences, and expressed himself as be ing highly pleased with the solid knowledge they d evinced of the subject. The examinations Geography and History were conducted by a gentleman of acknowledged ability, and resulte in a developement of an acquaintance with these important branches in the generality of the class which would have been creditable to scholars of the ne age, under any circumstances, in white schools and could not but be gratifying to every well-wishe of the cause.

After the examination was concluded, the gentleman (Mr Chandler) who had examined these classes thinking it might have an encouraging effect upon scholars as well as the preceptor, expressed the diffication it had given him to observe such evident improvement since he saw them last, (which, estand correctly, had been about a month, d added some very appropriate remarks upon the advantages and facilities the improvement of their minds would give them in every relation of life that they could possibly be placed in ; and enjoined upon them the necessity of attending to their studies, in order to make proper advances, and also of obeying their parents. Those, he said, by the sweat of whose Brow they were enjoying what the circumstances of the times in which they were children entirely precluded them from participating in, and those wi epless nights in intense anxiety for their welfare, had an unquestionable right, and ought to be hon-

ored and obeyed by them ould vield a will they s teacher. Many of the present, and we deem the remarks of to them so peculiarly appropriate and tention of them, that I shall not apole ening this communication by endear them he said to see the advance them, he said, to see its automorphism had made in acquiring the means of re-selves useful and worthy citizens. He himself, and could participate in a in the joyous feeling, and would leave to offer them a few hints with i attendance at school. They all, no doctor advantage of perseverance a facilitating labor of any kind : he w inform them, that in the pursuit of knowledge particularly with children whose habi were in the unsettled state incident to was of the greatest and highest impor abled the teacher to form their habit him to become acquainted with the dis him to become acquainted with the dispa-scholars, and the pupil to know his to when that was once accomplished, it go cilities which a stranger would not posequently a great disadvantage would pupil if he or she was changed from one another, without good and sufficient rea spected the teacher of this school, he coul testimony to his acquirements and capu thought that the developement that they had been according to the witnesses to, were all sufficient testimonials of his capability, without anything additional from him; nd finally that he conf ssed himself highly gratifie with the improvement the children had evince heartily wished the success of so good a work.

For my own part, I have not spent a more agree able hour, for many days, than this. I heartily con-curred in all my friend had said, and could have added that it ought to be a cause of sincere gratitu to the Author of all good, that they were enabled to obtain so great a blessing as a good education mosundoubtedly is-that many of them could not nov fully appreciate it; but I might have informed them that if they acquired no more than sufficient to ena ble them to read their bibles, and thereby learn the way of salvation, that it was of inestimable value. I recollect an old woman, upwards of 90 years old applying to a charitable person to teach her to read saying she only wanted to be able to read her testament that she might receive the consolations of the gospel for the remainder of her life. Let none of rising generation of colored children neglect then the opportunity now afforded them of acquiring wledge and the means of being useful citize A SPECTATOR.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1831.

For the Liberator. THE COLORED POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES .--- NO. 8.

RULE 7. Slaves have no legal right to prop erty real or personal; and whatever property they may acquire, belongs, in point of law, to

This rule, I believe, is strictly true, in all the slave States. Anything which a slave possesses is his only by the indulgence, and may be taken from him at any time at the pleasure of his master. The extreme cruelty of this rule cannot be exaggerated. Anything given to a slave becomes in law the property of hi naster. If the master's rights were rigor forced, it would at once prevent all gifts to slaves.

All the little comforts and conveniences which a slave might earn, by his exertions, in the few mome might earn, by the execution, which he was not occupied in his master's service, would be swept from him. The object of the rule which we have just stated seems to be, like that of too many other slave laws, to heap the great sible quantity of misery and degradation on time, and to brand upon their bearts an indelible on of the scorn and contempt with which th oppressors regard them.

It cannot be said, in defence of this rule, that the sion of property, by the slaves, is in aster, for slavery has often existed without any such rule. Without con the rights of the Roman slaves to their peculis in regard to which they seem to have etter situated than the negroes, I shall merely cite a single passage from Mr Steph en, giving an ac of some analogous provisions of other which are less familiar to general readers.

The slaves among the ancient Germans paid to The slaves among the ancient Germans paid to the master only a small part of their property, as a tribute, retaining the rest as their own; and though their state was much deteriorated in later times, the modern slaves of Germany have, in general, possessed a legal right of holding and transmitting property, subject only to some reasonable restrictions; except that mortuaries, or, in some places, a certain part of the estate, devolved on their death to the lords.

In our own days, the Polish slaves, prior to any recent alleviations of their lot, were not only allowed to hold property, but endowed with it by their lords. Our ancient law of villeinage, was in this respect less indulgent than in most other points; for the lord might seize the property of his villein, if so disposed although without seizure, it did not vest in him, but

usual for t to parchase lands and saner; nay, sometimes us to which they themse if or appartenant. Our saner of judicial processing with cases elves u Our ancien

e colonies own use, or by any other wn, and cannot be seized by

stations of the coast of Chines codes to shame. The suves, save-traders and their partizins in that state, while is their naise property, any, and very too, which their sable masters cite in proof of it as anecdote t zealous witnesses and delay Liverpool, before the Comconcil. "The Government of carry similar to that of Bomny, &c. there called Amachree, who has e called Amachree, wh mere cuited Amachree, who has the body he himself is a purchased slave, the body he himself is a purchased slave, the Braspan country, he has officed price a hundred slaves for his freedom; but, according to the laws of the country, he canned obte, though his master, who is an obsere and a poor individual, would gladly let him have it. It is contrary te a fundamental law of the country, that a purchased slave should become free; and the priests who are interpreters and guardians of the laws are afraid, if it should be permitted in the case of this man, of establishing a dangerous precedent. It is a small country, and they are apprehensive that the purchased slaves, if enuncipated, should make themselves masters of it. Notwithstanding the great influence and wealth of this man, his power is, in many instances, restrained by his condition of slavery." wealth than all the re

I am far from supposing that the rule of law which I have stated, is constantly enforced by all masters in the southern States. The principle is so severe that human nature revolts again The grand defence of the law, indeed, is that it is eldom taken advantage of.

