

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1831.

pected to be rairdered before the house, but the sate of the continuers led in cowards the bridga. By idea at that time was, that they intended to drown me, is the river. I made several attempts to speak, sad, told them a few plain and severe traits, the force of which they felt, and therefore did all they could be prevent my being heard. 'Do not let him speak,' was vociferated from the mob. 'Knock him down if he does not hold his tongue,' was often repeated; but whenever \(\text{ tad an apportanity, I made my voice heard. I asked them whether this was discounty in which 'tall men were born free and equal'—in which 'tall men were born free and equal'—in which 'tall men were born free and equal'—in which 'tall men were born free and extended to every one; and, alia, whether this was atteir reward for my flying to arms, last Friday, in defence of the helpless—of their wives, and of their children? I said I might have dreamed of sech lawless proceedings in Portagal, where Miguel swigned over the most abject of slaves, but never in the country, and, more particularly, in the State, which; gave birth to the author of the DECLABATION of INDERENENCE. I was here interrupted by a low Irish blackgourd, who boards at Mr Horthorn's, with a 'don't let him spake,' by Jasses.' I turned towards him, and in a voice of mixed contemps and pity, said, 'i then you, sir.' These few words, extrather the tone in which I pronounced them, made the whole mob burst into a fit of laughter, and se much confused paddy, that he never after opened his mouth.

On the bridge we met a PARSON returning te-

rather the tone in which I pronounced them, mase the whole mob burst into aft of hasplare, and see much confused paddy, that he never after opened his mouth.

On the bridge we met: a PARSON returning to town after an early walk on the Richmond road. I will not say positively that the Aofy man had take this promenade to winness what those who had heen out to neet the coach intended to do to me; but this I know, that he passed me with a christian smile on his lips, and inever thought it his day as interfere or say one word in my behalf. My crime was controus, it is true; for land asserted the say before that the poor blacks were entitled to their freedom; whilsh his Revence no doubt thought, with the Rev. Newton, of Olney, (England.) that 'slayery was an appointment of Providence, respectable and profitable. Be this as it may, the man of God passed me with as much unconcern as if I had been an ox led to the shambles, to glut his Christian appetite for 'raw flesh.' I Sam. it. 15.)

Three hundred yards from the bridge, some preposed that we should turn to the right, and pointed out a huge tree, 'which,' they said, 'would do very well.' We were moving towards it, when athen opposed it, and expressed a wish that we should turn to the left, into a wood leading to a retired and beautiful spot, near a sping of water, with which I had often assunged my thirst.—I did not yet know what these sons of liberty intended to do with me, although I began to suspect that it was their intention to hang me to a tree, which was doel to my right arm,' you are a fine man, and never did nny huntrin your life; we are only going to miski you not too firm, and one of the cannibles who displaced by trees, and this was the place fixed upon. You may be an an ever did nny huntrin your life; we are only going to miski you not not be anyeapselled off my toot, others the rest of my clothers, except my shirt. Lanked to by itse, and, the was the place fixed upon. Some of the savages pulled off my toot, others the rest of my clothers, except my shir

rest of my clothes, except my shirt. Lasked 66 allowed to speak before they proceeded to exare allowed to speak before they proceeded to exare they and they had not my being heard, and these prevailed. Some as they had not come there to hear speeches, and they had known it, they would not have left the stores. What, and I, will you condomn as penish me unleard? 'Let him speak, let his speak;' and it spoke thes:

speak; and a spoke true:

I admit that I had yesterday a convension
the subject of slavery at Mr Horthora's. To pe
that this convension must have been subrepreed, I need only residence had a speak of the subject of

That the request was det complied with, was probably not their finit; for whas I had received a certain number of lashes, which they deemed sufficient atomation were received a certain number of lashes, which they deemed sufficient atomation was a serial number of lashes, which they deemed sufficient atomation was a serial probability of the serial number of the s

nearr cease to ensember the proofs or sympany and kindness he gave me on this occasion.

I was now allowed to dress, and ordered to take immediately the road to Richmond. A line was drawn with a sick, and I was told that if ever I passed that fine, it would fare worser with me.

I took my departure, ecarcely believing in my escape from these Visginian Artygonds; and, notwinthanding the screeness I felt all over my lacerated body. I walked on as fast as possible. The sun, which was in my back all the way, caused me to suffer exerciating pains. After marching 5 or 6 miles, my feet began also to feel sore, so that it was with difficulty I reached the hall-way house. The landlord knew already part of my story, which had been related to him by the caschman, who drove the 8 o'clock canch. Here I learnt that a party of met, the same that passed me in Bolingbroke Street, had stopped the party of met, the same that passed me in Bolingbroke Street, had stopped the looked in, and not finding me, said, 'he is not here,' and ran back towards the town.

incided in, and not making me, said, "no is not here, and the second towe.

The landlord advised me not to show my wounds to any one; but I assured him, that, far from being ashamed, I felt proud of them.

An Irish gentleman, who had left Petersburg three quarters of an hour after me, told the landlord to admonsh me to make the best of my way to Richmond, as many had expressed themselves displeased with the middness of my quainshment, and regreted I had not been put out of the way. He assured the landlord that they were so incensed, that he thought it very possible they might yet follow me. I begged of the landlord to furnish me with a horse, but he said he could not. He thought it very probable, however, that the landlord of the second half-way house, who, he said, was a very humane man, would, the second half-way house, who, he said, was a very humane man, would, no hearing my story, lend me a mule or a horse. I balled on him, but without success. Nothing now remained but to walk on as well as I could, with new boots on, and my feet all over blistered. I thought it unsafe to follow the road, and therefore took to the woods, endeavoring not to diverge too much from the course of the read.

and therefore took to the woods, endeavoring not to diverge too much from the coarse of the road.

