VOL. I.

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WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON AND ISAAC KNAPP, PUBLISHERS.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS. 1

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE MANKIND.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1831.

TEN LIBERATOR

AT NO. 11, MERCHANTS' HALL.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

TERMS

TERMS.

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THE LIBERATOR.

I freely confess that I am no friend to what P-I freely confoss that I am no friend to what are called ameliorating measures. If they can effect good, they will not effect it in sufficient time. I hold the system of slavary to be a crime of the deepest die, and I would deal with it as crimes ought to be dealt with. I would not ameliorate; I would not cut off the most offensive parts of the system, but would destroy it allogether.'—Buxton's Speech in Parliament.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NATIONAL IN-TELLIGENCER.

Messes Gales & Seaton :

4

GENTLEMEN-The dignity of your station, the extent of your influence, and the established fairness of your characters, give you a claim to my notice, which a multitude of editorial assailants fail to pre-

A late number of the National Jutelligencer contains a libellous article relative to the Liberator, copied from the Tarborough (N. C.) Free Press, together with the following extract of a letter from 'a gentleman' in Washington City to a Post Master

'An incendiary paper, "The Liberator," is cir-culated openly among the free blacks of this city; and if you will search, it is very probable you will find it among the slaves of your county. It is published in Boston or Philadelphia, by a white man, with the avowed purpose of inciting rebellion in the South; and I am informed, is to be carried through your county by secret agents, who are to come a-mongst you under the pretext of pedling, &c. Keep a sharp look out for these villains, and if you catch them, by all that is sacred, you ought to barbace them. Diffuse this information among whom it

To the above quotation you append some confirmatory remarks, which, I regret to say, breathe the spirit of murder and exhibit the incoherency of madness. Suffer me first to notice the Washington let-

This anonymous traducer is uncertain whether the Tueed a single number: if otherwise, he is guilty of all the face of the earth; but we must must so a larve the passage rend, 'God desires, has made of one blood all southern plantern,' &c. If we would so the see our land deluged in blood in blood all southern plantern,' &c.

I fear and serve, and to its patrons, in proof that its real and only purpose is to prevent rebellion, by the application of those preservative principles which breath peace on earth—good will to men. I advance nothing more, I stand on no other foundation than this: 'Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.' I urge the inmediate abolition of slavery, not only because the slaves possess an inalienable right to liberty, but because the system, to borrow the words of Mr. Randolph, is 'a volcano in full operation:' and, by its nance, we must expect a national explo So far from advocating resistance on the part of the slaves, (though they would be justified in using retaliatory measures more than any people on the face of the earth,) every one, who is familiar with my public or private opinions, knows that I expressly maintain the criminality of war. You, Gentlemen, cannot be ignorant on this point. In the Prospectus of the Liberator, which was published in the colum of the Intelligencer, occurs the following paragraph:

of the Intelligencer, occurs the following paragraph:

'The cause of PEACS will obtain my zealous and
unequivocal support. My creed, is already published to the world, is as follows:—That war is fruitful
in crime, misery, revenge, murder, and every thing
abominable and bloody—and, whether offensive or
defensive, is contrary to the precepts and example
of Jesus Christ, and to the heavenly spirit of the
gospel; consoquently, that ne pofessor of Christinity should march to the battle-field, or narder any
of his brethern for the glory of his country.'

The charge of the Washington libeller, respecting
the circulation of the Liberator by 'secret aceusts'

the circulation of the Liberator by 'secret agents,' is as silly as it is false. The paper courts the light, and not darkness. Every slaveholder ought to become a subscriber to it forthwith : he may thereby learn his duty, and perhaps be induced to follow it Unfortunately, I have not a single subscriber, white or black south of the Potomac

The recommendation to 'barbacue' (murder and roast, I suppose) those at the south who are seen with copies of the Liberator, could come only from a cowardly assassin. The author of it, I presume is steeped to his lips in the blood of his slaves, and cherishes the unquenchable thirst of a cannibal

And now, Gentlemen, I turn to your 'RE-MARKS.' You hastily and most unjustly style the Liberator an 'incendiary publication,' 'a diabolical paper, INTENDED BY ITS AUTHOR to lead to precisely such results (as concerns the whites) as the Southampton Tragedy.' You accuse me of being 'the instigator of human butchery,' 'a deluded fa natic or mercenary miscreant,' a cut-throat, &c. &c. To publish and circulate such a paper is, in your view, a 'CRIME AS GREAT AS THAT OF POISONING THE WATERS OF LIFE TO A WHOLE COMMUNITY '!!! Sirs, these allegations disclose the spirit of murder in your breasts, (if I understand the meaning of language,) but I pity and forgive you. It is true, you affect to 'desire not to have me unlawfully dealt with,' yet represent me in such a fearful light as to point a thousand daggers at my heart, and encourage a host of assassins. If I fall a victim in the glorious cause of emancipation, my blood shall be required at your hands

Your 'appeal to the worthy Mayor of the City of Boston,' and to 'the intelligent Legislators of Massachusetts,' to interpose their authority, and prevent the publication of the Liberator, is so ineffably ridiculous that I may justly term it the incoherency of madness. Sirs, tyrants and slaves may exist at the South, but they are unknown in New-England. Nullification is the offspring of despotism. Suppress the paper, forsooth! And why? Because it contends that ' all men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; among which are life, LIBERTY, and the pursuit of happiness.' Congress, therefore, ought to Liberator is published in Boston or Philadelphia. A Independence. The paper declares that God has most intelligent critic! Probably he has never permade of one blood all nations of men to dwell on the paper declares that God has never permade of one blood all nations of men to dwell on the paper declares that God has never permade of one blood all nations of men to dwell on the paper declares that God has never permade of one blood all nations of men to dwell on the paper declares that God has never permade of one blood all nations of men to dwell on the paper declares that God has never permade of one blood all nations of men to dwell on the paper declares that God has never permade of one blood all nations of men to dwell on the paper declares that God has never permade of one blood all nations of men to dwell on the paper declares that God has never permade of one blood all nations of men to dwell on the paper declares that God has never permade of one blood all nations of men to dwell on the paper declares that God has never permade of one blood all nations of men to dwell on the paper declares that God has never permade of one blood all nations of men to dwell on the paper declares that God has never permade of one blood all nations of men to dwell on the paper declares that God has never permade of one blood all nations of men to dwell on the paper declares that God has never permade of the paper declares that God has never permade the paper declares the paper dec

that the 'avoused purpose' of the paper is to 'in- (though the great body of them seem to be enamor-cite rebellion in the South.' I appeal to God, whom ed of amalgamation.)

In my Prospectus which you unhesitatingly pub lished I penned as self-evident truths. That no man can have a right over others, unless it be by them granted to him-That that which is not just is not law : and that which is not law, ought not to be in force-That whoseever grounds his preten sions of right upon usurpation and tyranny, declare himself to be an usurper and a tyrant-that is, an enemy to God and man-and to have no right at all-That that which was unjust in its beginning can of itself never change its nature... That he who persists in doing injustice, aggravates it, and takes upon himself all the guilt of his predecessors—That here is no safety where there is no strength, no strength without union, no union without justice, no steinm without minor, in anon without pastee, no justice where faith and truth are wanting—That the right to be free is a truth planted in the hearts of men, and acknowledged so to be by all who have hearkened to the voice of nature, and denied by noue but such as through wickedness, stupidity, o baseness of spirit, seem to have degenerated into the worst of beasts, and to have retained nothing of men mischiefs which they have learnt from their maste the devil

From the foregoing simple, comprehensive, irre futable principles, the Liberator has never departed. Its objects are to save life, not to destroy it; to overthrow—by moral power, by truth and reason a system which has no redeeming feature, but is full of blood-the blood of innocent men, women and babes—full of adultery and concupiscence—full of blasphemy, darkness and wo—full of rebellion against God, and treason against the universe-full of wounds and bruises and putrefying sores-full of temporal suffering and eternal damnation-full of wrath, and impurity, and ignorance, and brutality, and awful impiety; to make the slave States as happy and prosperous as the free States; to extract a root of bitterness, which is poisoning the whole nation; to preserve the Union by removing an evil which, if suffered to grow, must inevitably produce a separation of the States; to elevate and improve the bodies and soals of millions of our fellow beings. who can never be educated while they remain is servitude ; to increase the wealth of the South, alle viate its sufferings, remove its fears, increase its population, improve its agriculture, enlighten its igno rance, exalt its piety, and redeem its character ! Are not these objects benevolent, praiseworthy, magnan imous? Would 'a mercenary miscreant' them at the imminent risk of his life?