The laws of many of the States exceed in severity the general rule as above stated, for they actually deny slaves the power of holding different kinds of property, even with their master's consent. North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, slaves are prohibited from keeping any boat or canoe, and from raising any horse, cattle, sheep, or hogs, unde penalty of forfeiture. In Mississippi, a slave is prohibited from cultivating cotton for his own use, ever with his master's permission, and the muster is liable to a fine of fifty dollars for permitting him to do so The master is also liable to a similar fine for permit ting a slave to keep stock of any description.

ting a stave to keep stock of any description.

'The civil code of Louisina coincides with the text in the following manner: "all that a slave possesses from the following to his master—the possesses nothing of his own, except his peculian, that is to say, the sam of money or moveable estate, which his master chooses he should possess."—Art. 176, and see, I Martin's Digest, 616, "Slaves are incapable of inhering or transmitting property." Civil Code, art. 945. "Slaves cannot dispose of or receive by donation inter vives or morticasus, unless Code, art. 945. "Slaves cannot dispose of or receive by donation inter vives or mortis causa, unless they have been previously and expressly enfranchised conformably to law, or unless they are expressly enfranchised by the act, by which the donation is made to them." Art. 1462. "The earnings of slaves and the price of theis service; belong to their ovpiers, who have their action to recover the amount from those who have employed them." Autising. th those who have employed them." Louis of Practice, art. 103.

The decisions of the courts confirm the doctrine of these same of assembly;—us in South Carolina, where it was held, "That slaves cannot take property by decisions proceed by a property by the court of the court o Byann vs. Bostwick.—And in North Carolana, "Sleves cannot take by sule, or devise, or devise, or devise. As a devise of land, to be rented out for the maintenance of a slave, was adjudged to be void." I Cameron a said Norwood's Reports, 352—anne devised to a lave, or devise made to a slave, by any once as the owner, would be void. See Dalany's company of the seed of the slave of the slave, has been held to settle, the slave to freedom, as the implied intention of the owner, Hall vs. Mullin, 5 Harris and Johnson's Reports, 180.—Struad. -Stroud. P. H. on's Reports, 190.'-

# SLAVERY RECORD.

From the Christian Register. PUBLIC SALE OF SLAVES.

PUBLIV SALE OF SLAVES.

We copy the following account of a "Dutch Vendue of Slaves," given by an intelligent writer in his notes on the West Indies. The scene of this shocking transaction, parts of which, however, we spare ourselves and our readers from repeating, was in the principal town of a Datch settlement in South America.

America.

On arriving at the town, [says the writer,] we can surprised to find it quite a holiday, or a kind of the control of

from their estates with their wives and fa arrayed in their gayest apparel; the belle appeared in their Sunday sits; even th were in full dress; and their slaves de-boliday clothes. To the inhabitants it duy of feasting and hilarity, but to the po duy of feasting and hilarity, but to the po it was a period of heavy grief and affiction were to be sold as beasts of burden—torn other—and widely dispersed above.

other—and widely dispersed about the co-wear out their days in the hopeless toils of sharm on their days in the hopeless toils of sharm of the fair being open, and the crowd asset these unpitted sable beings were exposed to the mer of public auction. In the course of the mer of public auction.
tall and robust negro, on being brought in
tion-room, approached the table with a tall and robust negro, on being brought into the ston-room, approached the table with a fee see hanging upon his arm. The man was ordered mount the chair. He obeyed, though massed with relectance. His bosom heaved, and grid in his eye. The woman remained in the tend A certain price was mentioned to set the present of the control of th ced by his side. She was his crow have bry the side and controlly intelligible. Not obtains a mediate acquiescence, he became agitated sat a patient. The sale was interrupted, and as he and not be prevailed upon to move a single mach way of exhibiting his person, the proceeding way of exhibiting his person, the proceeding way at a stand. He looked again at the wond implement the multitude in anxious as piant gestures. Upon his countenaves as suited the combined expression of sorrow, affection as larm. He grew more and more restless, and peated signs which seemed to say—"Let us be a lunguistic of the seement of the placed at the side of her husband. His countrus instantly brightened. He hung upon the neak off wife, and embraced her with rapture—then his her in his arms, find pressing her to his off the hung had been the side, her in his arms, find pressing her to his arms, find pressing her to his off the his her in his arms, find pressing her to his off the his her in his arms, find pressing her to his off the his her had been composed; and looked with a smile of a yours, yours, or yours! Let this be the assenist my toils, and I am satisfied." The bidding was newed. They exhibited marks of beath at strength, and quickly the two were sold together in 150 guilder.

"Enough!"—you wilk say. "Give meaning of slaves, nor of almost nor o

you will say. "Give me no me slavery." For the present, I she

Martinique.—A gentleman who left, his last April 20, informed the editors of the Norfolk Beau that one hundred and fifty of the Negroes who engaged in the late revolt had been assecuted. The horrible retribution will yet work out the delivease of the oppressed blacks.