After sufferings which I cannot describe, but which may be conceived, when I state that both my big toes were swollen in a most frightful manner, and they are now (Satorday, Sept. 3d) in that state of inflammation which procedes mortification, I reached the Richmond rail-road, which pusses a few, yards from the Manchester bridge. It was my intention to avoid crossing this bridge, fouring that the Petersburg milians might have already paid a visit to Richmond for the purpose of raising a riot; which they might easily have done by representing me as a leader of the blacks. I crawled, for I could no longer walk, as far down as Rocket's, and there crossed in a small bost to the opposite side of the river. I went on board of the Effort, and heard with pleasure that she would leave Rocket's at 9 o'clock that evening for New York.

I endesvored to procure a hackney coach to go up to town and see Mr W., but could not get one. I made an effort to walk, but found it impossible to proceed more than a quarter of a mile, and I had at least one-mile move to go. I sat by the side of the road, not knowing what next to do, when a dray-cart passed by me; I called out to the driver to stop, and promised him 25 cents if he would carry me to Mr. W's house. It was so dark that the man could not see me, and, no doubt thinking my request strange, he asked me to pay him in divance, which I did, and got upon the dray. I found Mr W. at home, who received me with the utmost kindness. He thought it best at finch that I should remain in Richmond, but on more mature consideration he approved of my plan to go to New York immediately. He went out for a backney coach, and saw me on board the Effort, where I learnt with chagrin, that she would not leave the form and the Effort, where I learnt with chigrin, that she would not leave the form and the Effort, where I learnt with chigrin, that she would not leave the form and the Effort, where I learnt

The narrator of the above, and the victim of the slaveholding desperadoes of stemburg. (for to that place belongs the infamy of this proceeding) is now in this city, which he reactive while yet anable to walk, from the effects of the saturent he received. We are furnished with the following names of the scounstance of the saturent he received. Petersong, which he reaction with the ion with in the ion with the ion with the ion with in the ion with the ion with in the ion with the ion with its with the ion with its with the ion with its with its

THOMAS STROUD.*

We will only add that if the above details of this affair are true, (and they have been corroborated to as by an eye-winess of the whole proceeding.) the Southampton stares are virtuous in comparison with the lawless, merciless stare-to-LDERs of Petersburg.

*This individual, who passes for a pious religionist, told the others to 'lay

The Petersburg Outrage.—Since we published the account (on Saturday) of the outrage—an outrage almost unparalleled in this country—committed by a mob of geatleuren shavites in Petersburg. Ve. against Mr. Robinson, who is now in this city, we have been informed that another gentleman from Petersburg has arrived, who confirms the truth of all that was said. In addition to the account of the treatment to which Mr. Robinson was subjected, and his being compelled, through fear of his life, to leave Petersburg without being enabled to obtain his begrege, we have now to state that Mr. Carter, the gentleman with whom Mr. R. boarded, and who in vain endeavoged to keep the villains out of his own house and from executing their diabolical Toprose, has been compelled to leave Petersburg precipitately, and abandon his store and business, although he had but lately obtained a new supply of goods from New York. We mention this not for the purpose of magnifying the offence of the slavites, for it is unnecessary to do that, but to show that in Petersburg, at least, for pensors who dare to express their opinions on the subject of slavery in the south, even in the most harmless manner, the lates afford no protection, and the officers of the law, in contempt in the state and on the properties of a disposition to lesson the will of slavery? and it into it win for the people of the slaveloiding states to tell is that it win for the people of the slaveloiding states to tell is that it win for the people of the slaveloiding states to tell is that it win for the people of the slaveloiding states to tell is the present by outrage a discussion even of their bather of their rights or struggling for their birthright—that freedom which is alike dear to them and to the slaves of the United States, and that we ought not to speak of their rights or their manner of outrages and suce our country from the disgrace of adding to the horrors of allower of the content of their rights or their means of outraining them. The recent events show electry t

The Southern Religious (5) Telegraph, in noticing the foregoing affair, necessity says, the escort heatowed upon Mr R. many vary sensible margin of theirists, through the medium of what is semaignes called a conhibite manual state party sensible in the business, smoother brought eat a pillow, he, he, regular elementing studies have 1. It can be a more constant of the party sensible party.

A VOICE FROM ENGLAND

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY LIBERFA.

This Society was formed in the United States, in 1817.

Its John Annual Report has just reached this seemity.

Its object, as expressed by itself, (see 18th Report, page 41, app. 9, art. 2,) "Is to promote and execute a plan'for, its object, as expressed by itself, (see 18th Report, page 41, app. 9, art. 2,) "Is to promote and execute a plan'for, its object, as expressed by itself, (see 18th Report, page 41, app. 9, art. 2,) "Is to promote and execute a plan'for, its object, as expressed by itself, (see 18th Report, page 41, app. 9, art. 2,) "Is to promote and execute a plan'for, its object of the case are these:

1. That the United States have about 2,000,000 enslaved blacks.

2. That they have about 500,000 free blacks.

3. That both these classes are rapidly increasing.

4. That both are exceedingly depressed and degraded.

3. That the United States to them, is the same exactly as we owe to our coloured ellow-subjects in our The duty of the United States to them, is the same exactly as we owe to our coloured ellow-subjects in our The duty of the United States in the same exactly as we owe to our coloured ellow-subjects in our But the American Colonization Society deliberately rejects both of these first great duties, and confines itself to the colourization in Africa of the free coloured people. They say, it was 5, of their 13th Report, "To abolition to the colourization in Africa of the free coloured people. They say, it was 5, of their 13th Report, "To abolition to the colourization in Africa of the free coloured people. They say, it was 5, of their 13th Report, "To abolition to the colourization in Africa of the free coloured people and the substitution as little results of the coloured people and the substitution as little results of the coloured people and the liberately letting the great crime of Negro alavery alone; and in thus substituting a little results of the part the great cause of everlasting truth, and love, in the following particulars:

1. By offering to the nation a hope, at which many of t

4. The greater the number of slaves transported, the greater will be the temptation to over-labour them, and the more, of course, the more valuable their labour is, the greater will be the temptation to over-labour them, and the more, of course, they will be oppressed.