Sirs, the present generation cannot appreciate the purity of my motives or the value of my exertions. l look to posterity for a good reputation. The us born offspring of those who are now living will reverse the condemnatory decision of my cotemporaries. Without presuming to rank myself among them, I do not forget that those reformers, who were formerly treated as the 'offscouring of the earth,' now lauded beyond measure; I do not forget that Christ and his apostles, -harmless, undefiled and prudent as they were, --were buffetted, calumniated and crucified; and therefore my soul is as steady to its pursuit as the needle to the pole. No dangers shall deter me. At the North or the South, at th East or the West,-wherever Providence may call me,-my voice shall be heard in behalf of the perishing slave, and against the claims of his oppre

I am for immediate and total abolition. The law of God and the welfare of man require it. This doctrine is at present unpopular in this country; and he who maintains it is ranked among ma fanatics. It is otherwise in England. The doctrine is maintained by Wilberforce, and Clarkson, and Brougham, and McCauly, and Buxton, and Lushington, and Stephen, and O'Connell, and a host of oth er disorganizers. Shall I be ashamed of their company? They do not believe, nor do I, that moderation in arranging robbery and murder may be very proper and useful. Are we then fanatics,

we must instantly burst asunder the shace slaves-treat them as rational and injured being give them lands to cultivate, and the means of a ployment-and multiply schools for the instruction of themselves and children. We shall then have little to fear. The wildest beasts may be subdue intle to tear. The windest beasts may be suppresent and rendered gentle by kind treatment. Make, the slaves free and every inducement to revolt is taken away. It is only while we are crushing them to the earth, and heaping our curses and our blows upon them, and starving their bodies, and darkening their souls, and selling them as beasts, and gonding them to desperation, that we have reason to tremble for our safety, and to feel an unpleasant sensation with regard to our throats.

Tell me not that an evil is cured by covering it up; that it is dangerous to vindicate the rights of the slaves; that if nothing be said, more will be done; and that no adequate remedy can be found.

The reasoning is absurd. Is not justice a practical matter? Is humanity, is mercy, a poetic Is there not a blessed reality in freedom? slaveholder would but reform himself, there would be an end of slavery. Great efforts must preced great achievements

You appeal, Gentlemen, to the people of New-England, to sustain the system of slavery !- Dough faces' we have among us, and men lost to every honorable feeling-time-servers, apologists, and cowards; but think not that the great body of the descendants of the Pilgrims sanction southern the Pilgr oppression. Criminal, indeed, they have been in their conduct, and awfully remiss in the discharge of their conduct, and awunny remes in the conduct, and awunny remes in the their duty; but a mighty change is taking place in their sentiments. They cherish no hostility to the could be they are ready to give not only their advice but their money towards emancipating the slaves; but they feel that they cannot longer passively remain constitutionally involved in the guilt and danger of slavery. They have a right to be heard: they must and will be heard. If the bodies and souls of millions of rational beings must be sacrificed as the price of the Union, better, far better, that a separation should take place.

I see through the design of the clamor which is ised against the Liberator. It is to prevent public indignation from resting upon the system of slavery, and to concentrate it upon my own head. That system contains the materials of self-destruction; yet such is the bruzen impudence of its supporters, that they do not hesitate to ascribe the insurrection to a foreign and an impossible cause. What I have unblished in the Liberator, allow me to repeat here.

Ye patriotic hypocrites! ye panegyrists of Frenchnen, Greeks, and Poles! ye fustian declaimers for liberty! ye valiant sticklers for equal rights among yourselves! ye haters of aristocracy! ye assailants of monarchies! ye republican nullifiers! ye treaconable disunionists! be dumb! Cast no reproach upon the conduct of the slaves, but let your lips and cheeks wear the blisters of condemnation !

Ye accuse the pacific friends of emancipation of instigating the slaves to revolt. Take back the charge as a foul slander. The slaves need no incentives at our hands. They will find them in their stripes-in their emaciated bodies-in their ce less toil-in their ignorant minds-in every field, in every valley, on every hill-top and mountain, wh ever you and your fathers have fought for libertyin your speeches, your conversations, your ce tions, your pamphlets, your newspapers-voices in the air, sounds from across the ocean, invitations to resistance above, below, around them ! . What more do they need? Surrounded by such influences, and smarting under their newly made wounds, is it wonderful that they should rise to contend-as other heroes ' have contended-for their lost rights ? It is not wonderful.

What kindled the fire of Seventy-Six? Oppre What created the bloody scenes at St. Domingo? Oppression! What roused up the Greeks to revenge? Oppression! What car on in France? Oppression! What has driven cles to arms? Oppression! What has inferieoluti the Poles to arms? Oppr ted the southern slaves? OPPRESSION !

A few queries, and I have done.

Can man justly be the property of man?
What does this mean?—' All men are create equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights: among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness?

the Poles justified in fighting for liberty? why?

By what authority do you, Gentlemen, hold you Call w creatures in bondage ?

In conclusion, I adopt the frank avowal of the excellent Witherforce :- I can admit of no compromise when the commands of equity and philar thropy are so imperious. I wash my hands blood that will be spilled. I protest against the system, as the most flagrant violation of every princice and humanity. I NEVER WILL DE SERT THE CAUSE. In my task it is impossible to tire : it fills my mind with complacency and peace At night I lie down with composure, and rise in the morning with alacrity. I never will desist from this blessed work.'

Protracted as is this defence, I trust you will give it a place in your columns; and that those editors who have copied your article, will do me the justice t You have (I hope unintentionally) ca copy mine. lamniated my character, and put my life in jeopardy. The public has a right to expect my defence, and ought to be given

Respectfully, yours, &c. &c. WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

The foregoing letter was transmitted to the Editors of the National Intelligencer; but they re fused to publish it, notwithstanding the barbarity of their attack-giving as a reason, the severity of the language used in the Liberator respecting them. They have not hesitated to apply to the Editor of this paper the most scurrilous and malignant terms, and to represent him as a master spirit of depravity- 'fanatical,' 'demented,' 'a mercenary iscreant,' ' the instigator of human butchery,' &c and yet they exclude him from their columns fo making a prompt and plain denial of their wicked statements in his own paper. Heretofore I have admired the urbanity, decorum and fairness with which they have conducted their numberless contro versies; but this anomalous departure from truth and atter disregard of the claims of common justice tarnish the lustre of their public character, and place them on a level with worthless defamers.

The following article is copied from the Intelligencer of the 30th ult.

The following article is copied from the intelligencer of the 30th alt.

Whilst we condemn the error of the misguided Eastern crussder against a relation of Society which he does not comprehend, and must agarvate by intermeddling with, we ought not to pass unnoticed the error in the opposite extreme, of some writers in the south, on this subject. We are rather surprised, for example, at the strong terms into the use of which the estimable Editor of the Camden Journal has allowed himself to be betrayed, in reference to it, though much must be allowed to the circumstances in which he is placed. The Columbia Times, it is hardly surprising, seizes upon it as a fit occasion for a new tirade against the General Government, in the course of which it makes use of such arguments as the following: "While the South are content to be governed by Northern usurpress, they may well live in fear—they most assuredly do in isopardy." Is it surprising, when we find these continued and repeated incitements to a rupture of the Union, that such persons as the Editor of the Liberator of found their strongest arguments to slaves upon the decitines of their musters? Thus, the Liberator of Sept. 10, referring to the stimulating eloquence of one of the Orators in South Cardina on the late Anniversy, holds the following atrocious language: "In initiation of a statesman so heroic, and infall."

atrocious language:

"In imitation of a statesman so heroic and infalible, some of the slaves in Virginia have risen up and exclaimed, 'Are toe for the submission?' to which the response has been promptly, 'No!' The traitors and tyrants at the South must not complain if their example be strictly followed by the victims of their cruelty. They are duily teaching then lessons of insubordination, resistance, and bloodshed."

See what revolting consequences are thus educed y fanatical and demented men from the errors and eresies of disaffected politicians! by fanatical and den

Wherein consists the atrocity of the language quoted from the Liberator? As to the 'relation of ciety' which exists at the South, I fully comprebend its injustice and cruelty. Even the Editors of the Intelligencer cannot enlighten me upon this point.

The following desperate proposal caps the imax of southern audacity and folly. My contempt of it is unatterable. Nothing but my own death, a want of patronage, shall stop the Liberator. The for sufficient patronage, I look to the friends of bleed-ing humanity. What ought the public to think of the Editors of the Intelligencer, for giving publicity to such a communication, with such a 'milk-and water' note appended to it? Are they not plainly acting as abettoss in my destruction?

