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OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE MANKIND.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1831.

THE LIBERATOR

AT NO. 10, MERCHANTS' HALL.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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THE LIBERATOR.

What would you say to a man in private life who should pretend to be no thief, because he who should pretend to be no thief, because he only bought stolen goods; or that he was no villain, because he did not forge a deed himself, but only paid another to do it, and enjoyed the estate by that honorable security? Yet this is literally the title which the Americans plead to the unfortanate inhabitants of Africa. "—Tromas Day.

THREATS TO ASSASSINATE

In attacking the system of slavery, I clearly resaw all that has happened to me. I knew, at the commencement, that my motives would be imched, my warnings ridiculed, my person person cuted, my sanity doubted, my life jeoparded: but the clank of the prisoner's chains broke upon my ear-it entered deeply into my soul-I looked up to Heaven for strength to sustain me in the peril work of emancipation, and my resolution was taken. Thanks be to God, that resolution grows loftier with time, and sinks its base deeper and broader as dan-

The following letters infuse new blood into my Sure I am, that, if the sacrifice of my life b required in this great cause, I shall be willing to make it; only regretting the meanness of the offering, and the want of a thousand lives to lay down in the same enterprise. Sure I am, that the progress of liberty cannot be arrested by the dagger ; that the principles of justice, being eternal, annot be overthrown by any tyrannical mach tions; that the murder of one white man,-how ever insignificant he might be, -endeavoring to effect complete emancipation of the slaves by mor suasion alone, would kindle a fire of indignation and sympathy in the breasts of the people, intense enough to melt every chain. Such a sacrifice may be ne-cessary to hasten the day of deliverance; and, untedly, it would accomplish more for the antislavery cause, than even the violent death of Mor gan has done for the anti-masonic cause. This

consideration is in the highest degree consolatory.

The first letter is dated Princeton, N. J. August
th, and was written probably by the son of a slaveand was written probably by the son of a slave-holder in one of the schools in that place. I pub-lish it verbatim. It is impossible to gauge the nas-tiness, stapidity and depravity of the mind which scaling it. Mr William Lloyd Garrison-

I have misfortune to fall in with your hellish paper called the Liberator, and must say that I have never been so much disgusted with bad grammar, silly expression. in short sir, I have seen many silly papers, but never has it been my lot to be bored with one of the same stamp as this now before me-You seem to hope to rouse the slave to some act of desperation, but let me assure you that no writing of yours will ever accomplish it degraded to a level with brutes, and lost to every —It would require a man of more sense and mettle sense of girtue? And for what?—why, because the than yourself—O! you pitiful scoundrel! you tood eater! you d—d_son of a ——! hell is gaping for you! the devil is feasting in anticipation! you wooden ass-You blackguard-You traitor-- your soul for ever and ever amen-Yo devil incarnate go to h-l you black --is hissing and you will soon be burning-

Your most inveterate foeand one who despises you-

Enclosed in the foregoing scrawl was a piece o paper, containing the following lines, in order to nake double postage.

'You d-d yankee, you hipocritical son of , you worthless puppy you are not worth [&c. &c. &c.]

The second letter, it seems, is from one who is a vowedly a slaveholder. It is impudent, audacious and inconsistent to a marvel. How jealous the writer is of his own rights! how utterly regardless of the rights of others! Was there ever a more signal dis play of tyranny and folly? I deny that I have made any efforts to rouse the slaves to rebellion; but, on the contrary, I am endeavoring to save the lives of the planters, by warning them of their imminent danger, and urging them to make that immediate restitution which justice demands. I would not wittingly, harm a hair of their heads, nor injure them in their lawful property. I am not their ene my, but their friend. It is true, I abhor their oppres sive acts; nor will I cease to denounce them in terms of indignation. They will surely be destroyed if they do not repent: MEN MUST BE FREE and whoever unjustly takes away their liberty, mu expect a dreadful retaliation. American slaveholders sin against the light of nature, against reason against the bible, against their own heaven-attested declaration; and, if they continue to oppress, they nust not expect to go unpunished.

'A Freeman '-what a libel upon the name !ays the slaves are 'dead to every proper principle, ignorant as hottentots, degraded to a es, and lost to every sense of virtue.' Who have plunged them into this condition? He and other slave owners. Why does he not join with me, in calling for their instruction? As a sane man, he cannot deny that they are rational beings, capable of vast improvement; for brutes never plot against their masters, and the most patriotic appeals would be lost upon them.

He assures me that the Liberator cannot be much longer tolerated.' Judging from the increas-ing number of subscribers, I think otherwise.

He talks of the Constitution acknowledging the blacks to be slaves. The term slaves or slavery is not found in it.

He would make a worthy member of the Coloni ration Society; for he urges the free people of color 'to go to Africa, to become Kings and Queens.' How benevolent!

Ere he 'speak in a voice, loud and terrible as er,' let him attend school and learn to mend

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 26th, 1881.

er-as a son of the South—as an American citizen—as a m knowing, dearly appreciating, and determining at all hazards to maintain my rights—I conjure you, by every thing that makes life valuable, and death dful; by all the precious ties which bind Amer-a together as a band of breatheren; by the best interests of the slave population; and by

minds of Negroes the idea that 'men must be free." You cannot be ignorant of the fact, that your efforts to couse the slaves, throughout the Union, to rebellion against their rightful owners and protectors,—if they succeed at all,—will only call down upon them the vengeance of freemen, and ensure their entire annihiallation. What! turn loose upon society a race of beings, dead to every proper principle, ignorant as Hottentots, and by nature fierce as savages, 'colored gentlemen of Boston' would have it so, No, no, Mr Lloyd Garrison! you miss your mark amazingly, if you suppose those who hold in their hands the lives of slaves, are to be so easily fright ened into measures.

Your paper, sir, cannot be much longer tolerated Freedom of the press can only be allowed, where efforts are used to enlighten the minds of freemen, and make men, who are already free, realy happy What right does the constitution of these Uni States vest any set of men with, to rouse up to resistence, those whom that very constitution acknowledges to be slaves, and who se owners this very ent is bound to protect in their rightfu property, and assist them in maintaining a righte authority over them? Sedition, treason, burn every line of your outrageous sheet, and the growing evils which it occasions among us cry aloud for energetic redress. Shame on the Freemen of Boston for permitting such a vehicle of outrage and rebel lion to spring into existence among them! Are they not famed for love of order, and a jealous regard for the well being of those who are ever ready to go hand in hand with them for their protection and welfare? Why, then, tolerate in the very heart of patriotism, an engine whose efforts are po ed against the peace, happiness, security, and even life of their breatheren of the South? But, sir, if the freemen-(don't understand me to mean by the term 'freemen,' yellow skins or knotty headsthese I do not recognize as such, nor are they looked upon by men of high honor and noble feeling as in any degree elevated above a level with slaves)— if the freemen of Massachusetts have no regard for their welfare, or respect for themselves—if they are dead to every ennobling sentiment as to suff circulation of your vile paper among them be it known to your August Highness, that we of the South know what is due to ourselves and our children too well, to look on with indifference at your base endeavors to raise up among us a band of out laws and cut-throats.

You think Negroes should be put on an 'equality with whites,—do you? Then go to Africa, and be come Kings and Queens, for what we care; bu none of your insufferable insolence here! oston may make companions and equals of you, 'colored gentlemen,' if they choose, and bow and scrape to your flat nose race; but rather than thus degrade ourselves to so low a level, we of the South, who know and will have our rights and preserve our dignity, would suffer ourselves to be nnihiallated

You will hear from me again, perhaps, ere long when, if you continue your infamous career, I will speak in a voice loud and terrible as thunder.

Yours, &c. A FREEMAN.

The following letter, received on Monday, is from highly respectable clergyman in a neighboring wn. I thank him for his friendly disclosures they confirm the threats in the preceding epistles but only add to my strength and stature. To the Editor of the Liberator.

DEAR SIR-I shall make no apology for troub ling you with this letter. I write it to discharge what I conceive to be a dusy; and if you should not receive it as a favor, yet it will afford me pleasure to reflect, that, in this case, I have done to you, as I would have others do to me.