5. The American Colonization Society directly supports the false and cruel idea that the native country of the coloured people of the United States, is not their native country, and that they never can be happy until they either coloured people, and the provided themselves, or are exiled; and thus powerfully conduces them a blessing to their country. In this particular, the to prevent all that glorious exertion, which would make them a blessing to their country. In this particular, the top revent all that glorious exertion, which would make them a blessing to their country. In this particular, the top revent all that glorious exertion, which is one of the greatest stains in the American Character; which is one of the greatest scourges that could possibly afflict the free coloured people; and which, in itself, is essentially and understanding the state of the present of the greatest scourges that could possibly afflict the free coloured people; and which, in itself, is essentially and understanding the state of the greatest scourges that could possibly afflict the free coloured people; and which, in itself, is essentially and understanding the properties of the pr

The following calculations may throw further light upon the subject.
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The United States have about 2,000,000 slaves, and about 500,000 free coloured people.
The American Colonization Society has existed for 13 years, and has exported yearly, upon an average, about

The United States have about 2,000,000 slaves, and about 560,000 free coloured people. The American Colonization Society has existed for 13 years, and has exported yearly, upon an average, about 150 persons.

Meanwhile the natural yearly increase has been 56,000 souls; and nearly a million have died in slavery!!

But it may be said this is only the beginning—more may be expected hereafter.—Let us see.

The average price of transporting each individual is calculated at 30 dollars: suppose it to be reduced to 20, and then, as 56,000 must be exported yearly, in order, merely to prevent increase, 1,120,000 dollars would be yearly requisite simply for transportation. Where is this vast sum to come from? Or suppose it supplied, still, in the mass of crime and wretchedness, as it now exists, there would be no decrease? Two millions of human beings every 30 years would still be born and die in Slavery!!

But perhaps you wish to extinguish the crime in thirty years.

Then you must begin by transporting at least 100,000 yearly. In order to do this, you must have an annual income of upwards of 2,000,000 dollars; and if you have not only to transport, but also to purchase, you would probably want yearly, twenty milions more!!

Where are you to get this?—

Or suppose it got, and still one generation would perish in their wretchedness; 2,000,000 of immortal soul-plundered by you of the most sacred rights of human nature; of rights always the same, and everlastingly indicessive however plundered—would have perished unredressed, and gone to confront you at the bar of 60 of traversed land and sea, and spent thousands to satisfy others, that if we transported a few hundreds or thousands for the millions, in slavery, and harmlessly induige the invincible repugnance which we fill hundreds of thousands, or the millions, in slavery, and harmlessly induige the invincible repugnance which we fill hundreds of thousands or the millions, in slavery, and harmlessly induige the invincible repugnance which we fill hundreds of thousands or t

C. STUART. London, July 15, 1831.

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CALCULATIONS.

in the	Number of free coloured people.	Yearly increase of both.	Transported yearly by A. C. S.	by A. C.	Total increase in 13 years at 56,000 yearly.	increase	Average expense of	the an- nual in- crease of 56,000.	100,000 in order to extin- guish also very in 30 years	yearly, at 200 dollars each.	of trans- portation and pur- chase yearly of 100,000.	Time that slav	
2,000,000	500,000	56,000	150	2000	728,000	726,000	20	1,120,000	2,000,00	20,000,000	22,000,00	30	2,000,0

LAVERY RECORD ARREST OF NATE

We learn by the Payetteville Observer, that Nat, the reputed leader in the Virginis insurrection, has been arreated and is now in just. He is said to give, the content of the payette of

Observer:

We cannot help being astonished at the effects of the reports abroad. Women and children in a regard of the counties have fled to the awainps, from which after a day or two, they emerged, wet, maddy, and half starved. Wagoners, who were on their way to Fayetteville, have discharged their loads at some house on the road and retarmed home. Thousands of the militia have assembled in arms, seen in the upper counties, which might have been apposed beyond the reach of danger, &c.

The reports, published last week, of the The reports, published last week, of the binning of Wilmington and the slaughter of seventeen families in North Carolina, prove to be fabrications. No overt act has been committed on the put of the slaves; yet see, by the following account, with what baubarity those who were suspected freason have been treated!

From the Patriot of Thursday

THE CONSPIRACY AT WILMINGTON. We are been favored with the following extracts of a

letter, dated

"Wilmington, N. C. Sept. 20.—In my last I menioned to you that we had been under a very gest oxitement here, in consequence of an expectal insurrection among our blacks. It appears on investigation, that the plot was much deeper laid than we had anticipated. A number of desperate fellows in Sampson and Duplin had communicated with a number of blacks of this town, viz. Nimrod Usher, Old Dan the drayman, a fellow named Prince, and one Abraham, are deeply concerned in the plot.

Prince, and one Abraham, are deeply concerned in the plot.