From the National Intelligencer In your paper of the 17th, I have read with great indignation an account of an incendiary paper pr ed in Boston, and by the author percelled amon the firse blacks and slaves of the Bouth. You smally set, is there so law by which this

can be arrested in his criminal course suggest, for the consideration of the learned, that the paper in question may be treated as a seditious libel, published in the District, or any other place to which it may be sent by its author: that the fact of publication being procured by the author, he is a principal offender in the place where the publication is made, although he may never have been personally present there in his life. Is support of this idea, I will refer to the case of Rev. vs. The Hon. Robt. Johnson, 6th East's Reports, 583, and 7 East 65. The defendant was indicted in the county of Middlesex, and charged with having published certain seditious libels in the county of Middlesex. It appeared, from the pleadings and evidence, that the defendant was born in Ireland, and never had been absent from thence from the time of his birth. That the libels were written by him in Ireland, agd forwarded by mail to Cobbett, who published deem in the county of Middlesex through the medium of his Register. It was conceded that the Courts of England had no jurisdiction to try art offence committed in Ireland. The defendant plende a total the facility the defendant's councel that the court. It was argued by the defendant's councel that the defendant being a naive Irelandant. e paper in question may be treated as a see land had no jurisdiction to try aft offence committed in Ireland. The defendant pleaded to the jurisdiction of the court. It was argued by the defendant's counsel that 'the defendant being a native Irishnan, and living at the time of the publication in Ireland, which has distinct laws of its own, was not bound by the laws of England. Yet the court overruled the plea, and the defendant was found guilty. The analogy between the situation of Ireland and England, at that time, and that of the several States of the Union now, is very striking. Ireland had its separate legislature; was governed by its own laws, which were administered by its own courts. They had a common bond of union, they owed allegiance to the same crown. The People of either country might hold lands in the other, and had all the privileges of nateral born subjects. The People of the several States have a common bond of union—the Federal Constitution. That instrument declares that the citizens of each State shall have all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States. Let the offender, then, in this case, he deamaded by the President or the Governor of Virginia, and prosecuted in the place where he has procured his incendiary paper to be distributed; and I think law may be found to purish him. I will answer for the event if we lay hands upon him in Virginia. If the Governor of Massachasetts should refuse, then let the People of the South offer an adequate reward to any person who will deliver him, dead or alive, into the hands of the authorities of any State then let the People of the South offer an adequate reward to any person who will deliver him, dead or alive, into the hands of the authorities of any State then let the People of the South offer an adequate reward to any person who will deliver him, dead or alive, into the hands of the authorities of any State then let the People of the South offer an adequate reward to any person who will deliver him, dead or alive, then let the People of the South offer an adequate reward t

Tauquier County, Virg. Sept. 23.

[The above is written in a temper very natural under the circumstances, but which we should be serry to see acted upon in the present case; not disputing, however, that the writer's legal views of the matter are correct.—Editors Intel.]

PANEGVETOS.

PANEGYRIC NO. I

Tray. Blanche, and Sweetheart, all. Among the editorial pack who are yelping at the Liberator, is Morris of the Philadelphia Album. This individual, on various occasions which he canno have forgotten, has covered me with extravagant eu logy,-complimenting my genius, philanthropy and courage. Now look at his consistency!

oursge. Now now at the Comment of the Incendiary Publications.—We have frequently adverted in terms of censure to a publication is need in Boston, entitled the Liberator, and edited by ly adverted in seen in Doeson, continued the Liberator, and canced by a fanatic of the name of Garrison. The object of this publication appears to be twofold—the enam-cipation of the blacks from slavery on the EXTER-MINATION OF THE WHITES.

'Edited by a fanatic of the name of Garriso How very obscure! how atterly unknown to Me Robert Morris! What has led him frequently advert in terms of censure' to the Liberator!-(he has been careful to hide his strictures from my observation.) Why, dear reader, a desire to repay me for a well-deserved rebuke which I gave him a few months since, for some doltish remarks upon the Marriage Law of this State. How much easie it is, Mr Morris, to abuse than to argue! The paragraph from the Album is black with misrepres The enancipation of the blacks from slave ry on the extermination and murder of the whites Monstrous perversion of the language and purpose of

PANEGYRIC NO. 11.

The Camden (S. C.) Journal is edited by vretched scribbler from New-England, named Daniels. Apostates are proverbial for their worthles ness; but an apostate Yankee, as is well known at the south, has no competitor. Such an individua was required to write the following :

was required to write the following:

'The Tarborough (N. C.) Free Press publishes an extract of a letter from Washington city to the Post Master in that city, stating that the 'Liberator' is circulated among the free blacks at Washington, and is undoubtedly distributed by private agents among the slaves of the southern country. We have little doubt of this fact ourselves, though we have seen no number of that abominable peper for a long time. Some months ago it came here frequently, directed to this office. We spoke of it in a language that was considered harsh—perhaps it was so—perhaps about a firebrand should be allowed to be thrown into this community and here suffered to remain without notice—except perhaps a pash! or a pshaw' at him who utters his indignation. For our own part, we think the wretch who prints and publishes such a paper as the one put forth by this Wm. Lloyd Garrison, commits a crime of even National consideration, and that he ought to be most everely pushed, wherever be may be foased. He is hostes humonis generic, and ought to be hung to the nearest gaterpost by him who first discovers him

at large. We look upon this same scoundred an every one who countanances him as of the ver-worst description of massderers, and we hexistate to to say, that were he ever caught in our community we would most cheeffully see him immolated. So infernal a villain oughs not to go a moment unbang— unless indeed hanging were deemed too lenien for him, a matter about which we carselves should doubt." e ? I would at large. him as of the very and we hesitate not

In the same number of the Journal, from which the above objurgatory article is taken, Daniels draws his own vile portrait with remarkable accuracy

'The conduct of Newspaper Editors towards each • In a conduct of Newspaper Louises towards search other is perfectly unaccountable. It is quite too true that many of our present are in the hands of very great scrubs—men who must necessarily disgrace any vocation that may have the misfortune to number them in its ranks. Real respectability agnosterity against the viperous slanders of unprincipled eribbliers. These annothingons do most injury to scentry against the viperous standers of unprincipled ecribblers These snapdragons do most injury to themselves. No amiable man ever was, or ever will be, permanently injured. It is always the fate of stander to overdo itsoft, and, while pursuing sits victim with resuorseless fang, to find itself dying

PANEGYRIC NO. III

Here is a most consistent appeal to 'the offspring of the men who first raised the arm of opposition against the arbitrary sway of Great Britain,' to suppress the Liberator because it is the enemy of ap pression! Is not the impudence of this ed sufferable? Does he suppose the people of New-England are as stupid as southern drivers are crue!?

A copy of the 'Liberator' has been received in A cupy of the 'Interact's as seen it, but understand that the doctrines which it inculcates, are of the most sechitious character. It is printed in Boston. Will the 'descendants of the Pigirius of the Rock' tolerate such publications? We hope not. Indeed tolerate such publications? We hope not. Indeed we know they will not. There is too much virtue—too much portroism—among the offspring of the men who first raised the arm of opposition against the arbitrary sway of Great Britain, to suppose for a moment that they would even tacitly countenance such chimerical schemes—such horid enormities. Let not then the independent and magnanimous spans of the south, in the illiberal and unfriendly spirit of WILSON LUMPKIN, traduce and vilify the charactern of the Pioneers of our glorious Revolution. For, when we reflect upon the case and impunity with which publications like the ana althudet to actern of the Pioneera of our giorious Revolution. For, when we reflect upon the ease and impunity with which publications like the one slluded to, may be claudestinely circulated, and the fear of the traitors to bring down upon their heads the indignation of a virtuous community, it is not anreasonable to suppose, that the existence of the 'Liberator' is now much more generally known in the South than it is in the North or East. We feel well convinced that they will unnish in an exemplary manner all such nefarious and annatural attempts to disturb and agitate the social and political relations which exist f one common family.

Macon (N. C.) Adv.

PANEGYRIC NO. IV.

When the Editor of the Savannah Georgian can show, by a consistent exposition, that the slaves have not the same right to fight for liberty which the heroes of the Revolution' exercised, he may then justly denounce the Liberator. I amert that they have a better right; and yet that neither they no any other people are justified by the gospel in murdering their oppressors

From the Savannah Georgian.

From the Savannah Georgian.

THE LIBERATOR. We adverted in our hast to this periodical and to the means taken to effect its circulation. Since then, we have received by the Western Mail evidences of the feelings excited in various parts of the state in relation to it, and a confirmation of the successful efforts in distributing it. The editor of the Macon Messenger states that he has received one, and expresses a proper degree of indignation at its contents. It is not unreely the advocate of sunneighboriant, but is also the apologist of the recent horrible mussacres! calogising the perpetrators as 'the computation of the herves of the Revolution, the Poles and the Greeks.'