A few days since, I was travelling in the stage from this place to Boston. There was a number of gentlement processors in the stage, and the curve, satis, based upon the recent insurrection of the

to desist your infamous endeavors to instil into the blacks in Virginia. One of the passengers stated aniads of Negroes the idea that 'men must be free.' that it was his opinion, and the opinion of many of grannot be ignorant of the fact, that your efforts others, that Wm. L. Garrison had contributed in no small degree to the excitement among the ble which had eventuated in that sad catastrophe—that he was inclined to think that 'Mr Garrison would not be permitted to live long'—that he would be taken away, and no one be the wiser for it." also stated, that this was the opinion of many per-sons at the South where he had been living the seapast; and he added, that 'he had not the least doubt if Mr Garrison were to go to the South, he would be dispeliched immediately; and that he had heard this opinion expressed by persons at the South, repeatedly. There was another gentleman in the stage who concurred in this opinion; though each of n; though each of them appeared to feel perfectly friendly towards

> I observed to the gentleman who expressed this pinion, that if such was the state of feeling in the nds of many towards Mr Garrison, he certainly

> ught to know it; and he replied he thought so too.
>
> The conversation was carried on between us some time, upon the course you were pursuing in related Slavery, from the tenor of which. Funderston to be their deliberate conviction, that there were persons at the South who were now ready to make use of the first opportunity to take your life, wher-ever you might be found, whether in the Northern or Southern States.

> I know not but you may have received such inti-mations as the above from others before now; how ever, you will not for one moment suppose that I ven you a knowledge of the above facts to intimidate or alarm you ; as I have always appro ed of the end you have in view, and, so far as I know them, I approve of the means you make use of to accomplish it.

JAMATCA.

A letter from Kingston, (Jamaica,) dated July 6, 1831, appeared in the New-York Courier of the 5th alt. apparently from a slaveholder, but possibly of domestic manufacture. The writer bitterly declaims against the powerful efforts which are making in England for the overthrow of slavery in the col sees that by these efforts of the Sainte. immediate emancipation 'has, in fact, already vir-tually taken place. The finest negro brought to the Havana would not now realize more than £50!!! and landed property has consequently fallen off 60 per cent. under value. This is cheering news, and ows in a striking manner the pote ower. A short time since, we ha tion with a Jamaica planter in New-Haven, who confirmed the verity of the above statement, and stated that he should hurry home to sell his slaves at We plante termination of the British people, and that the Gov-ernment never lifts its arm but with power and purpose to crush. That arm is now extended, and the m of slavery must be speedily overth

The Kingston writer an The Kingston writer anathematuse the contess of the Missionary Methodist Society in that place. Is a refractory negro punished for rebellions quidact. His cause is immediately espoused by the Methodist Parson, &c. &c. He grows desperate in contemplating the immedite abolition of alavery:

"It is hardly possible to bring one's mind to the ontemplation of the scenes of confusion which must consenily follow the emancipation of our slaves but, for God's sake! if such be the ultimatum of the English Cabinet, what can we lose by one last desperate effort!! What is it to us if we periah by the hand of a black assassin, or by that of an English

The writer then swallows, with a keen rumor brought by a packet from England, that in St Domingo 'the blacks had risen on the mulattees, and managed all they could lay hold of '!!! And finally, to cap the climax of his immediance finally, to cap the climax of his impedence and normace, he gravely makes the following dec

'It cannot be desired that the press Demango requires the interference European pawers. In fact, the poor were state of sharry than ever they

care for themselves all the dignities, privileges and emoluments of the state. It is said that the Duras-are demanding loadly their old masters, which would, in a measure, confirm the report of their having rises against the Browns. A few days will put us in pos-session of the real facts.

The above paragraph is but a sample of the count ess slanders which are constantly manufactured by the West India planters, relative to the condition of Hayti. We be to the foreign army which shall trend upon her soil!

The following pacific conference, which is copied from the Friend of Peace for January and A. pril, 1826, may be republished at the present time, in all our newspapers, with very considerable benefit to slave owners and their slaves. Will editors extend its circulation?

THE ART OF PREVENTING SLAVE INSURRECTIONS.

JETRATED IN FOUR CONSULTATIONS.

Meeting I.—CESAR and HENRY.

CERAR. (alone, talking to himself.) I cannot I will not endure such treatment much longer. The be so abused by a man younger, no better, and no half so stout as myself, is too much for African

blood to bear.

HENRY. (overhearing Cesar, approaches and addresses him.) What, Cesar, is the matter? I am sorry to see my friend so troubled.

CESAR. Matter enough, Henry, my master went this morning to greet General Lafayette, and to praise him for fighting, for liberty. He returned half intoxicated, and abused me and others of his slaves for only intimating how happy we should be if we could share in the freedom for which the good General Gught. He even threatneed to sell us to the New-Orleans slave-traders, and said he would break or hends if we should say a nonther word on the sub-New-Orleans slave-traders, and said he would break our heads if we should say another word on the sub-ject. You know, Henry, that the slaves in this state are nearly as numerous as the white people; and they are much more inured to hardships and priand they are much more nurred to hardsnips and privations. It is time for us to assert our rights. If you will join me, we will see what can be done. At worst, we can only lose our lives, and, as the white men say. It is better to die fighting for liberty, than to live slaves. We shall have the principles and the examples of the white men to justify

our conduct.

HENRY. I know very well, Cesar, that the shaves have more reason to complain than the white men had when they made war for liberty; and I have been astonished that they should dare to talk as they do before us, of the justice and the glories of their war. I have a great desire to be a freeman, and to see all the slaves liberated. But, my friend, we are not prepared for war; and I fear that we should not succeed were we to make the attempt. Besides, I have a kind master and mistress. When he returned from his visit to Lafayette, he cast his eves on me with a look of compassion and regret. he returned from his visit to Lafayette, he cast his eyes on me with a look of compassion and regret. His benignant countenance seemed to say, 'I know the alaxes have more reason to be dissatisfied than the white men had when General Lafayette fought for then; i will do all I can to make them happy.' My master has taught me to read and write—granted me many privileges, and he enables une to good to other slaves. He confides in me as his friend. How can I render evil for good, and exposs him and his family to perish by violence?

CESAR. You know, Henry, that but few slaves have such a master as yours; and can you be will-have such a master as yours; and can you be will-

him and his family to perish by violences?

CESAR. You know, Henry, that but few alaves have such a master as yours; and can you be willing to see so many abused from year to year, through fear that your master would be destroyed in the case of an insurrection? I will, however, engage to do all I can to save your master and mistress. If you and our friend Alfred will join me, I shall be willing that both of you should be above me in command. With him and you for leaders, I think we may find the way to freedom and glory. I know we have not been trained to war, and shall be in want of arms. So it was with the white men in their Revolution; but God favored their cause, provided arms for them and gave them victory. As we are much more oppressed than they were, we may expect that God will favor us; and that foreign Lafayettes will come to our sid. Indeed, to be consistent, I think that all or nearly all the white men must be on our side; and should this be the case, we shall have but little fighting to do.

HEXEN. I know that Alfred is an able, prudent and worthy man. I shall rely much on his opinion. If you please, we will consult him to-morrow evening, Shupld he think favorably of oft project, and consent to be our Chief, I will do my duty. He is not only able and enterprising, but he is a very religious man, and I know he wishes to see all the slaves happy. But he has lived near a worthy Quaker, who has been very frigndly to hing, and done much to improve his mind. I do not know that Alfred has inhibled the Quaker principle relating to war; it is is, however, frank and honest, and will tell us his nind freely.

war; he is, however, frank and honest, and will tell us his mind freely.

CESAR. We will then consult him as you propose. I know he is a religious man, and that he has a Quaker friend. But religious men among the white people thought it right to engage in a war for liberty;—even ministers of the gospel encouraged the war by preaching and praying, and some of them even by fighting; I am not without fears that Alfred has inhibed the Quaker principle; but I have been tald that General Green and General Mifflin were Quakers,—yet in a war for liberty they took an active part. Should Alfred engage with us, he may become the liberator and father of his country.

with us, he may become the Roceuso.

I havar. Another thought has occurred to me.

Havar. Another thought has occurred to me.