'The leaders in Sampson, with their men, were to meet the print from Wilmington at the Little Bridge at midnight, to parch into town in four squids; to fire the town in four different places, and massacre the white men, women and children. The leaders in this plot have all been executed—Nimrod, Jan. Prince and Abraham were all shot this morning at 6 o'clock on Gallows Hill, and THEIR IRADS ARE NOW STICKING ON POLES AT THE FOUR CORNERS OF THE TOWN. I am happy to any the excitement has entirely subsided, and we shall probably have nothing to fear for twenty years to come.'

We shall probably have nothing to fear for twen-ty years to come! What complacency! what calculation! The savage creelty of the whites will but whet the appetites and increase the fary of the slaves. The security of southern planters is at an end.

The report of a murder of a family in Dinwiddle o. Vu. by slaves, is positively contradicted in the ersburg Intelligencer.

The whole number of lives, sacrificed in this hor-rid tragedy, is about 110 or 112. Sixty four whites were massured—about 30 or 35 blacks, it is esti-mated, were shot down by the troops called out to quell the insurrection; one militianum was killed in a reacounter, and twelve, probably ere this, have

heatoniner, and weeke, please accorded.

In addition to the above, between 30 and 40 slaves have been examined in Nansemond county, and one sentenced to death. He had been present at a meeting of the blacks, at which a black preacher had called upon all who were willing to join the conspiracy to hold up their hands. This fellow was proved to be one of those who had thus signified his determination to join the insurgents.

It is stated that 3 or 9 convictions have taken place in the county of Sussey, and that a black preacher, by trade, a blacksmith, in Prince George county, has been condemned—Richmond Tel.

ICF It is said a conspiracy among the blacks has been discovered in the county of Sussex. Delawars. Twenty-four of the prominent participators in it have been arrested and are now in prison. Appetensions are also entertained for the quiet of Kett county in the vicinity of Dover. Patrols walk the streets nightly to prevent surprise, and many of the inhabitants continue in a state of much excite-

Three slaves have been condemned to death in Spitylvania Co. Va. one the property of Mrs. Sie-was, upon a charge of barglary—one the property of Col. R. Cratchfield, upon a charge of consulting and conspicing to make an insurrection—and one the property of Mr. R. Coleman, for killing a woman

Pergissia Insurrection—A letter from a young milesons in Viginis to his parents, in New Hampins, supposes in the last, sumber of the Haveshill New Hampinship Past. It details some of the horizon and the suppose of the horizons in the last proceeded, and

the white, in broading and 2 hayles, of earliestoc. The wire surjections of the control of earliestoc. The wire surjection of the control of earliestoc. The wire surjection of the control of earliestoc. The wire surjection of the factor of the control of earliestoc. The wire description of the factor of the control of the control of earliestock, who went from home, and control feet, the heads and earliestock, left wife and children, the human of the carrent bashes in the garden, lay there and such white two was entour law of the carrent bashes in the garden, lay there and such white two was entour extent of the carrent bashes in the garden, lay there and such white two was entour extent indicated. For the carrent bashes in the garden, lay there and such white two was entour extent indicated. For the carrent bashes in the garden, lay there and such white two make it is trally revolting to hearn, that wanout trial—the some indicated the shadow of easyptions. It is trally revolting to hearn, that wanout trial—the some indicated the shadow of easyptions in the carrent bashes in the garden, lay there are carried without provide the carrent bashes in the garden, lay there are carried without provided the shadow of easyptions in the carrent bashes in the garden, lay the said the same trial with the carrent bashes in the garden and the late of the carrent bashes in the garden and the late of the carrent bashes in the garden and the late of the carrent bashes in the garden and the late of the carrent bashes in the garden and the late of the carrent bashes in the garden and the late of the carrent bashes in the garden and the late of the carrent bashes in the garden and the late of the carrent bashes in the garden and the late of the carrent bashes in the garden and the late of the carrent bashes in the garden and the late of the carrent bashes in the garden and the late of the carrent bashes in the garden and the late of the carrent bashes in the carrent bashes and the carrent bashes in the carrent bashes and the late o

SAVAGE BARBARITY!

The Editor of the Boston Christian Herald has obligingly permitted us to publish the following letter in mulcipation of its entire publication in his own paper. O, the fiendish cruelty it discloses!

WALTHAM, Sept. 24th, 1831.

own paper. O, the fiendish cruelty it discloses!

Mr. Greene:

Sta—Having noticed several sketches of the insurrection in Viginia, I feel a Ritle disposed to nurrate a few circumstances connected with that event. At the time it took place, I was in Nofolk, and afterwards at Richmond, and offer purs of the State. The sharm and agitation were truly great; and in the countenance of every white man, nothing was depicted but fear and dismay. The Governor immediately samonned the white population to assemble, and to be farnished, with arms and namunation from the public magazines. In a passage ap James River, I went on shore several times, and visited the plantations, and winessed the uneasiness prevailing among the owners or oveneers. At Charles County City, a resident informed in that in the neighborhood there were not more than 20 whites, while on four plantations and winessed the uneasiness prevailing among the owners or oveneers. At Charles County City, a resident informed in that in the neighborhood there were not more than 20 whites, while on four plantations in the vicinity there were 200 blacks, who, if so inclined, said he, might destroy us all, even if hey wore but armed with ciubs. They had just apprehended a black preacher, who came down from Richmond to preach in an old meeting-house mer that place. At Richmond, the whites were head carsing the Quakers or Bupitst, whom they declared would rain the State. I PREQUENTIX HEARD IT WISHED THAT THE D—10 NEGROES MIGHT ALL BE EXTERMINATED. Never were a people so hearily sick of slaves, yet not disposed to liberate them. In riding in the stage from Richmond to Fredericksburg, a passenger by the name of Smith, direct from the seat of the insurrection, stated that the blacks who were taken prisoners were killed in the most barbarous manner. The Their noses and ears were cut off, the flesh of their checks cut out, their jauss braken assuder, and then set up as a mark to shout at 111 fa black was foomed out of doors, after dark, without a pass, he would be immediatel

roborated by other accounts.