The people of the interior of the state are being excited on this subject and those connected to the newspapers speak a language that every the newspapers are the newspapers. it; the newspapers speak a language that evinces a more than ordinary state of feeling. Among the presentments of the Grand Jury of Monroe county, we find the following, which we republish for the purpose of showing that it is not alone in Savannah that the subject has been canvassed. The presentment is as follows:—

ment is as follows:—

'We recommend to the citizens of our county, to prevent collections of negroes for the purpose of Divine worship among themselves, and recommend to the notice of the Legislature to pass some law for pohibiting negro meetings for Divine worship, as ample provision is made for the accommodation of our black population in the different religious churches in our state, where they can be better instructed in the principles of Christianity.'

PANEGYRIC NO. V.

I beg the subscribers to the Liberator to examine the 38th number, (the contents of which are said by this veracious editor to be so unspeakably horrible, and observe the anti-rebellious spirit which pervades its columns. Although I preach submission to the slaves, still I am denounced as a monster! Do the planters wish me to inculcate a revengeful doctrine

I would 'say to these men of the' South 'that beyond certain well defined objects, they have no oncern with us-that their imperting a single step beyond these will not be submitted to. Let them be cautious, therefor

A number of the . Liberator, an in A number of the "Liberator, an incending yielded to in our last, was received hat mat at the Post Office of this place. It was impeded directed to the Hon. R. Y. Hayes, and "grating tauntingly endorsed upon it. It was opened and hat been very generally read by the citizens of the Post To our readers at a distance we can only you will be continued in the continued of the post of of the po imaginations could have framed of all that is realing. It is a weekly paper, neatly execute, paper and a great part made up of extracts from other paper of a like character. The No. received is the 20st showing that for raise months this thing has been tolerated in the heart of considerate, unimpassional paper of the paper of th

snce, which might well startle the veriest Qualters' Pennsylvania.

Will not such ficts as these teach as the absolut recessity that we should say to these men of the North, that beyond certain well defined object, they have no concern with us—that their imperiment a terference a single step beyond these will not be submitted to? The lesson will be too late, if we wait to teach it when the Federal Government take up this matter.—Columbia (S. C.) Gazette.

There is a severe and justly deserved rebuke, in the following strictures, to those in the free Single who formerly engaged in the African slave trade and carried their victims to southern markets. Met the confession of the writer! 'The element a destruction are with us, &c. What! are not the slaves contented! happy!!! fondly attached to the masters !!! opposed to emancipation !!!! Really quite another story—just as we supposed!

We have received a paper called the Liberal published in the city of Boston. The folio stee headed with a cheste vigneste, representing a headed with a cheste vigneste, representing the state of the control of the co s, Horses and other Cattle. The The paper pa ports to be enited by Win. Lloyd Garrison—this -vowed object to attack the system of slavery; and the consequential one, to stir the slaves to main. That such would be the gratifying result of this Christian editor's labors, he might hazard line is prophesying, were our slaves not restricted by the necessary not wise policy of our laws, from reading his unprincipled semiments. What would be the his unprincipled sentiments. What would be inconsequences if our blick population had access
these hellish doctrines? The elements of desinetion are with us, we are surrounded with then,
they are about our bod and our daily waitisk, and the
means are only wanting for them to barst and destroy us—still we are censured, nhused and anothematized, and by whom? By those who have atailed the curse upon us, who kidnapped the slaves
from their bornes, and brought them to souther
markets, by which thousands of their merchans
have become enriched. We have heard and redfront merchanship to the contract of the confront merchanship to the contract of the contract of the conmarkets, by which thousands of their merchans
have become enriched. We have heard and redfront merchanship to merchanship to the confront merchanship to the confront merchanship to the conmarkets and the conmarkets are the conmarkets and the conmarkets and the conmarkets are the conmarkets and the conmarkets are the conmarkets and the conmarkets are the have become enriched. We have heard and red of most unreasonable outeryings against alway, but we have never seen such abuninable sestiments in print, unblashingly disseminated in the form of a public journal. The fendals Edior is the applegia of the blacks in the recent Virginia insigneticae, but talks of 'bleeding, finished always,' of a war of oppression,' of its 'being every thing odious in entry, to be a war of the property of the proper elty, robbery and manager, and the profine enthusiast makes these wretest murderers of helpless women and children, the contaction of the heroes of the revolution, the Pola and the Greeks. Will it be credited that such astiments are uttered and tolerated among those she have the blood of white men in their veins, who have acquaintances, friends, relations, exposed say to the consequences of these abominable doctrines! Macon (Georgia) Messenger.

PANEGYRIC NO. VII.

A sudden emancipation—through principle rould be a calamity that must desolate the South'!! A sentiment like this so palpably erroneous and idle-from the pen of Hezekiah Niles-a 'man fr ligiously opposed to slavery '! What next?

ligiously opposed to slavery?! What sext?

THE SOUTH. By storms and floods and medera—and many read or insurrectionary morements among the slaves, our fellow citizens of the Seah have greatly suffered, and claim our most earned sympathy for what they have yet to endure. We heartily feel with them; and regret to learn lata paper called the 'Liberator,' published all botton if Garrison, who had a temporary residence in Baimore, has been widely spread among the people color, for the seeming purpose of provoking insertion and massacre. We held no community with such proceedings,—though religiously opposite to shavery; and, while our first consideration well naturally be the preservation of the white—the wood, the welfaro of the blacks themselves, it disast equally a matter of imperative importance. And cheep it was a start of the preservative importance. And cheep in the proceeding in the matter of the start with that must desoiled be South, and cause a terrific destruction of but matters and slaves? No one of a same mind, we suppose, can entertain such a project, unless recking of minery and blood.

The Declaration of Independence is a very sed-

those—white or black—who are seen with a copy.

We do not believe the paper alluded to is circle lated through the meil. No post master in the soft era country would deliver the numbers, should have found a ram hardy enough to avow hisself a subscriber. If there be those who privately since the country would deliver the numbers, should have subscriber. If there be those who privately since the country of the m a fair trial, or even the at once be enerificed to

PANEGYRIC NO. IX. Affeding to the fabricated tale that the Lib circulated at the South by pedlers.

We should rejoice to eatch one or more of these redlers in this quarter. We are not sure we should be abracuse them, for their carcasses might be too it tainted even for the bazzards to feast on—but we promise them a new suit of shining black, an outshift them on an elevated position, to the significant of all spectations of all spectations. it them on an elevated position, to the ad of all spectators. Petersburg Intel.

Ecough !- Too much flattery is hurtful.

SLAVERY RECORD.

THE STORY OF THE . THREE BLACK

Says the Prince of Poets, 'the thief doth fear each bash an officer,' and ''t is conscience that makes cowards of us all.' The terror of the Slave States is beyond description excessive—so much for their boasted security. Here is a ludicrous affair.

heir boastel security. Free he incurrous anan.

A most alarming account was received from Delaware on Saturday, the purport of which was that 3000 Negrues had landed on the shore of Nanticoke mer (probably from the moon); that the whole State was up in arms; and that alarm and constant State was up in arms; and that alarm and consten-ation everywhere prevailed. The principal leader of the blacks was stated to be an Allenite preacher from the state of New-York. A deputation was east from Milford to the place of landing to obtain errest information—and a posteript to a letter re-ceived in Boston on Saturday from Milford, dated 12 clock, 3d Oct. says—The deputation have armed, and report that the accounts, proviously re-ceived, were unfounded. About 300 Negroes had assembled at meeting for worship!

RISING OF THE BLACKS.

Extract of a letter received in Baltimore on Saturday morning, from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, dated EASTON, October 6, 1831.

anea EASTON, October 6, 1831.

I suppose you have heard the various reports that see in circulation, about the insurrection of the negrees, for the last week or ten days. On Monday sue express arrived from Seafford, stating that they had seembled in large force in that part of the country; last night we were aroused from our beds about 11 oclack with an express from the same country. hat might we were aroused from our beds about II o'check with an express from the same quarter, saying they had assembled on the Nanticoke neer Seaford, and had mandered a family and shot at others. The express was after arms. There have been some arrests in Easton, and we are not without con-

some arrests in Laston, and we are not without considerable excitement.

P. S. 9 o'clock. Another express has just arrived from Denton, confirming the news of the rising of the blacks; they have murdered Dr. Bain and his family, and commenced an attack on Seaford. We are sending arms and ammunition to arrest their magaziness.

The Raleigh Register says:

We learn from authentic sources, that the plot We learn from authentic sources, that the plot of a meditated insurrection has been discovered among the the sales been detected in Richmond county. We learn that there are about 20 negroes in the jail of that county, and that a number of iron spears have been found, nanufactured for the purpose of carrying their disableal plan into operation.