Muster.—It is stated in the Florence (Alabani Adversioer that an inquest was recently held as the body of a negro named Bartlet, the property of George Hill.—It appeared that H. had heard is his slave was about to abscond; whereupon in the presence of a neighbor, he stripped and tiel his across a log, and whipped him until he was ribased. He then, notwithstanding the eatreaties of he overseer to the contrary, fastened him to a 'tree, via a lock chain about his neck, and struck him as the head with the butt end of his whip, and erind lesing him in that situation. The negro died is not three hours afterwards. Hill has not been also. Murder. It is stated in the Florence (Abb

# JUVENILE DEPARTMENT

The following Essay was spoken by ung colored lad at an exhibition of the New-York African Free School in 1828.

To the American Connention for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, and improving the con-dition of the African Race.

Abolition of Slavery, and improving the condition of the African Race.

GENTLEMEN,

I feel myself highly honored by addressing yet a behalf of myself and the African race. I am bet provided the secondary of the secondary of the process of the secondary of the process of the secondary of the process of the secondary, who are to the secondary of the secondary, and self-secondary of the self-secondary, and sold like brutes to tyrannical slaveholdes is different countries, where they are beld in slavery and bondage, I ought to return thanks onto Almey God, for having public the secondary of the secondary, and sold like brutes to tyrannical slaveholdes is different countries, where they are beld in slavery and bondage, I ought to return thanks onto Almey's God, for having public the bearts of such desire a secondary of the secondary and benefit to the base of such as a secondary of the secondary of the secondary of the secondary of the secondary and the secondary of the secondary of

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sched victims of avarice and crueky languish a before they can proce ime in bondage

you, gentlemen, who are advocates for the aboli-fon of such, deserve the gratitude and thanks of our whole race. May Divine Providence assist you in all your proceedings, is the wish of a descendant of Africa.

Africa. ISAIAH G. DEGRASS, aged 15 years. New-York African Free School, Oct. 21st, 1528

#### BOSTON,

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1831.

# PROSPECTUS THE LIBERATOR,

A weekly Journal published in Boston, Mass.

A weekly Journal published in Boston, Mass.
Emancipation is the order of the day. Glory to God in the highest, that the rights of man are beginning to be universally understood, asserted and obtained—that free inquiry is abroad inthe earth, shaking the towers of civil and ecclesiastical domination, opening the prison doors giving freedom to the captive, and repearating the world. Nations are born in a day. The empires of the old world are in travall with liberty, and revolution is marching onward with an earthquake step, and thrones are crumbling to the dust, and fetters are everywhere falling, and truth is vanquishing error, and nations are joining in marriage, and people of every tribe and tongue and color are shouting, LIBERTY AND EQUALITY NOW—LIBERTY AND EQUALITY NOW—LIBERTY AND EQUALITY FOREYER!

It is right that it should be so. It is right

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LIBERTY AND EQUALITY FOREYER!

It is right that it should be so. It is right that man should be, as he was made, but 'a little lower than the angels.' To degrade him to the servitude and condition of a beast, is a flagrant insult to the Creator, and a war upon mankind. An oppressor is a hateful object; his claims are monstrous; he deserves unminimate the insult of the control of gled execration; he is without excuse.

gled execration; he is without excuse.

In this boasted land of equality and republicanism, two millions of human beings are bowed down to the dust under a despotism for which antiquity has no parallel. Their carcasses are daily thrown to the fowls of heaven; their blood drenches the ground which they till; their sighs freight every wind; they are beaten with whips; they are lacerated with red hot brands; they are torn assunder at the sacrifice of every warral and downestic relation; they brands; they are torn asunder at the sacrifice of every natural and domestic relation; they are sold like cattle; they are scantily fed with the coarsest aliment; their nudity is but half concealed by rags. But, more than all, and worse than all this—terrible as it is—they are immortal beings, but the eyes of their souls are put out; they are rational beings, but their intellects are crippled; they are accountable beings, but the light of the gospel is hid from their vision.

heir vision.

It is the design of the Liberator to overthrough this horrible servitude, and to break these fet-ters. The enterprise is great, but it is not des-perate; the difficulties in the way are numerous, but the facilities of victory are more a bundant. We expect to conquer through the oundant. We expect to conquer through the majesty of public opinion; our hope is on God, and on the moral power of the nation. As slavery in its origin was a national crime, so likewise is its removal a national duty. One State cannot meet it single-handed; one section of the country cannot destroy it. The peotion tion of the country cannot destroy it. The peo-ple, the whole people, must engage in the work; every man, and every woman, and every child. We have all committed the act of oppression, directly or indirectly; there is innocent blood upon our garments, there is stolen property in our houses; and every one of us has an ac-

In this country, too, more than three hun dred thousand free people of color are virtually deprived of the rights and immunities of citizens. The Liberator will contend earnestly Zens. The Liberator will content entriess, for their complete enfranchisement, and for their social, political, intellectual and religious advancement. It will interrogate public injustice, attack private prejudice, and expose the tyranny of law.)

The first number of the Liberator was ismued facured.

and January 1, 1831, without a subscriber. Its patronage has steadily and flatteringly increased, by voluntary subscriptions, up to the present time. Its character is sufficiently devalend.

present time. Its character is sufficiently developed to render an exposition unnecessary. A portion of the sheet is devoted to literary, anscellaneous and moral subjects, and to domestic and foreign intelligence.

Appalling as is the evil of slavery, the press is able to cope with it; and without the agence of the press, no impression can be made, no plan perfected, no victory achieved. Our appeal is directed to this community—to this State—to New-England—to the whole nation. State—to of newspapers, who are friendly to

Editors of newspapers, who are friendly to the cause of emancipation, are requested to give this Prospectus a gratuitous insertion in their columns. The favor will be gratefully reciprocated.

# GARRISON & KNAPP.

## CONDITIONS.

The Liberator is printed every Saturday, on a next sheet and in a handsome manner, at \$2 per annum. No subscription will be received for a shorter period than six months.