Alfred has a portion of white blood in his veins. On
his father's side he is majored to have discended
from one of the fast families in the state. It was abomisable in his father is entail alaryery on such a
son. These things may have some influence on his
mind, and dispose him to short his own rights and
the rights of others. I cannot doubt that Lataystics
will come to our sid; such should there be need of
it, we can take the pirates into our service, as the

white men did at New-Orleans in the late war. It is said that Jackson's pirates were of great use in this is said that Jackson's pirates were of great use in this famous battle. For the employment of pirates and highwaymen is war, we should have the example of Christian governments. But we must now adjourn

Meeting II .- CESAR, HENRY and ALFRED.

Meeting II.—CESAR, HENRY and ALFRED.
CESAR. As we cannot be long together without exciting assipcious, I will introduce the object of our meeting without ceremony. Last evening I had a conversation with Henry on a project for our enactipation. For sometime my mind has been impressed with the idea that our duty requires an effort for freedom. The prinses annually bestowed by the white people on their fathers for hazarding their lives in a war for such a purpose, and particularly the unbounded eulogies of General Lafayette for fighting in their battles, have fired my soul with a thirst for freedom and glory. Besides, the recent abuse I have received from my master, has made me adopt the popular motto, 'Freedom or death.' Hearths is unwilling his kind master and mistress should be involved in the general calamity. To obvite this, I have promised to do all I can to save them from harm. Now if you will consent to become our Chief, I think something may be done which will immortalize your name and free all the slaves from bondage.

Alpred. I have a strong desire for liberty-wind.

immortalize your name and free all the slaves from bondage.

ALFRED. I have a strong desire for liberty, and to see the country freed from slavery; but if I understand you, a general insurrection is what you propose. To this I should object on more accounts than one. Henry's objection is of weight; and he is not the only slave whose has a kind master to be endangered by your project. There are doubtless many such masters and known to us, and for whose safety it might be impossible for us to provide, in the event of a general insurrection.

CESAR. In all wars, the innocent suffer with the guilty. It was so in the white men's Revolution, and, this was doubtless anticipated; yet the thought didynot deter them from engaging in the glorious work.

work.

ALFRED. If it be true that in all wars the innocent suffer with the guilty, this consideration should
of itself be regarded as an objection. 'It is better
that handreds of criminals should escape, than that
one innocent person should suffer death.' This is a that handreds of criminals should escape, than that one innocent person should suffer death. This is a maxim of the philanthropists of this age. On the plan you propose, it is probable that the greater number of the sufferers would be innocent in respect to the wrongs of which we complain. Thousands of innocent men, women, and even children, would probably full victims to revengeful passions.

CEAAR. The philanthropic maxim which you repeated, has, I believe, reference to proceedings is courts of justice, without any regard to wars. Do you believe, Alfred, that the white people in making war have any respect to such sentiments?

you believe, Alfred, that the white people in making war have any respect to such sentiments?

ALFRED. I fear they have not; but we should imitate nothing in them except that which is good. Many of them think, or pretend to think, that they do right in perpetuating their system of slavery,—so they always justify their conduct in waging war. It is therefore unsafe to follow them, without first examining the nature of their conduct. In regard to the revolution which you propose, it is very domhid whether we should succeed; but whether successful or not, it is very certain that we should sacrifice the lives of many thousands of slaves, and brirg great calantity on the Negroes, as well as on the white people. hite people

white people.

CESAN. I expect that many of our party will be slain; but they will die in what the white men call 'the field of glory,' or 'the bed of honor.' If ever there was a just war for liberty, ours will surely add one to the number; und if successful, it will be glorious indeed. As to the evils which will be brought on the white people, I do not see that these should be of much consideration. It is now more should be of much consideration. It is now more
than fifty years since they began to fight for liberty
—more than forty years since that war ended—sil
this time the slaves have been increasing, and still
their oppressors are not disposed to lift a finger towards our emancipation. I should indeed be sorry
to bring evil on such kind people as Henry's master
and your master; but such people are scarce; and
some such sufferings as I should regert, are a matter
of course in a just and necessary war.

HENRY. Cesar talks like what the white
mella natrict—one who is willing to heazed his own

HENRY. Cesar talks like what the white mer call a patriot—one who is willing to hazard his own life and plunge a nation into the calamities of war rather than to overlook an insult, or endure any a life and plange a nation into the calamities of war, rather than to overlook an insult, or eadure any a-bridguent of just rights. Had he lived in the time of the Revolution, with a white skin, he might have been a general. I think too that what Alfred has sold against the proposed plan is worthy of serious attention; but I suspect that he has other objections upon the plant is worthy be said on both sides, that I may be able to judge for my-self.

solf.

CESAR. A patriot I mean to be at the hazard of life and all on earth that is dear to me; but if Alfred has other objections, I am willing to hear them. Pradence, however, requires that we should now disperse, lest suspicions arise on account of our meeting. As Alfred was called here without being informed of the object, he may wish for an opportunity to arrange his thoughts; and an adjournment will give us all time for reflection.

[Remainder next week.]

AFRICAN SENTINEL—ALBANY, N. Y. This paper, we are informed by the last number, will after the lapse of a fortnight be published weekly. Four monthly numbers have appeared, which furnish sufficient proofs of Mr Stewart's competency to make a useful sheet. As this is the only periodical in the country, conducted by a man of color, we think Mr country, conducted by a man of color, we think Mr.

S. has piculiar claims upon the patronage of the pab-lie—especially of his brithers. We are entherized to act as Agont for the Soutiner, and foot desirous to send him some iscore of realizabless. The terms are \$2,50 per annuts, payable half yearly is advance.

Gen. Hayne, the South Carolina hotspur, in s at Charleston on the 4th of July, exclaimed, as if his soul were upon his tongue,
Are you for the submission? to which his valiant hearers responded, by a simultaneous impulse with a feeling correspondent to his own, unanim ly, 'NO!' In imitation of a statesman so he and infallible, some of the slaves in Virginia have risen up and exclaimed, 'Are we for the submisto which the response has been promptly and complain if their example be strictly followed by the victims of their by the victims of their cruelty. They are daily teaching them lessons of insubordination, resistance and bloodshed

Extract of a letter from a colored gentleman in listant city :

·I should not be surprised were friend Hephurn to take up the 'gauntlet' you have so fearlessly thrown down. One thing is certain: should he engage in the combat, he will be victorious, before he removes to his terrestrial paradise, the saluh cline of Liberia. I have read his letter, and cannot but be, with every colored man who has a soul in him, indignant at his cowering sentiments. Surely colonizationists themselves cannot really approve his opinions. You have said enough to lay him forev-er; but, be assured, he is not to be laid in the red sea: I do not think that you, and all the priests in America, could get him so near Africa.

A writer must possess one grain of h ity, two grains of common sense, and three grains of decency, ere we sink ourselves to his level in a con-test. The aspiring blockhead who scrawls for the National Republican, at New-Haven, may thus learn why we keep him under our feet.

Several communications are on file for insertion Our limits are narrow, and we therefore beseech ou correspondents to be patient. For Zelmire's favor, we return our best acknowledgments. May we hear from the writer frequently?

Our correspon ndent at Brooklyn, N. Y. was in error, it seems, relative to the Rev. Mr Gurley's visit to that place. He will doubtless make an ex-planation. We shall only reiterate our opinion of the craftiness and littleness of Mr Gurley's conduct, in endeavoring to get us proscribed by the Abolition Society of Washington. We deny that the object or tendency of the Liberator is to inculcate lessons or tendency of the Liberator is to inculcate lessons of insubordination upon the minds of the slaves We denounce oppression as criminal and dangero but never advoca te retaliatory measures. Ou ciples are constantly, often wilfully, misrepres

Office of the Colonization Society, Washington, August 26, 1831.

To the Editor of the Liberator.