Doubtless there are many stories in circulation which are utterly false. The slavites are determined to make the recent disturbances appear as bad as omible, to justify their increase of tyrannical pressure upon the slaves and free people of color.

A Methodist meeting house, near Gloucester, Va. burnt to the ground, supposed by one of slaves who had been whipped for attending

SHORT WORK The Charleston Courier of the SHORT WORK. The Sharleston Courier of the hist. says—"the negro Joe was hung yesterday torning, at half past ten o'clock, in the jail yard arsaant to the sentence passed on him by the cour magistrates and freeholders on Saturday. Hi day was given, after execution, for dissection." pursuant to the se

A HARD CASE. It is said that four who were espected to be ringleaders in the con-templated insurrection at Wilmington, N. C. were flogged to make them confess, and then hang upon these confessions.—Salem Obs.

In reference to the reported capture of 'General Nat,' the insurgent, the Editor of the Richmond Compler remarks: — We presume that the statement is incorrect. The arrest is said to have taken place has Friday week, and we should have heard as the interim some confirmation of a fact so interesting to most of as."

A slave brig with four long 24's und one 32 on a pivot, arrived at Sierra Leone last of May, a prize to H. M. sch. Blake Joke, after an action of 4 hours.

A letter from St. Thomas, dated Sept. 20, published in the N. Y. Courier, states that a very serious revolt took place among the slaves in the Island of Tortola, who had demanded their liberty and refused to work on the estates. Had their plans not been discovered, there would not probably have been a single white individual left alive. Fortunately all the gangs did not assemble to come into town logsther: those that did come were intimidated, and their intentions (which were to fire the place and marder every white person) thus discovered. The shabitants were obliged to send to St. Thomas fer protection, and a Danish brig was sent up. A great anaber had been taken prisoners, among them the great Mr. Romasy, who was concerned with Fifer, the Pirate, who was being at St. Thomas. R. was the chief of the robate in Tortola: he is now in iross on board the man-of-way.

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.

AN EVENING AT HOME:
Certainly not, said Mrs Morrison. Nothing an justify one man's having another for his state; the as contary to the laws of justice, as to the diches and the following the same of it is an contrary to the laws of pastice, as to the dic-tates of humanity. Do you retimenber, Relean, what Las Canas says, in his speech to Pizzarro and his fol-lowers? "Brother, thou art my slave! is an ab-sardity in the mouth of any man; but it is perially and blasphemy in the mouth of a Christian."" "" 'And who first lot them take the Negroes for

And who that let use a slaves? asked Emma.

'Queen Elizabeth,' said Helen. 'Mamma will at least allow me to dislike her for that! In the year 1588, the very same year in which she, and her subjects, had been delivered from the Spanish she allowed the poor harmless, inoffensive

year 1588, the-very same year in which she, and her subjects, had been delivered from the Spanish Arinada, she allowed the poor hartuless, inoffensive Negroes to be taken from their country, and carried away to a strange land, to work for the good of others; though, in her deceifful way, she eapresed great concern, 'lest any of the Negroes should be carried off without their free consent;—as if any nan would ever give his free consent to lose his freedom, and leave his country forever! 'That I's suce no he ever would!' exclaimed Henry; 'I had sooner die on the spot, than be torn away from my horne and my country:—never to see paps, or mamma again, or my brothers and sisters; never to bathe any more under the alder tree, or row on the pool in the sammer evenings; or skate along it so happily, this nice frosty weather! Oh, mamma! I have no patience, when I think what wretches those slave traders were! How I love dear, good Mr Clarkson, for hanting out all about it, and getting an end put to it at last!'

'Ah, but, 'said Mrs Morrison, 'though the Earlish have now made it piracy to carry on the slave elded and the still wholed a venture of haven.'

Setting an end put to it at last?

Ah, but, 'said Mrs Morrison, 'though the English have now made it piracy to carry on the slave trade, yet they still uphold a system of slavery, "the most merciless and tyrannical that ever was tolerated on the face of the earth;" 'f and they still allow the Planters to keep possession of the Negroes so unjustly obtained, and of their children, and children's children too. But now, Enma, listen to me:—Why is it, do you think, that the Negroes are kept in slavery, and treated as beasts? And to what work is it, do you think, that they are driven by the cast whip? It is to procure sugar for English ladies, who never think, as they sit smiling and happy, sipping their tes, that they have sweltened it with what rost-thousands of their fellow subjects their liberty, and happiness, and even their lives!'

Yes, it is indeed possible; it is perfectly true; though many people do not know it, and some will not believe it; and most people, even religious people, and ladies too, who can pity and relieve almost every other kind of suffering, seen quite unconcerned about this.'

every other kind of suffering, seem quite unconcerned about this."

But I 'd soon make them concern themselves shout it; 'exclaimed Henry. 'Look here,' said he, starting up from the corner where he had been busily engaged for some time, and holding a tremendous whip in his hand; 'now look what I have here! This is exactly like what the slaves are flogged with; nearly half a pound the hish alone weighs; and it's more than six feet long; and see how thick it is; five inches round, in one place! I can frighten all the ladies out of eating West India Sugar, with this, I'm sare, when I make them look at it, and lift it, and hear it,' said Henry, smacking it, 'and if they won't mind that much, I am sure they deserve to feel it too!'

mind that much, I am sure they deserve to 'feel it too!'

Don't make me feel it, pray, pray;' cried Emma, shrinking away as her brother approached.

'No, don't frighten as with it, Henry,' said his mother; 'but pmy show it to those ladies who will not pity those of their own sex, who have to endure its tortures; shew it to the ladies, who, knowing what a cart-whip inflicts,—knowing that human flesh,—the flesh of women,—must heed under its merciles strokes, still continue to buy West India sugar, because it is the cheapest? But no whip that Henry can make, Luma, can give you an idea of the tremendous power of the West Indian whip. I wish! could show to all the ladies of England one that had inflicted a handred and fifty lashes on a poor, gentle Negrees, called America; 1 a harmless, incoffensive, hard-working creature; but her story is too dreadful to relate. I am glad to have my dear children care for the helpless, unfriended Negro; so very few do feel for him as they ought. In spite of all that has been said, and done, and written on the males of Greet Britain,

""Thirk vs ladies iron hearted."

"Think, ye ladies, iron bearted, Smiling at your happy boards; Think how many backs have sma "Think, ye ladies, iron nearted, Smiling at your happy boards; Think how many backs have smarted, For the sweets the cane affords! Sighs must fan it, tears must water, Blood of ours must dress the soil."

* Marmontel's Incas.
† Paley'e Moral Philosophy. Book 3. Part 2.
Ghapter 3.
‡ For an account of America, see the evidence of
the Rev. Mr Wrny, as given in the Debate of the
House of Commons, March 16th, 1824.

We have received 'THE NATURALIST,' for October. Contents—Man (Mind and Speech) The Horne; The Night Hawk (with a plate); The Whip-poor-will; The Quince; The Cranberry Native American Silk Worms; The Chiese Mal-berry; Tia; Zinc. This work has sequired a good

An Address delivered before a meeting in Penn Grove, Pa. is received, and put on file for insertion The number of lives lest in the late burricans a Barbadoes, in estimated at 9000 !

The Brig Criterion miled from Norfolk for Libe-rie in August, with ample supplies and 46 emigrants Of these 56 were aleves manamitted by individuals

TOSTON,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1881.

HEAR! HEAR!

Our readers know that the present editor of the oston Recorder has humanely hoped that we may not be able to obtain bread and water, because we are so fanatical in our views and so denunciatory in our language. But, lo! the scales have suddenly fallen from his eyes! His timidity has fled—his indignation is up—and every muscle is stretched to its utmost tension! Here is a true exhibition of moral courage, and we rejoice to see it.

From the Recorder of last meck.

THE MISSIONARIES IMPRISONED THE MISSIONAMIES IMPRISONED:
A letter from one of the honored sufferers has
been received at the Missionary Rooms, stating that
Mesers Worcester and Buller, Missionaries of the American Board, were on their way, with other convicts, to the Georgia Penitentiary! The trial terminated, on the 19th ult. we believe, in their conviction; and as the law did not allow the Court any etion in awarding the punishment, they need to hard labor in the Penitentiar discretion in awarding the pansaument, mey were sentenced to hard labor in the Penitentiary for four years. We understand, however, that the Court was magnanimous enough to insult them by a recommendation to the Executive pardon on condition of their removal from the lands claimed by Georgia. Pardon!—for what?—for preaching the Gospel?—for translating the word of God?—for instructing the ignorant?—for consforting the afflicted?—for homestly claiming the rights of free speech and of citizenship?—for the conscientiona discharge of imperative duty?—Pardon! Let the violators of law, the' nullifiers' of constitutions and treaties, the forfeiters of their country's honor, the tramplers on right, and justice, and pledged faith, THE AVARI—CIOUS ROBBERS OF THE POOR, THE IN-HUMAN OPPRESSORS OF THE WEAK, the dendences and imprisoners of honest patriotion and denoncers and imprisoners of honest patriotism an Christian purity, the dealers in gratuitous insult an outrage—let them ask pardon!

ow we appeal to our enemies if we have ever used severer language than the above, in application to conduct far more cruel and oppressive ?- for the treatment of the Indians and Missionaries by the authorities of Georgia, bears no comparison in barbar-ity to that exercised toward the perishing slaves. Right valiant art thou, brother Tracy, for injured in nocence! We hope that thy feelings may pervade the bosom of every lover of liberty, till a public sentiment be created that shall open every prison door and burst every fetter! The fate of the Missionaries night to excite universal indignation and sympathy.