MALIGNITY. We copy with malignity and misro specimen of the spirit whi

' Fruits of the Liber pews by auction; so to pay, procure the igible. We underso other places; gratu-in their various ha have built one for the it with preaching a gratuitously. The upon them in its wrater upon them in its wrat the colored people ame is, do for them what the other, and give them, no see color abundant tables, but a full portion of upon them. We admire the phale that can set up so modera for hale and hearty paupe from the Hartford Review

for hale and hearty paupers. If from the Hartford Review, which the colored people there have takes their or first, and substantial clubs and flowers to the wind and words of the Libertia.

We deny the charge that we'll be 's out in wrath, because they (the people of denot place the colored people among the ble, that is, do for them what they we each other '-mand the Editor of the Special lenged to substantiate his assertion. Our test was and in our receipt of the wreath. was, and is, on account of the unseemly retre which are made in our churches for the people of color. We contend that it is anti-christian thus to drive them into an obscure and remote nook; that if they are able to hire or purchase pews in any part of a church, they ought not to be thrust out; that this division is positive and aggravated persecution that it is a gross violation of our Saviour's golden rule and that, as their souls are equally precious with white ones, they ought to receive equal facilities for spiritual improvement. But, marvellous philanthro spiritual improvement. But, marvelious paisantaro-py! gratuitous seats are furnished for the colored people! Yes—and their occupency is supposed to grant three things; first, that the separation is just; secondly, that the blacks are inferior to the whites; and thirdly, that the occupants admit their own infe-riority. Every black man who goes into such a human menagerie dishonors himself, and should shan it as he would a cage for wild beasts. We know that many of our colored brethren are driven away from the houses of worship on this very account; and we hope they will unanimously abstain from visiting them until a better arrangement be made. We would hint to Mr Orr, and to others, that he who despise the workmanship of the Creator, despises the Crea tor himself; and that he who is too good to be on a equality with his black brother in the church, is too ood to be on an equality with him him in heaven.

But the essence of Mr Orr's malignity is seen in his insinuation, that the recent quarrel at Hartford. between a party of whites and blacks, was the 'fruit of the Liberator.' He knows nothing of the circumstances of the case, nor which party was to blame: but with true colonization charity concludes that th blacks were the assailants, and that they ' have taken their own cause in fist '!! We wish him an increase of candor, a reduction of his prejudice and contempt, a better spirit, and a larger mind.

We have received an account of the origin of the quarrel at Hartford, which shall be given next

\*\*Mong the females who are interesting themselves in behalf of the poor slaves, Lydia White of Philadelphia, a member of the Society of Friends, deserves high commendation. been very zealous in procuring the manufacture of domestic goods from cotton raised by free labor, and during the past year has kept a Free Dry Good Store at No. 86, North Fifth-street. Those who wish to examine patterns of her goods are requested to call at this office. We have lately rec letter from her, from which we take the following extracta:

'I am glad to hear that the people of Boston and New-Hampshire are becoming uneasy with using the produce of slave labor, which I have long had to view as the main staple of slavery. Much do I regret that we have not a full supply and a better as sortment of domestic cotton goods manufactured of the material which is cultivated by free labor; for I believe if this was the case, and stores were opened in different sections of the Union by consciention persons, whose concern would be more to promo and accommodate the necessary wants of their fellow creatures, than to accumulate wealth for themselves, they would have a tendency to greatly increase the demand for the produce of remunerated

'I think I may safely say, that the concern bear a testimony against African slavery by absti-nence is gaining and spreading far and wide over our country. Orders are repeatedly sent to me for free goods from different parts of several States, viz. Vermont, Rhode-Island, New-York, Ohio, Indians, Delaware, and I think Maryland and Virginia; and frequently new customers call on me for the se from Pennsylvania and New-Jersey.

'Two days since, I purchased a small lot of

which I shall endeavo attainable advan in this way, to en nce from the the state of the second very labor; to me it seems very the strong of liberty and justin this particular.

the q abundant reference of religion to day, it is no not lead us practimony and the this greatest of grading our fellown of religion

For the Liberator. THE COLORED POPU-THIS CITY.

tice given by the Presi

ared Association, a meet of May, for the purpose of or the official Board the ensu-

For the official Board the ensu-Committee was chosen to se-officers of said Society. After ness was attended to, and to the 13th inst. for the purpos the returns of the Committee for th ers, and the transaction of such other appertained to the celebration of the anniversary. The officers appointed to erve the ensuing year are as follows:—Thomas talton, President; William G. Nell, Vice President; James Gould, Treasurer ; James G. Barbado Secretary; Frederick Brinsley, Hosea Easton and Thomas Cole, Corresponding Committee; Robert Wood, James How, Coffin Pitte James Brown and Walker Lewis, Staading Committee. At said meeting, several resolves were offered and adopted among which was one, that our anniversury be celed on the 19th by an address and a festival.— An executive was chosen for the business relative thereto. Mr Robert Wood was appointed to pro-vide the dinner, and Mr Thomas Cole, Orator. Meeting adjourned to the 19th inst.

Agreeably to adjournment, the Society met, The eremonies were commenced with prayer by the Rev. Washington Christian, followed by an appropriate address by Mr Thomas Cole. Concluding prayer by the Rev. Samuel Snowden. Blessing craved at the table by the Rev. Hosea Easton. Af-ter partaking of a well provided dinner, there were regular toasts given by Mr Frederick Brinsley, Toast Master, and followed by others from the members generally; sentiments which were (if we are judges) indicative of moral, political and religious principles existing among us, however disputed by the Colonization Society.

#### For the Liberator GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE OF COLOR.

PEOPLE OF COLOIR.