Str.—As you have given publication in your pa-er of the 23d of July and of the 13th of August, to ertain statements in regard to myself which are un true, I trust you will do me the justice to insert this letter in the Liberator. Your correspondent from Washington states that at the meeting of the Abolition Society in this city, 'I drew a few numbers of your paper from my pocket, and garbled hands you have its inflammatory character, and how cal-culated it was to excite to rebellion and massacre.' If by this it be intended, that in my selections, I so ated sentences, or omitted or misquoted any or all of them, in such manner, as to misrepresent the views of the writer, of the character of the Liberator, I pronounce the charge false. The Gentlemen of the Committee to whom the papers from which I read were referred, would, if requested, I am sure bear witness that my representations of the senti-ments of the Liberator were made with fairness and I pass over your remarks on the letter to which I above referred, because I consider them as serving of no special notic

dent from Brooklyn, whose le appears in the Liberator of the 13th of August, has bilem written under mistake, as I had never the pleasure or the opportunity of making an address to the people of color of that place. None of the its therefore of his letter can in truth have any application to myself.

Very respectfully, sir, your ob R. R. GURLEY.

Barbadoes.—A furricane passed over this island on the night of the 10th ult. lasting about eight hours. It destroyed every thing; the island itself is said to be raised. The number of lives lost is estimated at between four and five thousand—among them many slaves. At St Ann's, many of his Majesty's troops were killed, and upwards of one hundred wounded, by the fall of the barracks. No force of language can indeed convey an idea of the horror and distress every where observable throughout the island, and which ever way the eye is turned, the head grows dim and the heart becomes faint, at the saddening and secrowfal picture.

THE NATURALIST, for Septe it. 3- THE NATURALIST, for September, edited by Daniel Jay Browne, is received. Contesta—Man (Strength); The Hores (with a plane); The Peach; The Vine; Wine; Lend: The papers for this work are remarkably well written, and convey the state of the papers for the work are remarkably well written, and convey the state of the papers for the work are remarkably and written.

ADDRESS, with the General Convention at Philadelphia, is the African Church in Temple-street, New-Haven Since we have been brought out of darkness into ight, we discover something ahead that we have to

vet come up to. It is that which is spoken of in the Declaration of Independence that 'all men are born free and equal ;' but the sons of Africa are denied this freedom and equality, and, of course, are not men, but rather compared to baboons or some other dumb beasts. But if we are men, and entitled to the rights of men, we would ask the people of this re-public whether we must fight for liberty in America, and go to Africa to possess it? If so, we would have but little faith in such a warfare. What recompens did the blacks get in fighting for liberty in the war of the revolution? I think the answer may be Why, the negroes were recommended for their

We perceive that a majority of the whites have an earnest desire for the removal of the blacks to Liberia, where they will be out of sight; and we find that some of the most faithful christians (pretendedly) in the United States are to be found Colonization Society. We would ask those colonization christians, in what book they have been seek. ing their religion? Is there any part of Scripture that authorises a christian to advise his neighbor to go out of his own country to an unknown land, when he mows it will be an injury to him, because he has a darker skin than he has? Is there no charity in christians? None, evidently, in the colonis christians; for we all know that 'charity begins a

We do not wish any advice, in the way of getting heaven, from the colonization christians : for w fear that they would tell us that we blacks cannot go to heaven until we go to Liberia, and advise us to cross the Atlantic ocean without boat or barge; but we, the foreigners as they call us, entitle ours to the name recently suggested, which is, Afric-Americans, and hold up both hands to the Colonization Society, and utterly declare that we will not go to Liberia to be christianized, nor for the improve ment of our condition in any respect. If, there they still insist upon our removal, they will be ed to select some other channel for our convey ance : but we would have them recollect, that ou fathers have planted trees in America for us, and we intend to stay and eat the fruit; and all we submissively ask is, the civil rights of free countrymen.

A Voice from the West' shall be heard nest week.

SLAVERY RECORD.

INSUPRECTION IN VIRGINIA!

Extract of a letter from the senior Editor of the Richmond Whig, to his partner:

Extract of a letter from the senior Editor of the Richmond Whig, to his partner:

*It was hardly in the power of rumor itself, to exaggerate the atrocities which have been perturbed by the insurgents: whole families, father, mother, daughters, sons, sucking bubes, and schooliders, butchered, thrown ito heaps, and left to be devoared by bogs and dogs, or to putrify en the spot. At Mr. Levi Waller's, his wife and ets ediders were mardered and piled in one bleeding hepo on his floor. Waller himself was absent at the moment, but approaching while the dreadist sens was acting, was pursued, a.#: escaped into a wind, with much difficulty. One small child in the hose at the time, escaped by concealing herself in he for hore, withesing from the place of her conseinment, the slaughter of the family, and her sisters among them. Another child was creely wounded and left for dead, and probably will observe the same of the family, and her sisters among them. Another child was creely wounded and left for dead, and probably will observe the same of the family. As chool was kept near his house, the which and between which and his house, the rubbes within surdered several of the helpleine children.

murdered several of the helpless children.

| The the Cross Keys, summary justice is from of despitation has been executed on or more prisoners. The people are naturally executed on the prisoners. The people are naturally executed on the prisoners. The people are naturally executed one of the prisoners of the p nay be preductive of fart reditable to the country.

creditable to the country.

A gentleman from Norfolk, one of the month volunteers, from that Barrough, in a letter of Meaby last, from Southampton, states that the celebrary Nelson, called by the blacks General Nelson, Gentled by the blacks General Nelson, Torner, the prophet, had all been about or taken pixoners; that several had been taken who confessesting in the marder of their mistrasses where the saw several children whose brain were knocked out, and that they had accounts of 80 me women and children, that had been massered; the things were becoming quiet at the date of the ideal, and the people ware returning to their beautiful the people ware returning to their beautiful the people ware returning to their beautiful. Gen. Epone, in his letter dated Tweedy writes, that every thing was quiet in Southamps and we likely to coelines en. In consequent and proposed through many the people ware several to the second of the second of the second of the second of the people ware returning to their beautiful the people ware returning to the beautiful the people ware returning to the beautiful the people ware returning to the people ware people ware returning to the people ware people ware returning to the people ware people ware people ware returning to the people ware peopl

eling there, a council of war had been held, which heeing inere, a council of war used been field, which betermined on keeping up a strong patrol for sometime in the counties of Namemond and Isle of Wight, &c.—Richmond Telegraph.

A letter from Petersiding says, the negroes fought banely, but were as cours geously repulsed, in some instances, by faithful blacks. Some accounts say, most of the insurgents have been taken. Other mention only the taking of twelve. The probability is, that the greater part have found shelter in the

HALIFAX, (N. C.) Aug. 24, 1831.

guipowder.

'The negroes here have risen against the white people, and the whole country is in an uproar. We have to keep guard night and day. We have had no battle yet, but it is expected every hour.'

DEMARKS OF PRITORS

tr P We continue our publication of the com entaries of editors upon the Virginia insurrection :

mentaries of editors upon the Virginia insurrection:

The Insurrection.—Never has it fallen to our let to record so melancholy a tale channeted with the history of our State, as that to which we are now called. For never since the burning of the Richmond Theatre, and the destruction of nearly a hundred lives, has there occurred an event in the history of Virginia that has produced such general and painful excitement, destroyed so many lives, and intolved so many families in grief and wo. Seldmin the most uncivilized and vindicitive warfare, have we heard of human passions breaking forth in sent acts of wanton and cold blooded cruelty, upon helpless women and children. Even the infant in the endle could find no mercy in the releasiless hearts of the deluded wretches.

the cradle could find no mercy in the relentless bears of the delunded wretches.

The country is filled with flying rumors; many of them strangely exaggerated. They will, first corrected, produce much needless alarn. The reality is surely horrid enough without any exaggeration or enhellsiment. The blood chills at the thought and recital of these horrors.—To contemplate at one moment the full and satisfying biles of a lovely, domestic circle, and then in a single hoar, a babel they expelly managed the first mostly.

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invely, domestic circle, and then in a single hour, to helold them cruelly massacred, the father, mother, daughters, sons, and the crudled infant, mangled and bleeding, and thrown into heaps to putrily, or he devoured by dogs and beasts of proy!—This is a scene at which the spirit faints.

The ringleader was a slave, known by the name of Nat Turner. He calls himself General Turner. He petends to be a Baptist preacher—is a great enthusiant. He stimulated his convades to join with him by declaying to them that he had been commissioned by Jesus Christ, and that he was acting under inspired direction in what he was going to do, and that the late singular appearance of the sun and moon, &c. was the signal from heaven for them to arise and commence the work of destruction.