Has the 'madinan Garrison' ever committed him self in the use of stronger invective against the op-pressors of the playes, than appears in the following language? His insanity is really growing contagious, natics are multiplying on every side!

language? His insanity is really growing contagious, and fiancias are multiplying on every side?

Missionaries sent to the Pentitential of the degree of indignation in American bosoms, which will shame we feel now obliged to believe, most kindle up a degree of indignation in American bosoms, which will never be appeased antil Justice is restored to its authurity. Missionaries confined in a Georgia Peniteliary with feloas.—I-or the crime of quietly teaching the poor Indians to read and write, and cultivate the soil, and imparting to them the hopes and motives of the Christian Religion!

Such conduct has never disgraced the character of the Esquimaux of the North, the cannibals who inhabit the islands of the Pacific, the Holtentots, Hindoos, and Turks of the East, or the wild and cruel natives of the American coast in the Vest—all have treated the Missionaries kindly. It is reserved to America, the government of Georgia acting as principal, and the Executive of the Nution as accessary, to act a part of cruelty and oppression, which has never been practised by Turks and cannibids.

Extract of a letter, dated Augusta, Sept. 23.—Eight intruders on the Indian land, and three missionaries, have been sent to the Penitentary for four years for refusing to take the eath of allegiance. I met them on the road tied and under guard, on their way to prison.—V. V. Jour. of Com.

Even the Southern Religious Telegraph, now that

Even the Southern Religious Telegraph, now that white men are oppressed, gives utterance to the following language, relative to the imprisonment of the onaries. If they had been black preachers, we should have seen no such zeal manifested in their hehalf-O no !

Strange such difference there should be.' &c

'Strange such difference there should be,' &c.
'Are our citizens,—the question should should be put to men of all political parties, and all religions—are they prepared to winness in silence tyrainay of this character?—The authors of it should know that a retribution awaits them—that when the preent excitements of party politics shall have subsided their acts will be held in detestation by all goo men—and that the infamy of their deeds will follow them to the tribunal of Eternal Justica.'

Ah! how fortunate are those who contend for the rights of 12,000 ' Indians - fortunate even in their chains; for they are strengthened on every quarter ered prayers are lifted up in their behal —and they are placed (as they should be) among the Hampdens of other ages.' An army of the profemed disciples of Christ shout their praise, and ex tol their self-denial. But for the encouragement of those who are vindicating the rights, not of 12,000, but of nearly THREE MILLIONS of colored human beings,—at the peril of life and against the severest persecution,—no shout of praise is raised, no prayer lifted up, no vindication entered : they are ca ated, by the very unme individuals who maint

cause of the Indians, as medmen and far need the following :

read the following:

We rejoice that amidst the apathy and timidity which so generally pravail, there are men, in this land who are determined that the law on this point shall be declared, and who are willing to encounter insult, imprisonment, chains, and death itself in defence of the rights of 12,000 of their fellow men. Such conduct speaks nobly for the individuals; for the religious denomination to which they belong; and for the country which gave them birth. It requires no prophet to foreste that the anneas of those near will be repeated in future time in the same breath with the Haundenas of other near. Their will be repeated in future time in the same the with the Hanpdens of other ages. Their nory will be embalaned while that of their poor and oppressors 'will rot.'—New-York Observer.

More incendiary and outrageous langua bad as that used by the Liberator! The Editor of the Hartford Observer ought to he gives not the rver ought to be given up to the authorities of Georgia!

authorities of Georgia!

"We have not room to express our feelings respecting this gross outrage, and the stain which Georgia has indelibly fixed on herself and on the country. At a future day, her sons would give untold millions to be permitted to tear out this page of her history. But it is too late—the memory of the persecutors will be embalaned in all their isafamy. They will stand beside here and Domitian, and be the scorn of the world to the end of time."

troke of southern despotism remains to be given. Already its hand is unlifted, which will speedly fall with infuriated wrath. Measures are in train for the expulsion of all free per of color from the slave States. 'Those of them. says the Norfolk Herald, 'who deserve to be free, cannot hesitate a moment to avail themselves of the generous aid of the Colonization Society, to emigrate for Liberia. For the rest, we see no but compulsion

The Richmond Whig says-- The Commonwealth ought to send off at least two thousand free blacks every year. A drain like that would soon put a stop surrections, and rumors of insurrections.

The safety of slaveholders can never be secured in this manner. It would assuredly add fuel to the flame, and increase the fearful plagues of the sout

By the following paragraph it appears, that 100 free emigrants are about to remove to Liberia from Southampton County, Va. in consequence of cruel treatment. More trophies for the Colonization So-'No one is compelled to remove against his will! Why do not these individuals emigrate to Upper Canada? They would enjoy much better th, and be incomparably better situated, then on the burning shores of Africa. Let them change their destination.

destination.

A correspondent of the Norfolk Beacon writes from Southsunpton County, (Sept. 27) that since the late insurrection, a number of families of free people of color, amounting in all to about 100 individuals, have determined, in consequence of the anneyance they have suffered by the frequent visits and regid treatment of the patroles, to emigrate to Liberia, by the first opportunity which may be afforded them. They have, for the purpose of temporary security and protection, entered into a written engagement, had their names registered, and have chosen an argent. It is said they will be a very desirable acquisition to the Colony, no they are generally first rate mechanics, including blacksmiths, carpenters, tailors, shoemakers and sawyers.

The Editor of the Liberator is constantly The Editor of the Liberator is constantly receiving from the slaw States, letters filled with the most distolical threats and indecent language—fair specimens of southern courage and mornity—on which is charged double or treble postage. He wishes these filthy wretches to understand, that the tax is promptly refunded at the Post Oftice, and that their maledictions only confirm him in his purpose,

We congratulate ourselves on having received, in a pamphlet form, the proceedings of the Convention of Colored Delegates held last June in Philadelphia. We shall publish them entire next week.

A writer over the signature of 'Ashmun,' is publishing a series of numbers on Slavery, in the Christian Register of the city, which confer no credit on his head or heart. Men like himself are the worst enemies of the slaves, and the best friends of menstealers.

The Catholic Intelligencer, of this city, contains some outrageous sentiments in relation to the lege, the slaves and free people of color, whice shall hold up to public detestation.

MR EDITOR—In looking over the Liberater of the 17th alt. I observed an article, recommending a Convention at Albany in November next; which I approve of, but I would suggest, while the delegates are in session, that there are other subjects which they might transact, of equal impertance, and of intense interest, to the people of color of this State; namely, petitioning the Legislature for a reasonal of our electoral right, or an carrestricted sective financhise.

MA EDITOR—The reference to the numbels between Mr Fracis Standing and Miss Elim-Jackson, as made in your last paper, was intended an a complimentary your, and not otherwise, as has been wrongly construed by them.

DIED—In this city, on Friday morning, October 7th, Elien Smith, youngest desgister of James H. and Elien Howe, aged 5 moeths.

La Balem, Bir James P. Lowis, cotered, 84. Mr Lowis had been a Missionary in Salem; he was much belowed by his acquaintance, and respected by all who know him.

LITERARY.

STANZAS.

ON VIEWING THE MONADNOC MOUNTAIN.
Upon the far off mountain's brow The angry storm has ceased to beat And broken clouds are gathering now In sullen reverence round his feet ! Alone he met their crowded hands Around his breast their folds were rended And now, once more, redeemed he stands, And heaven's blue arch is o'er him hende

I 've seen him when the morning sun Burned like a bale-fire on the height; I 've seen him when the day was done. Throw back the beams of morning light; I 've seen him, at the midnight hou When all the world beneath were sle Like a lone sentry on his tower. His lonely watch in silence keeping!

And there forever calm and clear, His lofty turret nobly springs He owns no rival summit near. No sovereign, but the King of kings; Thousands of ages have passed by—
Thousands of years unknown to story— And still his aged walls on high He lifts in melancholy glory !