In August, extensive revivals of religion were prevailing, in the Bapitst churches, at Norfolk and Richanond. At the latter place, on the Subbath evening of the 28th, several officers of the city entered their meeting and dispensed the congregation. Several whites were summoned to appear at court that week, to answer for countenancing unlawful meetings of slaves. It appears that the laws of Virginia do not allow the blacks to attend any evening senith meetings: but the fore the financericos. they ginis do not allow the blacks to stiend any evening or night meetings; but before the insurrection, they had been allowed the practice as a privilege. Since that tragical event, this law has been put into strict force. No, black is now allowed to be out after 6 o'clock, without a pass, and then not, at a religious meeting. While at Richmond, a camp meeting while at Richmond, a camp meeting wished about 3 miles from the city. The blacks had before attended, but at this they were forbidden. The thenial of serh accustomed privileges must prove rely selling to them, and I should not be surprised to them of oft repeated attempts to throw off the chains of servinde and slavery.
This visit of mine was the first to a daveleding state under our own garperament. I had brick been

preceding page, for a Circular put forth in England, by a distinguished friend of the abolition cause. It is drawn up in a wonderfully comprehensive and cogent manner, and must produce an electrifying effect in this country. May the blessings of those who are ready to perish rest upon its benevolent author!

It is generally known that, early last Spring, the

Colonization Society deputed Elliot Cresson, of Phi-adelphia, a member of the Society of Friends, to visit England and dupe the philanthropists of that country by begging of them money to forward its anti-christian crusude against our free colored population. He went, with prejudice in his heart, defunction and dishonor on his lips! He went, to the lasting disgrace of the nation, to tell the pitiful story, that the blacks ought not to enjoy their in-ulienable rights in this their native country; that the laves ought never to be liberated but by a slow pro rese; that here they must not remain; that the pre-judices of the people were incurable; and to stigmase as madmen and function, who are contending for the immediate overthrow of slavery! Fine doctrines to be retailed in England, where the people are lifting up their voices, in a tone that shakes every Colony to its centre, and putting forth their united efforts for the instant and entire emancipation of all British slaves! Fine doctrines to be preached by a citizen of a democratic republic to the uphold ers of a monarchical government—especially to be preached by a Quaker!—(fortunately he is a poor specimen of Quakerism.) Well, how has he beer received? Read the eloquent Circular for a reply— read the following extract of a letter from a highly steemed friend in London, dated July 23, 1831

esteemed friend in London, dated July 23, 1831;

'The Colonization Society has sent out to this country Mr. Elliot Cresson, of Philadelphia, as their agent to solicit funds.' I rejoice to be able to write you that Cresson has net with determined opposition from the staunch friends of the cause in this city. They ablor the crusade against color and the base deficiation of an unholy prejudice. The enclosed Circular has been published by a distinguished friend to Abultion formedy in the service of the hase defication of an unholy prejudice. The enclosed Circular has been published by a distinguished friend to Abolition, formerly in the service of the East India Company—Capt. C. Steart. It has put Cresson into a ruge, and I have no doubt he will give to the English public some of his Society's trumpery arguments. Be it so—let the subject be fairly discussed, and the injustice of the Colonization plan will be quickly made to uppear. Cresson has been challenged to give forth some of his arguments on Thursday next, in Peck Lane, one of the subarch of this great metropolis, where are many staunch friends of abolition, immediate and total. I shall be present, in company with Capt.

are many staunch friends of abolition, immedia total. I shall be present, in company with

If we had room, we would occupy in on this subject. We must defer our remarks to fu-ture numbers. We shall strike off Capt. Staart's Exposition on a letter sheet, with a few introductory remarks of our own, at \$2 per hundred. Many thousand copies ought to be circulated wherever the colonization influence is felt. Orders promptly attended to.

PERSECUTION.

What is the object of the hue-end-cry against the Liberator? Why, on the part of the slavites, exclusively this—they no more believe the paper has had the least connexion with the latg insurrections, than we believe they are honest and illumine near; but they expect to inspose upon the people of the free Bastes, by withdrawing their streamed with the later of the contract of the

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prevad condest, and crush the Liberator whis appoint their wickedness, they imagine them secure. But the people cannot be deceived; Liberator shall live; and syrints never can be Some leading Colonizationists are endeasor destroy as by false accusations and grown inventations. They dislike to see their matchins exposed; they do not mean to surrender their pdices; and they are resolved to jostily and my the slavites in holding two millions of human bein honders.

ddage. dage and opposition, we make it is the state of dagers make its six Amid this upries and opposition, we meaning memored, nor shall threats or deggers make its aware the breadth of a hair from our parpose. Martyrdom we neither court nor siten. We have dedicated out to be suppressed by penal enactments. Of the blood which has been shed, our bands are clean slave owners and their upologists are answerable for it.

SOUTHERN CRUELTY.

SOUTHERN CRUELTY.