Richmond (Va.) Telegraph.

arise and commence the work of destruction.

Richmond (Va.) Telegraph.

Insurrection in Virginia.—We give in our paper to-day an account of an insurrection among the slaves in Southampton County, Virginia. Though we admit that all movements of this kind may be easily checked by the whites, yet we should think their frequent recurrence would lead the citizens of the southern states to reflect seriously on the difficulties and dangers of their situation. There may not be perhaps more than one person out of a thousand mordered in a year by the negroes. But how can any family living in a thinly settled district sleep quietly in their beds, when they cannot avoid the thought that they themselves may be the next victims of negro violence? We should think if there were no other reason for putting an end to slavery at the south, even if religion, justice and humanity did not all cry out against the system, that the frequency of insurrections and acts of violence among the black population would lead the white inhabitants of that section of our country to give their slaves freedom, the only measure which can prevent the perputual recurrence of these out-rages—Christian Reg.

Insurrection in Virginia.—A remarkable slave

Insurrection in Virginia.—A remarkable slave insurrection has taken place in this State. We do notyet know whether it originated in a desire of plunder, or in deep design. It was too extensive for the former, and not sufficiently so for the latter. While we will never sewere from the principle that the oppressed and enslaved of every country, Hayti and Virginia as well as France and Polund, have a right to assert their natural and unalientable rights; whenever and wherever they can do it, and that they also have a right to judge of the fitness of the occasion, yet we do not see that a movement of this kind can produce any other effect at present bas to inflict useless misery on both parties. God grant that it may come to good.
U. S. troops from fort Monroe, from vessels of

to inflict useless misery on both parties. God grant that it may come to good.

U. S. troops from fort Monroe, from vessels of war, and large detachments of militia, have gone in pramis of them, and it is stated had killed 120, at and near Jerusalem in Southampton. Many others were captured alive. Probably they will be burned alive; Washington would have been hung if he had been vanquished and captured.—Mass. Jour.

had been vanquished and captared.—Azass. Jour. It is evident that the alarm has not subsided; and this appears manifest from the labored expressions are to convey a contrary impression, and to sunove apprehension. A residence of a few years at the south has, we think, taught as the true interpretation of newspaper paragraphs respecting the public tranquility and security. They generally abound most, when most needed. We know too well, the unutreable sensation of horror that thrilis and continue to the contract of the con well, the unntterable sensation of horror that thrills a southern population at season less portentous than the present, not to feel a sympathy for our friends will subjected so it. And we do most carrestly pray that they may take such efficient measures in favor of a speedy smanicipation of their slaves, as we appearanded, are absolutely necessary to shield them from a more avriat calamity than the world has see yet witnessed. — Genetas of Temperarece.

Insurrection in Virginia.—Viewed in all its bearings, this is one of the most distressing occurrences which has ever taken place in this country. Nothing can exceed the savage streety of the negroes, in the execution of their propess, whitever they may have been. The mind strinks with horror from the spectacle, when it contemplates whole families mardered, without regard to age or sex, and weltering in their gore. It is not strange if under such circumstances the white should be wrought up to a highlipitch of excitement, and shoot down without mercy, not only the perpetrators, but all who are suspected of participation in the diabolical transaction. We do not say that they have gone too far in this matter. When the lives of a whole community are in jeopardy, severe measures are not only justifiable, but necessary. And yet the second scene of the traged is not without its horrors. No man can contemplate the elsughter of so many human beings as will perish by the white man's hand in consequence of the insurrection, without the most painful emotions. Some of them no doubt deserve to die; others may be comparatively or altogether innocent.

io die; others may be comparatively or altogether innocent.

We cannot imagine what infatation could have seized the minds of these negroes, that they abould even dream of success in attempting to recover their freedom by violence and bloodshed. Do they not know that in addition to the forces of the white population among whom they are placed, the whole strength of the General Government is pledged to put down such insurrections? that if necessary, a million of men could be marched, on short notice, from the non-slaveholding States, to defend their brethren in the South? For, much as we abhor slavery; much as it is ablioried throughout the Northern and Eastern States; there is not a man of us who would not run to the relief of our friends in the South, when surrounded by the horrors of a service insurrection.

servile insurrection.

It has been said that the leaders of this band of It has been said that the leaders of this band of murderers are white men. It seems incredible. Who or what can they be? Monsters in human shape, undoubtedly; by whatever other names they may be called: But we shall know more on this head hereafter, together with the motives which prompted the insurrection.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

[People of the free states ! ponder deeply the foregoing declarations of the New-York Journal of Commerce, a paper which is the ostensible organ of the moral and religious portion of a wide commu nity. How do you relish such language? Are these, indeed, your feelings and sentiments? Are you emulous to gather laurels in a war of oppression Are you willing to imbrue your hands in innocent blood, and to assist in forging new fetters for the limbs of your fellow creatures? HOW MANY THROATS COULD YOU CUT IN VINDICA-TION OF TYRANNY?

We are amazed at the abominable senting contained in the above article. Can the editors of the Journal of Commerce 'imagine what infatua-tion could have seized the minds of' the heroes of the revolution, or the Poles, or the Greeks, 'that they should even dream of success in attempting to recover their freedom by violence and bloodsh when they well understood the colossal power of England, of Russia, of Turkey? If so, he can easily solve the present problem. Men who arise to easily solve the present problem. Men who also to assert their rights, scorn to count numbers. 'The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong.'

Look at the humanity, the justice, the princip of these editors! 'Much as we abhor slavery conscions, as we are, of its being contrary to the rights of man, and condemned by every precept of the bible-yet there is not a man would not run to the relief of ' southern tyrants, and violate every principle of rectitude, because they have white skins, and slaughter the slaves, because they have black skins. A fine exhibition of morality! It combines every thing odious in crucky, robbery and murder.

But the picture is not yet finished. Badger's last Weekly Messenger, which also professes to be a moral and religious paper, alluding to the same re rolt, says :

The heart of northern philanthropy and valor annot but throb with the tenderest sympathy for the istresses of the south.

In other words, when southern taskmaste volved in difficulty by their wicked conduct, our valor ' rises instantly, and makes us willing to murder and oppress to get them out of it! But for the poor, benighted, bloeding, famished slaves, we have no bowels of compassion! 'Ay! down to the dust with them!' O, the depravity, hypocrisy and blindness of the times !]

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT

For the Liberator. THE FAMILY CIRCLE. NO. 11. ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.

George and his sisters felt too much in out the eclipse of the moon not to be ready, before our o'clock, to accompany their father on a walk to find a spot where they might have a good view it. Lucy was the first to perceive the loss of bright ess on the moon's edge, and to call out with delight Oh, it's begun.' 'The sage Astronomer, Ho had not seen it, 't was a speck so small.' ... 'The moon is just entering the earth's shadow,'

and Goorge.

And in that dark part of the moon, where the shadow is, 'said fishen, 'the people cannot see the sun, can they?'

'No,' said Lacy, 'it is plain they cannot; the 'on one side, and the part of the bright which I suth is just between them and the ran, it is an eclipse is just the shape of the new moon. Now I see of the sun to them.

' You can see plainly,' said her futher, ' earth is between the san and moon; for there is the moon on one side of us, in the west, and presently the sun will rise directly opposite to it, in the east.

'Oh, there is a cloud,' said Helen; 'how fast it

comes, it has covered the moon quite up, now it has gone, and the moon is brighter than ever, except the

me, and the moon is signer than ever, except in it that is in the shadow.' 'Lincy,' said her father, 'what is the shape of the

'It is rounding, as if it might be part of a circle, said Lucy.

'The earth's shadow on the moon is alw ound,' said her father, 'and that is one way by which it is known that the earth is round, is a st or ball, for nothing else would always make a round

shadow whatever way it was turned.'

I thought,' said Lucy, 'it was known to be a
great ball, or sphere, by people's having sailed all
round it, and got to the place they set out from without having to turn back.'

'It is known by that too,' said her father, 'bu eople had seen the shadow of the earth on the moon ring eclipses, many times before they had ever

'Oh, what a great black cloud,' said Lucy. And the moon, about one third eclipsed, was soon hid by the black cloud, not to appear again. It was a great le friends, but they were disappointment to our lit children who when they had lost one pleasure how to turn to what was left, and a walk with thei father was always enough to make them happy. Lucy reminded George of his promise to explain to her about the changes of the moon, and the reason why it looks so different at different times.