And must the works of human power Live but an hour, decay, and fall? And shall that cold and lonely tower Outlive the proudest of them all? Must Beauty in her bright array, On which love's burning eyes are gazing, And Virtue in her heaven-ward way, And glory in his path-way blazing-

Must all the feelings of the heart, Its joys, and sorrows, hopes, and fears. Its loves, and memories, all depart, And sleep with unremembered year And still that mountain brave the shock, When the storm waves its banners o And bid Time spare his throne of rock, While ages melt away before him ! PEABORY

ON THE DEATH OF AN INFANT.

A host of Angels flying Through cloudless skies impelled, Upon the earth beheld A pearl of beauty lying, orthy to glitter bright In heaven's vast halls of light.

They saw with glances tender, An infant newly born,
O'er whom life's earliest morn Just cast its opening splendor; Virtue it could not know, Nor vice, nor joy, nor we

The blest angelic legion Greeted its birth above And came with looks of love, From heaven's enchanting region ; Bending their winged way To where the infant lay.

They spread their pinions o'er it, at little pearl which shone With lastre not its own,-And then on high they bore it, Where glory has its birth; But left the shell on earth

CRUCIFIXION OF GLADIATORS.

I saw a sight last night, that turned my brain,
And set my comrade mad. The Roman highway
Is, each side, lined with crosses, and on each cross Is nailed a gladiator.—Well, 'twas night, When, with a single follower, I did creep Through the trenched army to that road, and saw The executed multitude uplifted The executed mutitude upinted:
Upon the horrid engines. Many lived;
Some moaned and writhed in stupid agony; Some howled, and prayed for death, and cursed the

Some turned to lunatics, and laughed in horror; And some, with fierce and hellish strength, had tor Their arms free from the beams, and so had died, Grasping headlong at air. And oh, the yells, That rose upon the gusty sighs of night, And babbled hideously along the skies, As they were filled with murder !

The Gladiator, a new American tragedy.

From the Lynn Record.

The following emphatic lines were found in man-uscript, and were written about fifty years ago, by a true American. Curs'd be the day, how bright soe'er it shin That first made kings the masters of mankind And curs'd the wretch who first with regal pride, Their equal rights to equal men denied But curs'd o'er all who first to slavery broke,

Submissive bow'd, and owned a mo Their servile souls his arrogance ador'd, And basely own'd a brother for a lord Hence wrath, and blood, and feuds, and wars beg.
And man turn'd monster to his fellow man.

MISCELLAMBOUS. ON THE MARRIAGE OF A DANDY.

With hair betwisted various wave. His body straightened by stiff stays: With mincing gait, and all his tones Broken by gentle sighs and moans : His cheeks and lips with rouge all glowing, See Curio to the altar going, Who leads, but yet appears to linger, The lady by her little finger; The Priest, astonished all the while. Could scarce suppress or hide his smile, Then whisper'd to the Clerk, aside, WHICH of the MISSES is the bride?

> From the Lowell Telegraph THE SEASON.

'Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the North wind's breat
MRS. HEMANS.

The northern destroyer, Cold, is steadthilly marching upon us—bu who eats up the green leaves of the forest, and scatters the blooming flowers, and congeals the warm blood of nature, and imprisons the rambling streams, and sends into exide the feathered hosts of heaven —he who makes war upon the Sun, for very enuy of his fruitful intercourse with our mother Earth, and ruthlessly destroys all the beautiful progeny belonging to her vegetable kingdom!—he who sleeps upon the frozen snow, and for self-preservation covern himself with ice!—he whose breath, so huge are his dimensions, is an atmosphere pervading the ample sky, sharp, stiffening, tempestuous!—he who traverses our waters in search of the hardy mariner, rudely stopping him on his homeward bound voyage, in sight of his antive shores, just as he is anticipaning the pleasure of greeting the girl of his heart? and his absent friends!—he who punishes the drankard for his incorrigible idlenes—ay, and too often distresses the industrious poor, cansing the lonely widow to shudder at every blast, the destincted orphan to cry aloud for want, and the sick to languish for the necessaries of life!

But let us not be too denunciatory. In despite of his many remailer gentlets have more according the more and the many and the sign many remailer gentletics he has even and too fire many remainer and too the many template of his many remainer and too the many template of his many remainer and too the many template of his many remainer and template of his many remainer. The northern destroyer, Cold, is stealthily me

too often distresses the mussives prov, casing the content of the destitute orphan to cry aloud for went, and the sick to langsish for the necessires of life!

But let us not be too denunciatory. In despite of his many repulsive qualities, he has some good traits of character. He is a notable burnisher of the stars; he exferminates a world of pesterous insects; he vanquishes hydrophobis, fever, and the whole array of 'summer complaints,' although he is a great inducer of consumption; he is the father of charity, so that he robs in one way but to give in another; he not only whets the appetite, but gives it untainted food in concentrates and tranquilizes the resiless population of our cities and towns, which his enemy, I leat, had urged away; he rekindles the extinguishtion of our cities and towns, which his enemy, I leat, had urged away; he rekindles the extinguishtion of our cities and towns, which his enemy, I leat, had urged away; he rekindles the extinguishtion of our cities and towns, which his enemy, I leat, had urged away; he rekindles the extinguishtion of our cities and the continues to make the social circle the very focus of enjoyment; he not only renovates our languid bodies, but wonderfully invigorntes our exhausted minds, so that our thoughts are full of vitality and power; he is an excellent moralist, a most practical preacher, a profitable comparison.

We might go on to specify his other fine peculiarities, but enough has been given to rescue his character from utter condemnation. And what though his reign be at hand, and Change and Decay run in his footsteps, and the winds begin to chant a melancholy diage over the faded glories of summer, and we look for a winter of death and desolation; yet we know, and our spirits are cheered in the contemplation, that the joyous Spring shall awrifly commound, the flowers again bloom in their wonted loveliness, the streams be emancipated from their fetters, the fields put forth their opalent greenness, the treas expand with a gorgeous foliage, the birds retu

vocal in view of the goodness of the great Creator!

'Day follows night; and night
The dying day; stars rise, and set, and rise;
Earth takes th' example. See, the summer gay,
With her green chaplet and ambrosial flowers,
Droops into pallid autumn: winter grey,
Horrid with frost and turbulent with storm,
Blows autumn, and his golden fruits, away:
Them mells into the spring; soft spring, with breath
Favonian, from warm chambers of the south,
Recalle the feet. All to exclavable Then mells into the spring a south, Ravonian, from warm chambers of the south, Recalls the first. All, to reflourish, fade; As in a wheel, all sink, to reascend. Emblems of man, who passes, not expires.'

Young.

MILITARY PARADE EXTRA.

MILITARY PARADE EXTRA.

The Albany Daily Advertiser states that on the Review of the 248th Regt., on Thursday, fourteen privates were most fanistically dressed. They were ordered from the ranks, and six went home and changed their clothes. But eight kept them on, and at their own request, were marched all over the city with drum and file. Two days after, the 89th Regt paraded, and twenty appeared in the most ridiculous dresses. Some wore coats of the cut of those of their grandfathers; some coats of many colors; tri-colored coats; coats made of the skins of wild beasts, and various others. Their underdress corresponded. They wore flat hats, round hats, cocked hats, high sugar loaf shape hats, made of paper; in short, no two huds hat silke. Some had loaves of bread and dried herring hanging at their sides, and most had canteens and smull casks in addition. One had a beard flowing down to his uniddle. Many had false whiskers, made of ladies curls. Ladies' artificial cost sade flowers decorated some of the hats. Knapsacks with ludierous devices were numerous. In a few words, every art was seed to give ridicule to the affair.

Yet the military equipments were in the best order, and they strictly obeyed all orders with exact discipline. They were taken from the Regiment, and severely drilled, but allowed a recess for dinner.

joined by those of the 24th Regt, and all could by two leaders on horseback, and attend great crowd, paraded through the streets, conducting with strict military etiquette, as the 'negular,' of the 59th came up Pearl street, the volunteers presentes arms, shd gave the massical salute. They then wan strict military students, as the 'regular,' of the 85th came up Pearl arest, the volantices presented arms, and gave the musical salistic. They then marched to the Mansion House, where they were dismissed in good order. They said they had suffer-ed from the unjust and oppressive militia system: thad petitioned in vain for relief, and meant to show it up to the public in its usefulness and liability to contempt.

A new coffee pot has been invented in Paris, by which the coffee is made without evaporation, the lamp extinguishes itself as soon as the coffee is made, the water comes down on the coffee of its own accord, in a boiling state, which retains in the coffee the whole of its aroma; and in addition to this, judging by the prints of the vessel, which we have seen, it makes a very handsome ornament.