We the publishing Committee of the PARENT SOCIETY, beg leave to inform the different Societies auxiliary to it, as well as the public in general, that we have printed the proceedings of the late Convention in pumphlet form, and distributed them in most of the cities and towns throughout the United

Every information we can derive from variou

States.

Every information we can derive from various sources, not only evinces a lively interest in our welfare, but intimates the speedy elevation of our colored population, to the scale and standing of men. Being fully convinced that much may be done by proper elforts on our part; we therefore urge our brethren, to make every exertion in their power, to send their delegates, clothed with proper authority, so that our people may be effectually represented in General Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, on the 6th day of June next.

The important interests connected with our situation us a people are serious, and will no doubt claim the deliberate consideration of the approaching Convention: we therefore flatter ourselves with the hope of receiving much aid from those of our brethren who condition in life does not render it necessary for itsen to exchange their present comforts for those of digitally character, in migrating from the land such gave them birth, being de facto their native oil.

Signed,

Benton,

Philadelphia, May 20, 1831.

A New-York correspondent, under date of May

18th, says:

'On Friday evening last was celebrated the anniversary of the Colonization Society, and on Sunday evening Mr Gurley, Secretary of the A. C. S., delivered, an address in the African Methodist Church of this city, both of which meetings I was prevented from attending, to my regret, by reason of my ill health; as I understand from a friend that the said Mr G. gave it to yourself in good round terms.'

We owe Mr Gurley one

The latest foreign accounts represent the Poles as having been uniformly successful in their battles with the foe. It was said the Russian army had already suffered a loss of 50,000 men! No doubt the accounts are greatly exaggerated. We have no room for details.

The Reform Bill.—The House of Commons, on the 10th of April, voted to retain the present number of members,—299 to 291.

The Emperor of Brazil, Don Pedro, has abdicated in favor of his son, and taken refuge on board of a

Our readers must refer to the various religious papers for an account of the anniversaries du ent week. We have reports of several spec and statements of facts, made on these occas our columns are pre-occupied, and we are as drives into a narrow corner. It has been the hap-piest week of our existence. We cannot discrimi-nate between the excellence and importance of the different Societies : every one of them was the best. Only one thing wast wanting—the anniversary of a National Anti-Slavery Society. Such a society must be organized forthwith.

The Election Sermon, by the Rev. Leonard Withington of Newbury, was an admirable affair apology for the clergy and a defence of their character. We should like to occupy a column in sulogy of its merits.

DISCOURSE ON SLAVERY.
The Rev. Samuel J. May, of Brooklyn, Conn., will deliver a Sermon upon Slavery in the United States, at the Rev. Mr Emerson's Church in Hanover-street, TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVEN-ING at half most 7 o'clock

We trust that not a vacant seat will be left in the meeting-house—not one—and that the aides and galleries will be blocked up with a solid mass of bodies. We have already published of Mr May—

bodies. We may a newly parises of the His spirit is us gentle as a dove,
Yet hath an angel's energy and scope;
Its flight is towering as the heaven above,
And with the outpretched earth doth bravely cope.
In the cause of Pendo, of Temperance, and of Emmacipation, he takes the most intense interest, and is unblenching advocate. His address, we doubt not, will be all alive with pathos, truth and power.

Again we invoke an overwhelming audience toprow evening to hear him.

AMERICANS, LOOK AT THIS! The Jesuit, a rancorous Catholic paper in this city, holds the fol-lowing language in a late number:

"The Bible Society, in my hamble estimation, is the deepest scheme ever laid by Satan in order to delude the human family and bring them to his eter-nal possession."

Here is the cloven foot of Popery, with a vengeance. The people ought to derive instruction from this audacious paragraph, and to consider what sort of religious liberty may be expected under papal domination. The Bible has made this country what it is—and the Bible Society is doing more to break the fetters of oppression and scatter the mists of delusion, than all the patriotic associations and military orders in the world.

A tourist in North Carolina, who publish sketch in the New-York Observer, says that 'the colored people—slaves—are generally the most mortheir emancipation, therefore, is taken away-namely, that they are too depraved to receive liberty. Their masters, being confessedly the most vicious, ought to exchange situations with them, for the pub-

Mr. Nathaniel H. White, formerly proprietor of the National Philanthropist, in this city, has beeditor and proprietor of the Morristown, N. J. Palladium. We give him the right hand of fellowship, and our best wishes for his prosperity.

The Legislature organized on Wednesday morn-ing. In the Senate, Hon. Leverett Saltonstall was chosen President, and Charles Calboun, Clerk. In the House, William B. Calboun, Esq. was chosen Speaker, and Telham W. Warren, Clerk.

Speaker, and remain w. warren, Cierk.

Trial for Piracy.—The trial of Gadett, indicted for having been concerned in the murder and piracy on board the brig Orbit, Capt. Woodbury, in August last, commenced on Monday morning, and was closed on Tuesday evening. The jury returned a verdict of Guilty.

A Row.—A considerable of a riot occurred at Lowell on Tuesday evening, last week. A body of Irish people on one side and about two hundred Yankees on the other, had something of a battle with stones, brick-bats, clubs, &c. But nobody was killed, or very badly wounded. Several of the leaders have been arrested and bound over for trial.

The Dear friend Lewis, Editor of the Lynn Mirror, is about publishing his poems in an elegant ducience volume of between two and three hundred pages, on the finest paper and, best type, and testerially bound in cambric, at one dollar a copy. He will put us down for five copies.

Short Work.—The legislature of Rhode Island adjourned on Saturday last, after a session of three days and a balf. That body meets four times in a year—no speech is expected from the governor.

## MARRIED,

In Bennington, Mr James Ballard, principal of the Bennington Seminary, to Miss Emeline Hinsdill.