'How large a part of the moon does the sun shines at once?' said George.

'Just half, does it not?' said Lucy.

Yes,' said George; 'the half towards the sur is bright, the half from the sun is dark. Now, so imes we see the whole bright half, then it is ful noon; and sometimes the dark part is towards us. and we do not see any of the bright part at all. Now onsider in what part of her orbit round the earth the moon must be to have it full mo

Oh, I cannot possibly tell, said Lucy.
My dear Lucy, said her father, if you will not take the trouble to think about it, George may as well leave off talking to you, for it is impossible to make you understand these things without your

'I will try to think,' said Lucy. 'I will not be too lazy to think. Let me see, in what part of her orbit round the earth must the moon be full moon, that is, to have the whole of the bright side next the earth? Why, it must be in that part which is farthest from the sun, for then the same side that is towards the sun is towards the earth.

Right, said George.
And that is just the part, said Lucy, where it metimes gets into the earth's sh

· You will always remember and understand this etter,' said her father, 'for having thought of it better. elling you.'
...'And when must it be,' said George, 'that the

whole of the dark side is towards us?'
Lucy thought a little while, and then said,
When it is between the carth and sun, for ther

different side will be towards the earth from that which is towards the sun, and if it is exactly be tween them it will hide the sun from the earth and lines him

'Then, you see,' said George, 'that it is only a on that we can have an eclipse of the sun We call the moon new when its dark side is towards us, when we begin to see one little edge of the bright us, when we begin to see one little edge of the bright again. How do you suppose the moon looks, Lucy, where it is just half way between new and fall monn, between the part of its orbit which is nearest the sun and the part which is farthest from him?

'I think,' said Lacy, 'that half way between the place where the whole of the bright side is towards the where the whole of the bright side is towards the earth, one half the bright, and one half the driver.

earth, one half the bright, and one half the dark part must be towards the earth.

"Quite right," said George. "As the moon move on in her orbit, after having had the whole brigh part turned away from us, we soon begin to use a little edge of it on one side; then more and more hattle eage or it on see size; men more and more of it, every night, till it gets quite round to the op-posite part of its orbit, and is full moon; and from there less and less, till it is new moon again.' In the evening, when the lamp was lighted, George

sked Helen for her cop and ball.

naked Helen for her cop and ball.

'I am going to take this ivory ball for a moon,' and he. 'You see the lamp shints upon one half of it.' Now, Lucy, I will move it round your head, and do you turn yourself round so at he have looking at it, and tell me how it looks.' Now,' said Lasy,' when it is just between he and the light, I see only the dank half. Now, my out there it on, I begin to see a limb of the highs part

is just the shape of the new moon. Now I see a larger and larger piece of the bright, and it is still just the shape of the real moon. Now I see all the bright—it is fall moon. Now I begin to see the dark part again. Now more and more of the dark, less and less of the bright—now all dark again. Oh, how pretty this is, and how well it explains all the changes of the moon. Now do it round Helen's

changes of the moon. Now do it round Helen's head that she may see it too.'
'I wonder what the earth looks like to the people in the moon,' said Helen.
'Just as the moon looks to me,' said George, 'only

thirteen time**l** as large."

thirteen timed as large."

'What a fine large moon that must be,' said Lacy.

'What a fine large moon that must be,' said Lacy.

'I thought you said the earth was Myty times as large as the moon,' said Helen.

'So it is,' said George, 'the whole bigness of it, inside and out; but the outside of it, which is all that can be seen, is only thirteen times as large.'

'And is the earth sometimes new and sometimes full, and doe it have all the changes which the moon has to us?' said Lucy.

'Yes.' and George. 'the earth like the moon.

"Yes," and George, 'the earth, like the moon, only shines with the light it receives from the see, and sometimes near and sometimes less of its bright part is towards the moon. Now consider how the earth will look to the moon when the moon looks full to me '

Of course,' said Lucy, 'it is the side of the earth which is next the sun that is bright, but it is the other side, the dark side, which will be towards the moon. So the earth will then be like new moon to the moon. And when the moon is new to us the en moon. And when the moon is new to us me earn is full to the moon, as you will easily understand by thinking abod it. But I believe we have talked and thought quite enough upon the subject at present. I am afraid Helen will be tired.

U. I. E.

*Note. In doing this, there must be only one light in the room, and the more perfectly white and smooth the ball is, the more distinct the shadow will be. Both the light and the ball should be raised a very lattle higher than the head, that the ball may not get into the shadow of the head. Another way is to have a ball, half black and half white, one half representing the dark, and the other the bright balf of the moon. In moving it round the head, the white part must always be turned the same way, as the enlightened or bright part of the moon is always to-wards the sun.

PETITIONS TO CONGRESS.

One last, best effort now.'

A great effort will be made in various parts of the country to position Congress, at its approaching es-sion, to ABOLISH SLAVERY IN THE DIS-TRICT OF COLUMBIA, over which that body has entire control. There are only a few thosaned sloves in that District, who may be safely liberated at once, and thus our national represent be wiped a-way. It ought to cover our faces with burning blushes of shame, to reflect, that in the Capital of blushes of sname, to renect, that it the composition our Union, human beings are offered at public sale like cattle, and the harrowing sounds of the lash are heard; to know that secret dungeons are there kept, for the purpose of confining purchased slaves till they are numerous enough to be driven off hundreds of miles at the south; and that around the Halls of Congress, the chains of the slaves are constantly

clanking, in mockery of our boasted liberties.

Now, christians, philanthropists, patriots, lovers of liberty and equality, your co-operation is wanted in this noble enterprise. Petitions will shouly be circulated in this city, and anoughout the State, praying Congress to ensancipate the slaves in the District of Columbia. Let them rapidly circulate District of Columbia. Let them rapidly circulate from house to house; let every hap, who can write, sign his name to them; and he who cannot, see him make his mark. God will bless year offers; history shall speak well of you; the share shall bless you; in after life, you will remember the deed with pleasure; if performed with a right main, it, it shall be recorded in the Book of Life.

clanking, in mockery of our bousted liberties.

it, it shall be recorded in the Book of Life.

We regret that the crowded state of our columns prevents us from extending our remarks. More herester. It gives us pleasant to learn, by the Angust
sumber of the Genius of Universal Emissisfiation,
that a committee of twelve has been appointed in
the city of Weakington to distribute positions in the
District. In the last ward of the city, upwards of
TERREE STUNDRED names were signed in a few District. In the first ward of the city, spiritful of THREE HUNDRED names were signed in a few days. Among them were these of the mayor and one of the judges of the court, as well as many other persons of high standing, numbers of whipin are solutally slaveholders. With a little exertion, ten then, send names may be obtained on the politique in Manageman and abroad—'One last, west effort now!'

here and abroad—One last, was reflort now!

Poland.—The Messager des Chambers, Aug. 1, says: 'An inhabitant of Metr received, on the 28th of July, a latter from Frankfort, which easter, that in u general battle the victorious Poles took prisoner or killed 14,900 Ressians, and took 50 pieces of cannon. Other accounts represent the Russians on actually bombarding Wasser.

DIED—In this city, a language of the beach a many time of the beach a m

LITERARY.

From the New-England Weekly Review. REFLECTIONS OF A BELLE.

I 'm weary of the crowded ball, I 'm weary of th

That never lifts itself above the gr veary of the flatterer's tone, its music

And age or lip may answer not its meaning as

fore : I 'm weary of the heartless throng of beings de

Whose spirit kindles only in the blaze of fash

I speak in very bitterness, for I have deeply fekt

mockery of the hollow shrine, at which my my spirit knelt ; Mine is the requiem of years, in reckless folly past,

The wail above departed hopes, on a frail venture cast:

The vain regret that steals above the wreck of squandered hours. Like the sighing of the autumn wind above the fa-

Oh, it is worse than mockery to list the flatterer's

To lend a ready ear to thoughts, the cheek would

To hear the red lip whispered of, and the flowing

carl, and eye, tant themes of eulogy extravagant and high :

And the charm of person worshipped in a h

To the perfect charm of virtue, and the majesty o thought.

ray! I will not fetter thus the spirit God has given Nor stoop the pinion back to earth, that beareth up

I will not bow a tameless heart to fashion's iron rule, Nor welcome with a smile, alike the gifted and the fool .