Two curious apologies for cowardice are record One is that of an Irishman, who said 'He had a heart as bold as a line, but his cowardly legs ran away with it on the apprehension of danger.' The other, an English officer, who lesing tried by a court martial for cowardice, said, 'He did not ran away from fear of the enemy, but only to see how long a paltry carcass might last a man, with good looking to.'

The subscriptions in Antigua for Barbadoes had risen to 1,368 pounds. The Legislature held a spe-cial Session about the close of August, and grasted £1000 for the same object. The slaves belonding to several plantations had offered to contribute a little from their little in aid of their fellow creatures?

The damage by the storm in August, at St Vincent's, is estimated at £500,000, beside the loss of many lives. Sixteen slaves were killed on one estate by the falling of a house. Every vessel but one went on shore—eight were totally lost.

Well of Brains.—A boy 17 years of age in North Carolina, has a head which measures 29 inches in circumference, and is still growing—a fine subject for phrenologists.

In passing the Sicily Isles recently, a passenger in brig Oposeum hailed a pilot and asked if the Reform Bill had passed. He was answered—I doth't know the ship, sir, was she bound up or down the Channel?

hannel?'
Main top, there!' (says a dandy lieutenant of a 'Main top, there: ' says a campy necessarian ...
U. S. mag of war) 'Ay, ay, sir.' Extinguish that
nocturnal luminary!' 'No such rope in the shig
sir.' First licutenant—'Main top, there!' 'Ay
ay, sir.' 'Douse the glim.' The light was out in

At the exhibition of Trumbull's fine paintings at New-York, only 184 out of 220,000 per ed since May.

Hon. John Forsyth, of Georgia, has raised some otton of a Nankin color, and cloth made of it is ronounced a beautiful fabric.

In New Britain, Conn. a periodical, called 'The Shepherdess,' is published by 'a company of village girls,' and said to exhibit talents and taste.

A lot of land, 25 feet by 70, has been sold in New-York at the enormous price of 200 silver dol-lars the square foot.

lars the square toot.

A riot took place in New-York, at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirteenth-street, on Monday, which commenced among some cartmen, when carting paving stones: thirty or forty were engaged at one time, and the fight continued the whole afternoon, without the police interfering! Many were dangerously hart, and one was carried of the ground insensible, from being violently kicked in the head and stamped upon. and stamped upon

In the last month, it is said that strangers and others in New-York were robbed of \$2948, 16 watchers in New-10rk were robbed of \$2948, 16 watch-es, 272 silver spoons, and an incalculable amount of jewelry, clothes, furniture, &c.

MORAL.

WELCOMING THE CROSS.

'Tis my happiness below Not to live without the cross; But the Saviour's power to know, Sanctifying every loss: Trials must and will befall;
But—with humble faith to see Love inscrib'd upon them all, This is happiness to me.

God, in Israel, sows the seeds Of affliction, pain, and toil; These spring up, and choke the weeds
Which would else o'erspread the soil: Trials make the promise sweet; Trials give new life to prayer; Trials bring me to his feet,-

Lay me low and keep me there. COWPER.

ARE THEY ALL SUPPLIED?

ARE THEY ALL SUPPLIED?

In North Carolina, 40 out of 64 counties are reported as neing faithfully farnished with bibles, and the residue, it is expected, will be supplied within the year. But in connexion with these reports, the thought comes over us, with a chill as from some pagan land of darkness, that upon this and other supplied, there are thousands who are not only understand the written word of God, but are furnished with the written word of God, but are prohibited by LAW from being taught to read it—who are not only without any cheering prospect for the year to come, but must, almost for certain, remain in darkness through life, and go to their graves and Chapter of the property of the

morality and religion, while the free peru God's word has been denied them, have pro-God's word has been denied them, have proved at terly inadequate to raise them, as a people, fina their vice and degradation. Yet for the sake of interview of interview of the sake of interview o have written for their motto 'TILL EVERY FAMIL'
THROUGHOUT PHE WORLD HAS THE RILL,'
here is a class of immortal beings to be PRILL,'
And who is to be responsible, for this fearful ditinction of privilege, to that God who 'hath madof one blood all nations of men, for to dwell as
all the face of the earth?'—Brandon Telegraph

TRAFFIC IN ARDENT SPIRITS,

TRAFFIC IN ARDENT SPIRITS.

All who sell them,' (spirituous liquors,) 'is the common way, to any that will buy, are possoon, general. They murder his majesty's subject by wholesele, neither does their eye pity or span. They drive thems to hell like sheep, And was a their gain? Is it not the blood of these mest their gain? Is it not the blood of these mest who then would envy their large estates and suptuous palaces? A carse is in the midst of them-the curse of God cleaves to the stones, the timbe, the furniture of them. The curse of God is in the gardens, their walks, their groves; a fire that brack to the nethermost hell. Blood, blood is there. The foundation, the floor, the walls, the roof, are stained with blood. And canst thou hope, O man of blood, though thou art clothed in scartet and fine linen, as deliver down the fields of blood to the third generates the support of the control of the deliver down the fields of blood to the third generation? Not so; for there is a God in heare; therefore thy name shall be rooted out. Like at those whom thou hast destroyed, body and soal, by memory shall perish with thee.'—John Wester.

M

BRANDY AND BLASPHEMY. The case of Robert Tuylor, the Atheist

The case of Robert Taylor, the Alheit.

A few weeks since we copied from a Landon aper, a short notice of certain profiane and bispia-mous exhibitions, made before public assemblie is that metropolis, called for the express purpose of witnessing them. The leader in these vier processings was the noted Robert Taylor, who was furnerly a clergyman, but for several years past he avowed himself an atheist. It seems from our last accounts that Taylor was arrested and thrown impial for his violation of the lows, and that whis there he threatened to assessmate his keepen for 6-priving him of a bottle of brandy which he had accreted in his cell, and which he probably felt to be accessary to support him onder the goodings of conscience incident to his avida career. Mach of Taylor's blasphent; is doubtless uttered, while he is an der the inspiration of the bottle.—N. Y. Observer.

Alarming.—'Master Burke was playing later at Newport, R. I. The London Morning Healt of the 8th of June, states that his father had reasted to England \$29,000 [19,000 we believe,] but proceed of his son's exertions in this country.'

The men who have poid this large sun, within a

proceed of his son's exertions in this country.'
The men who have poid this large sun, within a few months, to hear a boy recite on the stage, an those who complain most loudly of contributions to Bible, Missicnary and Tract Societies! We do not intend to censure them: but we would as, if their patriotism is not alarmed when they see such a large sun taken from the circulating medians of the country by such menus? Or can they see median of the country by such menus? Or can they see median of the country by such menus? the country by such means? Or can they seeme evil in pecuniary contributions, except the money is expended in works of piety and benevolence?

Lynchburg Virginian.

WILBERFORCE HOUSE.

PRANCIS WILES RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that his House, No. 133, Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of color with

BOARDING AND LODGING.

Grateful for past fitvors, he solicits a continuous of the same. His House is in a pleasant and health part of the city, and no pains or expense will be spared on his part to render the situation of two who may honor him with their patronage, as confortable as possible. New-York, October 8.

JOHN B. PERO. NO. 2 & 3,

In rear of Dock Square, near the City Tween,

BOSTON,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, FOR SALE, OLOGNE and Lavender Waters, of first qual-

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

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

Otto of Rose, Maccasar and Antique Oil, Mike Otto of Rose, Maccasar and Antique Oil, Mike Otto of Rose, Maccasar and Pot Poinatum, Najes, Egish, Windsor, Palm, Transparent, Castile as Fancy Soap; Shoe, Head, Clothes and Teel Brushes; Swan's Down Powder Pulis, Emenor's and Pomroy's Strope, Fine Teeth, Pocket and Dread Otto, Playing Cards, Old English Razors, H. Burke's Gentlemen's Shaving Soap, first quality, from Windsor, English Razors, H. Burke's Gentlemen's Shaving Soap, first quality, from Windsor, English Razors, H. Burke's Gentlemen's Shaving Soap, first quality, from Windsor, England; Rose do, Wash Balls, Toodh Pich, Penknives, Scissors, Calf Skin Pocket Books as Wallets, Pencils and Cases, Teeth Powder, Pocks Almanance, Snuff Boxes, Curling Tongs, Large and Small Blackball, Day and Martin's Real Japas Blacking, Warren's do, Hayden's do, Silver plated Pencil Cases, Collars, Stocks, Stiffners, Clore, Ronge, German Hones, Britannia and Wooden Lithering Boxes, Light Boxes, Tweezers, Domisons, Seratchesia and Curls, Hart Pinn', &c.

ILT—Am extensive assortment of articles requisit or gentlemen travelling.

N. B. Rasors and Penknives put in ample order at tabort notice.