# DEATHS.

In this city, Mrs Martha, wife of Mr Stephen Foe In this cay, han managed, ter, nged 22.
At Detroit, 10th inst. Hon. John Trumball, aged 81, author of McFingal, and many other poetical.

In Charleston, S. C. on the 10th inst. JEREMAH

EVALUE, Esq. Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and the writer of the Essays in the National Intelligencer, in favor of the Cherokees, signed William Venn.

#### LITERARY.

We are surprised to see the following wa like article in the Southern Religious Telegraph, for two reasons—first, the editor of that paper pro to be a minister of the Prince of Pe ondly, the spirit of the address fully authorises the slaves to rise up and exterminate their masters. If the Poles may kill their tyrants, why may not the blacks?

#### ADDRESS TO POLAND.

Warsaw's last champion \* from her height surveyed, Wide o'er the fields a waste of ruin laid,—Oh! Heaven! he cried, my bleeding country save is there no hand on high to shield the brave? yet though destruction sweep these lovely plains, Rise! fellow men! our country yet remains! By that dread name, we wave the sword on high, And sweat for her live!—with her to die!

Campbell's Pleasures of Hope.

Poland, arise! shake off the voke Your prostrate neck so long hath worn, The spell of tyranny is broke The night of slavery is gone.

See Gallia rising from her trance, The sleep she has so long endured. To freedom's holy fight advance, Deep wading through her brother's blood.

The cloud which hovered o'er her land Is buried in the deepest main And she has sworn a valiant band Who ne'er will kiss the rod again

See Kosciusko's cheering form, Like Cæsar's unrevenged ghost, Walking amidst the battle-storm, And calling on the armed host.

See on the verge of yonder storm, That breaketh from the mountain brow, The Almighty Maker's conquering form "Tis He commands you not to bow.

Tis He who rode upon the cloud, That seemed like pillowed fire above,
'Tis He who spoke, the heavens bowed, And echoed forth his power and love.

'Tis He who said, 'Let there be light,' And quick the darkness ceased to be. He girds his armor on to fight, And beckens you to victory. [!!!]

Poland, arise! hear from the west,-The shouts of brothers hail your cause, Your efforts shall be nobly blest. You fight for freedom's holy laws. \* Kosciusko.

# THE GRAVE.

How sweet to sleep where all is p Where sorrow cannot reach the breast. Where all life's idle throbbings cease, And pain is lulled to rest; Escaped o'er fortune's troubled wave, To anchor in the silent grave !

That quiet land, where, peril past, The weary win a long repose, Where the bruised spirit finds, at last, A balm for all its woes

And lowly grief and lordly pride Lie down, like brothers, side by side! The breath of slander cannot come

To break the calm that lingers there : There is no dreaming in the tomb, Nor waking to despair!

Unkindness cannot wound us more And all earth's bitterness is o'er.

There the maiden waits till her lover come, Where they never more may part : And the stricken deer hath gain With the arrow in her heart: And Passion's pulse lies hushed and still, Beyond the reach of the Tempter's skill.

The mother-she hath gone to sleep, With her babe upon her breast-She hath no weary watch to keep Over her infant's rest; His slumbers on her bosom fair Shall never more be broken-there !

For me-for me, whom all have left,-The levely, and the dearly loved,-From whom the touch of time hath reft The hearts which time had proved; For all I bore, and all I bear !

Why should I linger idly on, Amid the selfish and the cold;
A dreamer—when such dreams are gone As those I nursed of old ! Why should the dead tree mock the spring, A blighted and a withered thing !

How blest-how blest, that home to gain, And slumber in that dreamless sleep, From which we never rise to pain, Nor ever wake to weep!
To win our way from the tempest's roar,
And lay us down on the golden shore!

#### MISCELLANA

When two human beings meet to consequence is the color of their skins al pleasure and satisfaction in convenimous to congenial, can the pleasure with each other be either increased of the fact that one is black and the offer low? The conversation of Toussains, were recovered to the fact that one is black and the offer low? The conversation of Toussains, which is skin was as black as jet: And we see the skin was as black as jet: And we see the white man, in the days of Toussains, unbiased mind, who could not listes at the so his conversation? He moved in no enter the particular of the conversation? He moved in no enter the color who would display the sands of his color who would display the these as he did, if not dapressed by the of slavery, the misfortune of ignores.

Howard, the celebrated philastic was a thorough-going temperance man Hs absoluted even the use of wine and malt ignore. It is Memoirs, by Brown, will be found many notices, concerning the effect of strong drink. In his excellent house of correction at 6 then, their use was published.—A similar regulation was introduced into the Parisian jails. He found the English jails fall of intemperance, and despaired of their reform in other respects, till that evil was banished. He bequesthed five pounds each, to ten poor cottners at Cardissino. pounds each, to ten poor cottagers at Cardington, should not have been to the ale house for twelve the preceding him death. months preceding his death. A pretty good testino ny on the question respecting the use of malt liquors Genius of Te

In Malta, the day before Good Friday of In Malta, the day before Good Friday of last year, a visitor saw four or five persons, so habited that they could not be known, passing through the streets from one Mass house to another, with heavy chains made first to each ancle. Another saw more than twenty, similarly circamstanced, performing penances thus, for fulfilling superstitious wows. About one sixth of the male population of Malta belong to ecclesiastical or monastic orders. It is remarkable to what an elevation the Romish churches have raised the Virgin Mary in the view of the people. Images and pictures of her are in every shop. Even dram sellers keep a lump ever burning in the evening before one of her pictures, in a conspicuous place. It is said too, that in the most infamous houses, a lamp is kept burning before the Virgin, to invoke her aid in gaining the wages of prostitution.