The account of the treatment of a white gentleman in Viginia, published on our first page from the New-York Daily Sentinel, is a diagrace to civilization. It is, the, an awdid commentary upon the condition of the continuing the condition of the continuing t

The fact must now be self-evident to the duller The fact must now be self-evident to the dailest observer, that the lives of the planters are in miniment peril—and they know it. Their religes of lies are swept away, behind which they have so long and so unclessfully taken shelter. The words 'Freedom,' Edual Rights,' ALL MEN ARE BOAM SQUAL,' if attered in the presence of a elave, term their cheeks pele, and couse a trembling through all their joints. Not one of them rests easy upon his pillow at night—disneys in universal. So threlening, indeed, is their tyranny, and so excessive their terror, that many of them openly advocate the appendiency of putting the whole black population to the sword!! The bloody proposition is supported sven by females!

sword!! This bleedy proposition is supported even by females!

The Indians of North America were never more savage, blood-thinsty and revengeful, than are southern slaveholders, as a body. Look at the letter copied into our Slavery Record—that wil sustain our assertion. Acts of bursharily are there recorded, which exhibit the ferooity of tigers. Yet we owe their developement to the accidental sojourn of a similar tragic character have been committed.

'No eye may search—no tongue may challenge or reveal!'

reveal: '

A riot, unequalled in New England for its desperate features, occurred at Providence on Wednesday, Friday and Satorday evenings of last weak, between some whites and blacks—the former having given the provocation. About a dozen bouses, occupied for dissolate purposes by the latter, were torm down, and their contents scattered to the winds. A sailor, who was in the mob, was shot on Wednesday evening by some colored person or persons, and died instantly. On Saturday evening, the mob increasing in number, and refusing to disperse, the Governor ordered the troops to fire upon them! Four persons were killed, and about fourteen wounded. A town meeting was held on the Subbath, when resolutions were passed deprecenting the conduct of the mob, and approving of the forbearance, moderation, and firmness of the civil and military authorities, and sanctioning the performance of the melancholy daty which at that devolved upon them.

We shall publish the particulars of this riot, which have been sent to us by a friend in Providence, in our next paper.

Henry E. Ber

ILT A CHARITABLE APPEAL.

A CHARITABLE APPEAL.

A highly intelligent and pious colored man is now in this city, for the purpose of obtaining the charities of our citizens, wherewith to purchase the freedom of his three children who are now in slavery. His name is John Gustive. By the liberality of individuals in other places, he has been enabled to ransom himself, his wife and eldest daughter. A little more than \$800 remain to be collected, for the purpose above specified. This saun, we trust, will be obtained without difficulty. Li ancole est he present and cernal welfure of three poor chidren, who are sedent in the control of the control

I A good opportunity to abtain instruction is now presented to those of our colored youth in this city, who deare to muke intelligent; and assail men and women. We can recommend the gendlessan who advertises a school in our paper, as a good teacher and one who feels a deep interest in the im-provement of the colored population.

THE ESSATIST. This little semi-monthly shoes THE ESSATIST. This little semi-mostify close has grown to the dignity of a monthly mangaine, No. 1 of which is on our table. It is conducted by Scorge W. Light, an intelligent and estimable individual, and contains 22 pages coated, at the low price of \$2\$ per annual. We hope it will reserve, what we writer to predict it will deserve, substantial purposes. The contents of the present man-better are—fattpelenties; Living American Lieuwane; the Euro of the Gray Worlds I of Autanus; Treetlings in the West; the Police of Annuals; Living American Lieuwane; the Living American Lieuwane; the Euro of the Gray Worlds I of Autanus; Treetlings in the West; the Police of Annuals; Living American Lieuwane; the Lieuwane; the Living American Lieuwane; the Living

SONNET. I beat to cornge on the battle-field,
Where hostle troops insait in horrid fany;
For love or fame I can no weapon wield,
With burning less. With burning lost, an enemy to play :— at test my spirit at the blusing state, For advecacy of the RIGHTM OF MAN

And Taure —or on the wheel my body break Let persention place me "neath its ban; Insult, defame, proscribe my launble name; Yes, put the dagger at my naked breast; If I recoil in serror from the flame...

Or recreant prove when paril rears its crest, To save a limb, or shun the public scorn rrite me down for aye, Weakest of wor

> For the Liberator. LAND OF OUR BIRTH. A SACRED ODE.

Land of our birth ! when Freedom rose, Waked from her sleep of years, She bade thee triumph o'er thy foes, And benish all thy fears. Then pointing to Religion's shrine, Her sons she hade repair, To make her service all divine, With their holy worship there. TT

High was the call, from Heaven it came, Borne on the wings of Time, Announced with thunder and with flame. In accents all sublime. For Freedom's is a sacred voice, Which they who love shall hear; She bids her children all rejoice, And the mandate they revere. III.

She gave the word, her sons obeyed ; Swift did they rush around.; The Indian started from his shade. And listened to the sound. Long years the battle cry prevailed, Yet firm they stood the tide, Till the bright star of Hope was haile And they triumphed, though they died. IV.

Land of our birth ! thy glory's fame Shines in its bright array; Devotion shall increase the flame. And virtue smile to-day. The light of Freedom's star is pale; Without Religion's beam Her boasted pleasures all must fail, Like the pageants of a dream.

V. On! be the word, till Honor shines; On! until all are free! Till Afric's sons shall plant her vines, In Christian liberty. The star of Hope has lit the morn. Its rays shall bless our eyes, Till Virtue's power the world adorn, With the freedom of the skies.

VI. God of the throned realm of Heaven Thou canst our way direct; Oh, come through shadows morn and even, To lead us and protect. Be thou our nation's Guardian Power Our strength in time of peace; And when the cloud of war shall lower, May thy mercy still increase.

THE BLUE BIRD'S PRAYER. Our Father, our Father-the Lord of the whole ! Our little hearts flutter and pray, Sincerely as creatures who boast of a soul; But who, o'er the weakest would madly control. From the golden-baired youth to the grey.