No! let the throng pass coldly on; a treasured few may find

The charm of person doubly dear, beneath the light of mind. WHITTIER.

THE WOMEN FO'K.

BY THE ETTRICE SHEPHERD. O sairly, Mag, I rue the day I fancied first the womankind

For sure sinsyne I ne'er can hae As quiet thought or peace o' mind!

They has plagued my heart and pleased my es An' teased an' flattered me at will,

But ave, for a' their witcherie. The pawky things, I love them still. O the women fo'k ! O the women fo'k !

But they has been the wreck o' me : O weary fa' the women fo'k, For they winna let a body be !

I hae thought an' thought, but darena tell, I've studied them wi' a' my skill, I've lo'ed them better than mysel, I've tried again to like them ill.

What sairest ties, will sairest rue, To comprehend what nae man can; When he has done what man can do,

He'll end at last where he began. O the women fo'k, &c.

That they hae gentle forms an' meet A man wi' half a look may see! An' gracefu' airs an' faces sv An' waving curls aboon the bree : An' smiles as saft as the young ros An' een sae pawky, bright and rare, Wad lure the laverock frae the cludd-But, laddie, seek to ken nae mair ! O the women fo'k, &c.

n but this night nae father gr The date is neither lost nor lang, tak' ye witness ilka ane, How fell they fought, an' fairly dang,

ir point they'e carried right or wra Without a reason, rhyme, or law, An' forced a man to sing a sang,*

That ne'er could sing a verse ava.

O the women fo'k! O the women fo'k! But they hae been the wreck o' me :

O weary fa' the women fo'k. For they winna let a body be !

* The above, says Mr. Hogg, 'is my own fa-vorite homorous song, when forced to sing by the ladies against my will, which too frequently hap-pens; and notwithstanding my wood-notes wild, it will never be sung so well again.

WOMAN.

O, woman! in our hours of ease, Uncertain, one, and hard to please, And variable as the stade By the light quivering aspen made; When pain and inquish wring the be A ministering angel then!

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Foreign ITEMS.

Female Warriors.—The Hamburg Correspondent contains the following, dated Warraw, July 7: An eye witness gives the following sketch of the detached Litheanian corps of Coantess Plater and Count Cean Plater. The Countess is about 20 years old. Her pale and beautiful features are indicative of a romantic melancholy. Her duenns (lady's maid) supplies the place of Add-de-Camp, and is younger than her mistress. The former is the Chief of the Staff, and at the same time Literananged. Both ladies are almost worshipped by the whole corps. They are diseased as men, and are constantly among the troops. The Countess has assumed the name of M. Constantine. From him the soldiers receive orders, provisions, and amountine. Count Plater is well known at Warsaw, has assumed the name of M. Constantine. From him the soldiers receive orders, provisions, and am-munition. Count Plater is well known at Warnaw, where he spent all last winter. He is a young man of about 21 years, of feminine features, and mid-ding stature. When he is not engaged in military duties, he devotes his time to prayer. It is said that Countess Plater has fallen into the leads of the approximation.

Names of the enemy.

St. Petersburg, July 6.—CHOLERA.—Between
June 30 and July 6, there had been 596 cases, only
five cures, bus 272 deaths! There were at that
period 315 cases pending, of which but a small portion were expected to recover. The alarm and
consternation cannot be described. In consequence consternation cannet be described. In consequence of this dreadful mortality, the lower orders of the people took it into their heads that the sufferers had been poisoned, or buried alive, as none of those carried to the hospital had refurned. Riots broke out in different parts of the metropolis, which were only suppressed by the appearance of the Emperor, who was obliged to leave his seclasion at Peterhof, and frequently exhibit himself in the streets. Dr. Seymour, a German physician to one of the hospitals, was nurdered by the populace, and his body dragged about the streets. Other individuals lost their lower than the streets. Other individuals lost their lower than the streets. Other individuals lost their lower than the streets. was murdered t ged about the streets. Other individuals lost their lives. The mob took possession of the principal Hospitals, broke the windows, and threw the furniture into the streets. They also totally destroyed two of the temporary Hospitals which had been rected. The military at last interfered. The disease was increasing in all parts of the city to a most fightful extent. The English families were leaving as fast as possible, abandoning their property. At Riga there had been, between the 4th and 7th of July, 308 cases, and 52 deaths.

Reform Bill.—The discussion of this bill still continues in the House of Commons. The Morning Chronicle gives the following account of its present situation: 'The English bill contains thirty-seven folio pages; and the committee is now sitting (after the lapse of ten days) on the twelfth line of the first page. (after the lapse the first page!'

"The Journal des Debats states that 'the guar-tity of Gunpowder in store in France, is nearly 12,000,000 kilogrammes (2 lbs. French, without reckoning 5,000,000 in the Marine Arsenals, sufficient for a three years' war with armies in action as numerous as those in the times of the Republic."

A Polish proverb says—'You may strip a Pole to his shirt—but if you attempt to take his shirt, he will regain all.'

The French troops in Algiers had something like a battle with a host of Bedouins, who came down upon them at Belida. The French loss was 500 men, the Arabs some thousands.

The Kilmamock Chronicle states that rece a wedding party in that vicinity when the compan were seated at supper, the bride instantaneous dropped down and expired.

A most remarkable monument has lately bee discovered at Orleans. It is no other than the greater part of the turnets of the old Bridge, the formed so distinguished a seen in that interestine pisode of the History of France, of which Joan episode of the Histo Arc was the heroin

Are was the heroine.

The Cholera.—This disease has swept off four millions of the inhabitants of India since 1817; has travelled at an average of twenty miles a day, and passed through China and the Islands of the East, through Arabis, Persia, Syria, and by the rout of the Volga to Moscow, and has now appeared at Riga, and is passing through Russis, Poland, and other parts of Europe—desolating some countries, and bearing terror and dismay with it wherever it ap-

The American residents at Paris, instead of giving a dinner in honor of the 4th of July this year, sent the money to Poland.

Mr Simond, the Traveller in England and Italy

Mr simond, the Praveller in England and Inly, died lately in Geneva, of spoplexy. Mr Simond was for many years a resident in America. A medical council has been recently held at St Petersburgh, which was attended by 40 physicians. Thirty-eight of them declared it to be their opinion, that the cholera is coptagious, and only two mall-tained the contrary.

tained the contrary.

Dram-drinking in England.—At a late meeting in Manchester, the practice of dram-drinking was reprobated in very forcible terms; and among other proofs of its bad consequences, it was stated that, according to authentic records, about twenty deaths were caused by it humsally in that town alone. Two dram-shops in Manchester, it was mentioned, sold 1201, worth of ardent spirits in one day; and at another took on an average 1501, per day; and at the rate of 500 per hour, of which number sixtethis were men, three-tanths respectable logicing females, and one-tenth girls!

2. Prince Talleyrand, by authority of his government.

females, and one-tenth girls! Prince Talleymand, by authority of his government, may proposed to the British government that a copy of every work published in England shall be sent to farm to he depocied in the National Liberty for the public use, and that in return a copy of every much solition in Pracos that it cannot be supported in the State of the public use, and that in return a copy of every much solitions in Pracos that it is not be a few or the public use of the public use in the British State of and deposite of the public use in the British State of the Bri

A bright looking, neatly dressed, tolered measure into our office, to-day, and civily saked if we ever published poetry. He said he was a sunger-live, but he liked the looks of the sown so will, he wanted to publish something about it. We could not decline the compliment to our form, nor be eride to a civil stranger as to resize his manuscript. Here it is, word and letter.—Portlead. Courter,

is, word and letter. Forces,
Poetry on the town of portlar
I have been a round
This your portland town
And saw, her swift increase
May all within her Bonnde
Unite is love and peace
Upe no Deception with Unite in love and peaces Ups no Deception with Great nor small. Let equal right be free to all When blesmags will upon. You rest. No bearthern Dast to Me molest.