Singular Dwellings.—The Georgian or Tartar dwellings are seldom to be found above ground: the the top is covered with beams of wood, branches of trees, and above all, with a coat of earth, which makes it level with the ground. The natives are frequently disturbed, when sitting round the fire, by the leg of some unfortunate cow or camel making its appearance down the chimney; and it is not uncommon for the lambs to fall through, and spoil whatever may happen to be cooking.—Armstrong's Journal of travels in the seat of war between Russia and Turkey. and Turkey.

Willows.—If you ask me to point out one tree more graceful than all others, I would point you to the weeping willow. Its long silk-like boughs farop not less pensively than the eye-lids of some sleeping beauty. And when the air stirs them, what a delicious motion waves among them,—where is the painter who can impart that motion to his canvass? Where the poet, whose strains have such music in them, as that which lives in the weeping willow? Where throughout all the works of nature, is an object more beautiful than this?

Caution.—Our fair readers are respectfully requested not to present a aprig of geranium to a young gentleman for whom they entertain no more than ordinary friendship; for, since the publication of Flora's dictionary, it is generally understood as an evidence of preference over all other suitors.—Dogwood blossoms signify, 'I hate you,' and may be distributed among the grosser sex, ad thitium. Whenever a ramunculus is offered to you, you are to understand, 'how much the youth is dezied by your charms;' exhibit then the thorn apple, and bid him good evening.—Baltimore Wreath.

The Liberator is right, in charging with incorney those who are exulting over the recent resulting over the recent resulti tency thuse who are exulting over the recent revolution in France and the present one in Poland, and yet are silent on the subject of the insurrectionary movements of the slaves in the West India islands. movements of the slaves in the West Linda, mianda. Although our sympathies are more strongly enlisted in behalf of a once gallant and chivalrous nation groaning under the chains of despotism, there is no difference in principle between the tyramny of Charles X. and the Autocrat, and the damning oppression of the slaveholders; the latter is a thousand times more galling and degrading.—Manchester Horn.

A little colored boy who had been sent to a thes A little colored boy who had been sent to a thea-tre in Philadelphia to sweep the chimnies, wasfright ened by a tipsy man named Wilkins, who told him a certain rope had hung Potter, showed him an old coffin, and shook some skull bones at him. The boy fell into fits and died the same night. Watkins was committed for trial by Alderman Binns,

A Picture.—In 1829, the population of Sicily amounted to 1,780,000 souls; 300,000 of these were ecclesiastics, or living on church revenues. In addition to these, there were 30,000 monks, and 50,000 nuns. Thus, it is seen, that one fifth of the whole population belong to some ecclesiastical or monastic order.

If you suppress the exorbitant love of ple money, idle curiosity, iniquitous pursuits and warmith, what a stillness would there be in the getties! the necessaries of life do not occasion, at third part of the hurry.

### CRAL.

From the Christian Watchman. ED WORLD.

There comeths we from the binsing in shore, from the binsing in shore, or representation of western wilds, And wisers for the plant of m the so-

To the search a trailer known.
It speaks of the target victim's cry,
On the heathen's sengeful pile;
and bids him see, when orphans sigl The exulting murderer's smile : And the parent, standing near,
Whe sinks his child in the deathful grave, to to the rolling Ganges' wave, 

of the untaught African, For a skin of darker stain, By a brother—prouder, fairer man, Enthraged with slavery's chain. It turns his ear to the red man's wo, Who is leaving his father's soil, With the heavy heart of a conquered foe, Through a weary way to toil

'Tis Pity's voice that is breathing low-And, again, in bolder strain; 'Tis Pity's voice, that is never slow To relieve a mourner's pain;
And fearful gloom is shadowing there, Where Religion's tone is still : And terror stalks in its wildness, where Is no law, but a tyrant's will.

Oh, list that voice! 'tis the mournful weal Of nations in darkness bound ! How can the heart refuse to feel, Untouched by the piercing sound? Creatures that reason hath never taught, With a suffering mate will stay, And seem with feelings of sympathy fraught-Shall we pity less than they

No, Christian! list to the earnest cry From the dying heathen's shore ! Let avarice far from thy bosom fly, And forget that wail no more Till the Pagan shout is forever still, Or changed to Religion's song; Till the earth hath bowed to the Saviour's will That in sorrow hath lingered long :-

Till Burmah's daughters shall join the praise Of the great Redeemer's worth, And Afric's wilds respond the lays, That swell through the grateful earth; Till he who roams by the Ganges' side, And the red man, long unble And he who watches the southern tide, Rejoice in millennial rest!

#### From the Lynn Mirror THE SABBATH.

The morning dawns in silence. The light thir clouds are tinged by the red rays of the rising sun A translucent vapor, from the enlightened sea, goes gracefully upward, like the encient sacrifices of the East. It is the worship which earth pays to Heav-

en. No jarring sound yet breaks the stillness of nature. The doors of the villagers are closed, for the infinites are on their knees around the family altar, and the humble prayer of the pious laborer ascends like the morning incense.

are on their knees around the family altar, and the humble prayer of the pious laborer ascends like the morning incense.

The streets of the city are empty. No tumultations din is heard in the spacious squares. The windows of the long rows of warehouses are barred. The weary horse stands quietly in his stall, and load yoices are no more heard in the market place. The citizens are preparing for the duties of their solemations are preparing for the duties of their solematics. At the stands of the stands service. It is the Sabbath day.

A heavy flood of light rolls in silence through the zaure depths of heaven. Nothing can stop its irresistible current; the immensity of space is delayed with its overwhelming brightness. The dark heavy clouds of night have rolled away fearfully before it. Their shadows are weak as the spirits of evil, before the spear of the mailed archangel. They retire in silence. So the delasion and error of the human understanding fled, before the splendid illumination of the great Messenger of God.