Our Father, our Father,-who stretchest thy wing Supreme and eternal o'er all—
The pinion of which is the chords of thy love-We pray for the pheasant, the englet and dove; We pray—for the worms that do crawl.

Our Father, our Father—we pray for the lark, The robin, the red bird, and bee; And, though black is its plumage—we pray for the

For its heart thou hast feshioned like others w And the black and the white live in thee.

Our Father, our Father-for valtures we pray, Those ravenous birds of the glen ; For they are our mates in the kingdom of wings ;-To thee are as dear as the wren.

Our Pather, our Pather—we pray for the race Of each bird, and each beast, and each bee; Each has, said each reptile that crawle on the earth— And for Man: though the lord of all these from his

We pray-for they all sprang from thee

trol of his pocusion; difficit to a more than the character of his displace his means of doubtful reputation? and yet, we just were the highest interests of our native some name constant of the care of men against whom the greatest relations of mostlity have been publicly affected. I have that we do not exercise so much vigilance in the selection of our highest magnitudes, as we do in the choice of those of a substitute of these of mentions without without the selection of a Treasurer to at highlest exposition; de a town, which is selected miskeyed in the employment of persons to fill the first places of government, that why is it? Can any other research tryes for such

choice of linose or a succession to the selection of a Treasacer to a limitable confirmation, the section displayed in the employment of persons to fill this first places of givernment, Anathylis it? Can any other reason be givernment, Anathylis it can be considered to the control of a petty arisocracy of political printens? Pachelocal way and the only a petty arisocracy of political printens? Pachelocal way to a petty arisocracy of political printens? Pachelocal way to a petty arisocracy of political printens? Pachelocal way to a petty arisocracy of political printens? Pachelocal way to a petty arisocracy of the provider of of the printens of

Yale Commencement.—The New Haven papers contain glowing descriptions of the recent anniversary of this venerable Institution. We are glad, surely, that 'the soul of the right arm of the right eye of Connecticut' is in such good case; but we cannot help thinking, as we read these sketches, that they manifest far too much regal parade of learning, and are leading too directly to a rank aristocracy of knowledge, for plain-hearted, patriotic Republicans. We cannot help thinking, too, of the fate which has been visited on the 'Education Reporter:' a publication devoted with powerful energy to the cases of universal enlightenuent; of Silliman's Journal, which is suffered to linger along, half supported; of the recent spirit of monopoly, and apologizing for mental oppression, shown by the upholders of Yale in refusing to establish a colored College beside it; and our heart refuses to participate in the general celat. Such inconsistences and acts of injustice as these, affix a shame on our Literati, which the 'glory' of a thousand such Commencements; yea, which 'all the chemistry of the world' can never wash a Yale Commencement.—The New Haven pae chemistry of the world 'can never w

No man, who is continually vacillating, and never moves with any decision of character and judgment, until he has a host of nominally great men to back him up,' will ever do any thing for the cause of hu-manity, worthy to be recorded on the page of his-tory; and no man of such character, is worthy to rolled with the real, disintere

equal rights.

In any great moral or political enterprise, there must always be some one to move first; and hence, that one, almost as a mather of course, must stand exposed to the charge of retarings, if not to the charge of setting from improper motives. Such evils and reproaches are no more than were saffered by Luther and other reformers, whose imputed obstinacy and reshness have conferred the greatest blessing upon mankind. Even those who led the van, in our American Revolution, were, at first, distructed, as impelled by a false eathpaisam, which would involve the whole country in rain and wretchedness.—Boston Telegraph.

When religious papers advertise lottery thoses, contend that slavery and the rust slave trade as not contrary to expisers, and opposes the reading of the Bible by slavet, it is a sum that own must arm bother the Millerhium can take place.

Greens of Temperance.

See S

e Ti

Described. The colored posters, named John Broham and John Rorbery, of Philadelphia, both as we learn of respectable character, were towned youtered to noe hashor, by the specting if a well bout. I've Sandwich Islanders were also in the bout at the time it was upset, but by their well known expertness at swimming were enabled to secape the fate of the other two.—New Bedford Register Sept. 21.

ister Sept. 21.

To prevent Explosion of a Steam Boiler.—
A correspondent of the Staffordshire Advantuer says,
'I notice the dreadful explosion of a steam boiler at
Liverpool. Had a surety plate of sheet lead been
affired to such a boiler, it would have been physically impossible to burst it with steam. About 12
months ago I tried to burst a steam engine boiler,
used for winding up coal, but did not effect it; the
surety plate gradually became thinner as the heat
and elasticity increased, swelled into a hedisuphere
and then tore asander without any fragments, letting
off the steam with a load but harmless explosion.'

on the seam win a load out narmiess exposion.

The source of Pauperism.—By the returns this year from the indefatigable Medical Board of the Dester Asylam in Providence, we have the melancholy and striking fact, fully authenticated, that, out of 128 adults admitted to the Asylam the past year, who have come under the observation of the attendance. who have come under the order to the accura-ing physicians, ninety-eight were intemperate per-sons, being five sixths of all the adults, who have been directly reduced to poverty and disease, by the use of ardent spirits!

use of ardent spirits!

In a conversation a few days since with one of the Constable of the City of Boston, he observed, that he was obliged to leave Boston to seek employment, that since the late law which forbids imprisonment for all debts under ten dollars, and prohibits all precepts against females for debt, his business had fallen off from \$1400 to \$300 a business had fallen ou vear.'—Lynn Record.