By Jacob C. Dick

Copied from the back of a Five Dollar Note, of the Morris Canal Banking Company —

This is the last of Eight Thousand Dollars, brought to this city by me the 7th Janaary, 130, most of which has been lost at the Gambling Table; myself a pennyless vagabond, rips for the commission of any deed that will supply my immediate wants—for after this moment, I am a desperado.

New-York, 13th Dec. 1830.

New-York, 18th Dec. 1830.*

Some painters on board a scow at Hartford, basily painting a schooter, were wofally discomfitted recently, by a sturgeon 7 feet long and 3 round, which leaped from the water among them, mixed their paints together, and with his tail laid it on thick, spattering the painters also: they, thinking his style was in bad taste, seized the dabster and held him to bail for the mischief.

held him to bail for the mischner.

The Royal Council of St Bartholomows have ordained that the fines will be tripled, which have
been laid on white persons for injuring or insulting
those 'heretofore called free persons of color,' if it
appears that the quarrel arose from difference of color or extraction.—N. Y. Daily Adv.

A.Darmouth boat was overest in Halifax harbo on the evening of Sunday, the 14th alt, and twelv persons were drowned, including the ferryman an assistant, and one woman. It was suspected the the ferryman and some of the passengers were in toxicated.

A very serious riot has taken place near N. Market, Md. between the white and colored lat em, employed on the rail read. Many persons injured—one or two, it is believed, mortally. whites (Irish) appear to have begun the asselult.

On the 25th ult. three young ladies were drawned in Connecticut river near the Ferry in Chatham, by the upsetting of a boat.

The Enlegy on James Munroe, by Mr. Adams, is in the press of Mr. Eastburn, city printer; and will appear in the course of the week, making a pamphlet of a hundred pages or upwards.

The Evening Gazette states that Ex-Presider Adams is preparing a version of the Paslus,—an that he has nearly completed the Life of his father.

According to the N. Y. Commercial, 1500 corvicts are loose upon the community, who have been pardoned by the Governor.

Three colored boys, bathing at Smith's Island o Saturday afternoon last, were drowned.—Poulson' Philad. Adv.

A gentleman in Newport has received through the post office a letter enclosing \$13 with the following note— Ten dollars, borrowed six years ago withou

John M. Forbes, Esq. charge des affairs at Bue-nos Ayres, died at that city on the 14th of June, and was buried with public blooms. Thes. May has been sentenced in New-York to 10 years in the State Prison, for highway robbery on a colored man.

Messrs Meacham and Mathewson of Lowell, pro pose publishing a new paper in that town, under the title of 'Middlesse Telegraph, and Manufactur ers' and Farmers' Advocate.'

Many hides are produced in Hayti, and a large annery is about to be established at Port au Prince with a capital of \$10,000, in 50 shares.

John G. Miller advertises in the Cherry Valley Gazette—"All persons are hereby firbid marry, ing my Daughter Botsey."

ing my Daughter Bousey."

Commerce of Beston.—The amount of Revenue on goods entered at the Custom House on Friday last week, was upwards of three humanest these areas.

DEATHS

DEATHS:

In Huntendon, co. N. J. 14th inst. Rev. Benjamin Collins, Minister in the Mathodiss Episophi Church, and a member of the Philadelphia. Animal Conference, 47. He was attending a Camp Meating, held upon Ashery Circuit. Beng in ill health, he had occasion to retire after dark, as a remote part of the ground, when her issuessibly approached a precipice, from which he fail a distance of from twelve to sixtees feet. Here in the unbroken, sixtees feet. Here in the unbroken, sixtees feet. Here is the unbroken sixtees feet and the sixtees for the forest, he remained for several hours, until his groams were shared by some who burried to his help, but also to lete 60, average from the brished state of its head, and the extreme welling of his nooth, it is presided by the theory of the conferring from the midalpte of Friday said the dawn of the Rubbath, he are present.

In Crussagh, Ireland, hear Coloraine, Him Estabath Adams, 44. What is way a second transition of the fields of the fields of the fields of the fields.

MORAL.

Addressed to the Editor of the Liberator PAITH.

Let faith suppress each going fear, Each anxions doubt exclude ; Thy Maker's will has placed th A Maker wise and good.

He to thy every trial knows Its just restraint to give : And faithful to relieve.

hough griefs unnumbered Still in thy God confide, red throng thee round. Whose finger marks the seas their bound, And curbs the headlong tide.

SWEET HOME.

An alien from God, and a stranger to grace, An alse from doc, and a stranger to grace, I wandered through earth, its gay pleasures to trace, In the pathway of sin I continued to roam, Unmindful, alse! that it led me from home. O Saviour ! direct the to heaven, my home.

The pleasures of earth, I have seen fade away, They bloom for a season, but soon they decay; But pleasures more lasting, in Jesus are given, Salvation on earth, and a mansien in heaven Home, home, sweet home,
The saints in those manaions are ever at hon

Allure me no longer, ye false glowing charms! The Saviour invites me, I 'll go to his arms; At the banquet of mercy I hear there is roo O there may I feast with his children at home!

Home, home, sweet home, O Jesse, conduct me to heaven, my home!

Farewell, vain amusements, my follies, adieu, While Jesus, and heaven, and glory I view; I feast on the pleasures that flow from his throne, The foretaste of heaven, sweet heaven, my home. Home, home, sweet home. O when shall I share the fruition of home?

The days of my exile are passing away, ne is approaching, when Jesus will say, Well done, faithful servant, sit down on my throne, And dwell in my presence, forever at home!'
Home, home, sweet home,

O there I shall rest with the Saviour, at ho

Affliction, and sorrow, and death shall be o'er, The saints shall unite to be parted no more: There loud hallelujahs fill heaven's high dome, They dwell with the Saviour, forever at home. They dwell with the Saviour, forever at home.

Joseph Market Ma

ominer the Lo

Extract from a late Report of the Windham County (Ct.) Peace Society:

Y(CL) Peace Society:

'The procedure of the present King of Englandiatown area our high admiration. Under his putotic esceptre, the nation will be blessed. The prapect which he has opened of a momentous relocation be effected without bloodshed) is too distinct be
delasive. The men whom he has placed at the
head of affairs, are men of peace no least has of
power unequalled. Witness their whole political
career. Turn to the sentiments they have releasted
in the House of Parliament. If there is a man living its whom the world may repose unlimited condence, that man @ Herray Broughar decision;
and again of his fearless, determined assentiawhom the world may repose unlimited tooldence, that man @ Herray Broughar decision;
and again of his fearless, determined assentiation who were applied to the selection of the se

JOHN B. PERO. NO. 2 & 3.

In rear of Dock Square, near the City Town

BOSTON.

CEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, FOR SALE,

ERFPS CONSTANTELY ON HAND, FOR SALE,

OLLOGNE and Lavender Waters, of feet quildive, wholesake and ratalil.
Also, just received, a fresh supply of the fallering prime articles, viz.
Otto of Rose, Maconser and Antique Oil, Mild Roses, Bear's Oil, Coronat Oil, Emence of Oray,
Fastice Sosp, Lestion and Bergamot, Raisa Bart
Genes, French Roft and Pot Pomatern, Rojes,
Elicis, Windson, Pains, Transparent, Cesile and
Franches; Swan's Down Powder Paths, Emersisand Forney's Rivers, Fine Teeth, Pocket and Inc
Consist, Court Plaster, Real French Hair Powder,
Haying Carda, Old English Reanes, H. Burke's &
Gentlemen's Sharting Sosp, Sret quality, from Wasner, England; Rose de, Wash Belle, Took Fish
Peakaitvas, Sciences, Caff Shin Pocket. Boshs and
Waldon, Francis and Cases, Tooth Fowder, Pede
Alemanes, Bartis Barnes, Carling Tropy, Large
Small Shechball, Day and Martin's Egit and
Small Shechball, Day and Martin's Egit and
Small Cama, Collars, Stacin, Stiffners, Glern
Small Cama, Collars, Stacins, Stiffners, Glern
Roses, German House, Richanzis and Woods Leterring Barnes, Licht Bernes, Twenson, Dominication and Coll., Heir Post, Ros.
Lift And Statement and Santiness and Santiness and Coll.