Presently a heavy quick sound breaks the deep stillness. It is the peal of bells.—Their load tones reverberate through the valleys, and are re-echoed, with a thousand variations, through the cliffs of the mountains, and the oaks of the ancient solitudes. The dwellers in a thousand cots, and a thousand splendid mansions, start at the summons. The houses of God are filled with attentive wonhippers. The prayers of the poor and the rich are uningled together, and second on the wings of devotion, in sweet accordance, to the scenarios of the forehead of the stands and scend on the heart of the devot, like the consensated drops which fall on the forehead of the infant.

peated in every dwelling. A tranquil screnity as on each brow; peace dwells in every hear; is the pious traveller, through the journey of Era feels that he is one Sabbath day's distance neutro ome of rest in Heaven.

The following anonymous letter was received in R. Peters, Esq. through the Post Office 14th April.

14th April.

'A penitent thief, hoping in the pardoning for a the Lord Jesus Christ, returns to Mr Peters the a closed \$50, being principal and interest of mosp fraudulently obtained from him some years size debted for this act of just restitution.—How safe it to trust in the Lord! How able is He to protect property from the evil man! If the Lord before who can be against us? O, abused friend! passed who can be against us? O, abused friend! passed to God—so safe for man. How shall we escape, it was neglect to great a gospels out to God—so safe for man. How shall we escape, it was neglect to great a safe to great a gospels of the great and gospels of the great gospels of the great and gospels of the great gospels of great gospels of the great gospe we neglect so great a salvation !

Who can find fault with a tree producing and fruit as this?—What infidel on reading this, will a exclaim, 'If the Christian be not the true religion, certainly deserves to be.' Mr Peters has sent usum enclosed to the Home Missionary Societics. where it will be employed in spreading that good which has thus turned into repentance the heart of the thief.—N. Y. Standard.

## PEIRCES FREE GROCERY STORE, South-East corner of 3d & Noble Sts.

## PHILADELPHIA.

PEIRCE, grateful for the encouragement heretofore received, in the sale of Groteria raised by Free Labor, respectfully informs the who give a preference to goods of this describus, that he has lately received an extensive assortines of them, of an excellent quality, which he is enabled to sell at prices much lower than any heretofored.

Having made arrangements to import the goden large quantities, direct from the places where the are manufactured, C. P. would respectfully insign the attention of the country as well as the city some keepers, who wish to keep them, either from conscientions motives, or for the accommodation of the who are desirous of bearing their testimony spine Slavery, trusting that he will be able to supply then on equally favorable terms with any other individual in the United States.

Among the articles for sale, the following may be enumerated, view.

SUGARS—West India, received from Peter States, properties of the properties of the properties of the states. Having made arrangements to import the

SUG-ARS—West India, received from Pau Rico; retailing price from 8 to 12½ cents per lh.—Calcutta and Canton, White; retailing price from 11½ to 14 cents per lb.—Lump and Loaf, manrikated from East India and Maple Sugar; retailing price from 16 to 18 cents per lb.

COFFEE—St. Domingo and Java; retailing price from 1 to 16 cents per lb.

CHOCOLATE—Manufactured from 8t lb.

CHOCOLATE—Manufactured from 8t lb.

CHOCOLATE—Treating Cocans retailing mice 20 cents per lb.

ningo Cocoa ; retailing price 20 cents per lb.

MOLASSES—West India ; received from Por-MOLASSES—West India; received from re-to Rico; retailing price 40 cents per gallon.—Ser House; manufactured from the East India and Mi-ple Sugar; retailing price 50 cents per gallon. COTTON LAPS—for Quilting, manufactured

from North Carolina Cotton ; retailing price 18 ca

LAMP WICK—manufactured from the same;

retailing price 25 cents per lb.

SPANISH, HALF-SPANISH &

NEW NISH, HALF-SPANISH & COM-MON SEGARS, & SMOKING & CHE-ING TOBACCO—manafeatured from St Douis go, Ohio, Connecticut and Kentacky Tobacco. Indigo, Sweet Oil, Salt, Salt-petre, Alum, Cop-peras, Blacking, Spices of various kinds, with a ga-eral assortment of all articles pertaining to a Grosey Store, including TEAS of a superior quality— Spermaceti and Common Oil, Wines, &c. of varies qualities,—for sale, wholesale and retail. May, 1831.

of the Liberator; the goods immediately procured, and no extra charges made.

FOHN B. PERO, NO. 2 & 3,

In rear of Dock Square, near, the City Tavern, BOSTON,

poiszens are no more heard in the market place. The citzens are preparing for the duties of their solendary of the duties of their solendary of the duties of their solendary. A beavy flood of light rolls in silence through the azure depths of heaven. Nothing can stop its irresistible current; the immensity of space is delayed with its overwhelming brightness. The dark heavy clouds of night have rolled away fearfully before it. Their shadows are weak as the spirits of early, before the spear of the mailed archangel. They retire in silence. So the delasion and error of the human understanding fied, before the splendid illumination of the great Messenger of God.

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The soul of the good man is warmed; the heart of the devout, like the consecusted drops which fall on the forehead of the since is melical. The old man, leaning on his staff, leaks binned in the presence of his Father; and greed descands on the heart of the devout, like the consecusted drops which fall on the forehead of the since is melical. The soft breeze of evaning conces forth, like the vening securities are required to the since of the since of the since is melical. The soft breeze of evaning conces forth, like the vening securities are required. The sun goes down in smiles. The soft breeze of evaning conces forth, like the vening securities are required. The sun goes down in smiles. The soft breeze of evaning conces forth, like the vening securities are required. The sun goes down in smiles. The soft breeze of evaning conces forth, like the vening securities are required. The sun goes down

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