The Spirit of the Age.—The stardy Englishman, in his country house; the volatile Frenchman, in his faux-bourge; the irascible Fleming, in his com fields; the lion-hearted Pole, on the Vistale; all, all are looking in one direction, seeking, in one way or another, one object—the rights and privileges of the people.—Metropolitan, for Adgust.

the people.—Actropontan, jurangue.

Among the petitions that will be presented to longress at the next session, those for sobilition of latery in the District of Columbia ought to claim, and probably will receive, serious attention. It is a in and reproach that lies at the door of the Capitol. sin and reproach that hes at the door of the capitor; and if the legislators of the nation possess the true and pure spirit of freedom and independence, they will wipe off this stain from the skirts of their garand pure spirit of freedom a will wipe off this stain from ment.—N. Bedford Gaz.

Receipts of American Colonization Sci July 27 to Aug. 31, \$4355 37, of which Gerritt Smith, Eq. of Petersboro', N. Y. gave \$2113 89. \$5000 have been appropriated for an expedition of free colored persons to Liberta from the Western

A mare and colt were recently stung to this state, by the bees of a hive, which accidentally overturned.—Philad. Gaz. ch had be

On the 17th inst. the venerable CARROLL, the new surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, entered upon his 95th year.

dence, entered upon an soun year.

The Eden, 26 guas, returned to Eng. in Ang. from a long craize on the coast of Africa, last from the Brazils. Of her original officers and men, only the captain, one lieut one midshipman, and 12 seamen and marines servive.

Jamaica Papers, to the 31st August, re-at New York, are said to be filled with discs on the subject of abolishing slavery.

It is mentioned in the Philadelphia Chronicle, that it is proposed to raise in that city a company of volunteers to go out in aid of the Poles.

The ax-King of Westphalia, Jeronie Bonaparie, about to come to this country on a visit to his rother the Count De Survilliers, (Joseph, ex-King

12 or 14 cases of fever have occurred at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Hartford, although the city is as healthy as usual.

A letter from St Petersburg states that the choles had attacked the shipping. The captain, seeon mate, and several seamen had died from the American ship Heroine; and one on board the Nye.

A Rum Distillery in Newport has recently bettered into a Cotton Factory.

A picture from Europe is for sale in New Manage sampley from human hair.

Who can see worse days these be that, yet from doth follows: the financial of it was remembered by the property of t

A TOTAL COLUMN TO THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF

Human Sacrificas.—The Utica Chris a Paliculates that from thirty to forty ha are destroyed in estobasting our indepen

I have often been ammed, a lielding a French farmer at work broaches, powdered hav, a thick backed hat.

cacked hat:

A woman was issuly burned at latington, who had been sheed, appearing of the growth. See relating to the property of the property of the party of th

Chean Travelling.—The proprietors of the Shelf field, Gamaborough, and Louth mail, have adrestised their fares, inside what you please, outside

A French paper states that near Anvers there lives a young girl of 17, whose body to the wais is quite blue; (of course she is not a blue-stocking) and when anything makes her blush, instead of he face becoming red, it assumes a deeper blue!

face becoming red, it sesumes a deeper blue!

At a town-meeting in Marblehead, several genimen were engined in discussing a question in the
corner of the Hall, but waxing warm, the peace elfeer cried out to them 'Onler, order, goodsom,
this is no place for argument.'

Murter.—The Albant N. Y. Journal states the
in Ontario County, Paul B. Torrey, a Merchant of
Naples, in a fit of intoxication, on the 17th oil. after
really beating his own son, (10 years old) with a
large whip, took him by the legs and dashed is
head against the side of the house with such violence
as to break the wall, and then beat the poor child's
head literally to a jelly, with a boot-jack.

Sailor's Expective.—An on of Nestme with the

Sailor's Veracity.—A son of Neptune said the other day to a brother tar, 'Jack; you never caught me in a lie in your life.' 'Very true,' replied Jack, that I have chased you from one lie to another all

MARRIED.

MARRIED,
In Stephentown, N. Y. Mr Thomas P. Barden,
of Granville, Tass. 51, to Miss Lacy Meachan, of
S. 23, after a courtship of four hours.
In Philadelphia, Mr. Jas. Hunington, aged 60,
to Mrs. Mary Thompson, 87: their engagenest
to each other was of elever years standing.
In Winchester, Vs. Mr John Curtiss, 91, to lim
Mary Nightingale, 98.
In Bath, Steaben Co. N. Y. on the 11th ult. M
Moses Alexander, aged 36, to Mrs Frances Tonkins,
aged 105: They were taken out of bed DEAD to
following morning?!

MORAL.

SABBATH DA 8.

Types of eternal rest-fair buds of bliss, In heavenly flowers unfolding week by week; The next world's gladness imag'd forth in this-Eternity in Time—the steps by which We climb to future ages—lamps that light Man through his darker days, and thought

Yielding redemption for the week's dull flight. Wakeners of prayer in Man-his resting bow As on he journeys in the narrow way, Where, Eden-like, Jehovah's walking hours Are waited for as in the cool of day.

Days fixed by God for intercourse with dust,

Days fixed by God for intercourse with dust,
To raise our thoughts and pairly our powers;
Periods appointed to renew our seek.
A gleant of gtery after six days across !
A milky way mark's one through sixes oles des
By radiant sens that warm as well as shine—
A clase which he who is house knows no feat.
The binars and thorae around his pathway two
Foretnister of Heaves on seatth—pledges of jet
Surpassing fattey's flights used fiction's story—
The prelades of a feast that cannot clay,
And the bright sub-courts of immertal giety!

CHRISTIAN LITERATURE
Revivals of infinite and base and the selections of the artists and to antican a selection with ballow of base 14 U below.