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WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON AND ISAAC KNAPP, PUBLISHERS.

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BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS. 7

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE MANKIND.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1831.

TER LIBERATOR

AT NO. 11, MERCHANTS' HALL

WM, LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

TERMS.

TERMS.

TO No subscription will be received for a shorter period than six months.

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THE LIBERATOR.

There must doubtless be an unhappy influ there must doubtless be an unnappy innu-ence on the manners of our people, produced by the existence of slavery among us. The whole commerce between master and slave is a perpetual exercise of the most boisterous passions, the most unremitting despotism on the one part, and degrading submission on the other.'—Jefferson.

A PREMIUM OFFERED.

ICP An aged and responsible Gentleman in the vicinity of Boston, one of the few remaining Revolationary Patriots, an ardent lover of equal liberty and the rights of man, offers a premium of \$30, for the best written Essay, On the natural effects of Slavery (as now existing in the U. S.) on the

The Essays to be sent to the 'American Convention for promoting the Abolition of Slavery,' to be held at Washington on the second Monday in January next, and their merits to be carefully examined, and declared, by a Committee of that body.

The proposed premium being duly awarded, shall be paid on application to the Editor of the Boston Boston, Nov. 12, 1831.

Editors of newspapers, friendly to the object, are respectfully requested to copy the above.

[By a man of color.]

For the Liberator. PREJUDICES OF SOCIETY .-- NO. I.

SIR-The more that is said in defence of the American Colonization Society, the more I am con viaced that the principles propagated by it, of all others are the best calculated to corrupt the morals of society. By some it may be deemed presumptuons to hazard a query relative to the morals of o christianized community; but if we are allowed to trace an effect back to its cause, in order to ascertain the quality of both, of course it is allowable in

dismay through our vast republic. Its appearance would an old acquaintance : therefore whatever

In offering you my views on this subject, I find it somewhat difficult to avoid travelling ground al-ready beaten by the footsteps of multitudes; but in reference thereto, I inquire,

- 1. What induces men to kill each other? The answer is,-Prejudice.
- 3. What induces men to take advantage of circumstances to cheat each other out of their legitimate rights? Prejudice.
- 4. What induces men to be governed by tradi-tion, even after they are fairly convinced that its
- has made of one blood all nations of men; and in the next, tell them there is a difference between a the next, tell them there is a difference between a was opened by a very suitable and well written ad-black, copper-colored, or yellow American and a dress by Mr James Fields, the President of the Sowhite one; and so great a difference, that the colored Americans cannot enjoy what belongs to them as citizens and countrymen? Owing to Prejudice.
- 7. Why is it that the doctrine of total and immediate emancipation is decryed as being dangerous in the extreme? Prejudices furnishes the reason.
- 8. Why are the free colored population of this ountry looked upon as a dangerous class of our community? Prejudice is the cause.
- 9. Why is it that the Stage Proprietors of the city of Boston wickedly combine in agreement to prevent colored citizens from being accommodated like other citizens : at the same time demand an equal sum of money with those who have the bes accommodations? Prejudice is the answer.
- 10. Why is it that many of the citizens of Bos ton, and elsewhere, discourage the teachers of col ored youth in advancing them by supplying them with suitable books, lest they should feel themselves above their condition? On account of Prejudice.
- 11. Why is it that the good people of New Ha ven are so monstrously opposed to the establishment of a College in that city, for the benefit of colored youth? Because Prejudice blinds them.
- 12. Why this alarm in the south, fear in the north, and trouble in the west? You may trace it all to Prejudice.

And now, sir, one would hardly believe, at first iew, that Prejudice is the grand, universal cause of all the evil above named; but however dishelieved. it is none the less a fact that it exists among us, and is practised before our eyes. Many of our popula-tion are constantly suffering on the account: and I am ready to join in opinion with many others, that awful dangers await the country, in consequence of the ruling influence of that foul fiend of misery.— Could I believe a query to exist in the mind of a rational person, relative to the above statements, I would willingly enter into an elaborate argument to convince such of the manner in which Prejudice takes its rise. A word on this subject may suffice The prejudices of society generally arise from cus-tom—that is, opinious made habitual without exam-

dismay through our wast republic. Its appearance would acquaintance: therefore whatever resembles him who sat upon the red horse, whom say be advanced in opposition to them,—although St John saw, to whom power was given to take be addeduced in the same to be addeduced in the same t come, perhaps never, without a firm resolution and magnanimous struggle.

It must be clear to all impartial minds, that the 1. What induces men to kill each other? The see obstacles which must greatly impede the pronswer is,—Prejudice.

2. What induces men to oppress each other? suffered to remain, they must be equally injurious to individual happiness, and equally so to public wel-

A NATIVE OF NORTH BRIDGEWATER.

For the Liberator.

PHILOMATHEAN SOCIETY.

tion, even after they are fairly convinced that use tendency is destructive to the happiness of society? Prejudice.

5. What induces christian churches, while enjoying the light of that truth which declares that God has no respect of person, but in every nation her that feareth him and worketh righteousness is accepted with him, to have respect to the complexions of their members? Prejudice.

8. Why is it that professed ministers of the god.

8. Why is it that professed ministers of the god. 8. Why is it that professed ministers of the go-sess. They celebrated their first anniversary on pel tell their congregations, in one breath, that God our influential colored brethren were present. It ciety. After which the Constitution was read, which, in my humble opinion, is a pretty good one and very appropriate for the Society. Next followed the presentation of the collar of distinction, (made of velvet, having two silver stars attached to it, and a silver medal, with the inscription 'Annu-AL CHIEF,") to Mr J. G. de Grasse, awarded for his prize Essay on Education. This was succeeded by a recitation of Dryden's Ode on Alexander's feast, by Mr R. F. Wake : it was admirably doneand a gentleman, who is a judge in these matters observed, that he had seldom seen such a fine specimen of Elocution. The whole concluded with the annual address by Mr J. G. de Grasse, in which, after a suitable introduction, he confuted the base assertions of those who style us inferior and incapa-ble of improvement: he spoke of the exertions of the members in forming this Society, which were certainly praisoworthy: he mentioned that the Society was striving to raise an infant Library, and urged all present to use their best endeavors to in-crease it, and concluded with an affectionate appeal to the audience to encourage learning and improvement. The address was very well written, and was pronounced with much eloquence and animation. I cannot, Mr Editor, but speak in terms of high

regard for this Society. Its object is certainly lau-dable, and I sincerely hope that the spirit which has animated the young Philomatheans of this city, may also diffuse itself amongst the colored youth of the

Sir, I remain yours with the greatest respect,
A SPECTATOR. New-York, Nov. 29th, 1831.

VIOLENT MEASURES.

The recent barbarous expulsion of the free color ed population of Southampton, calls for the resent-ment of every feeling heart. That a body of free-men, citizens of these United States, should be driven from their home, the place that gave them birth, and thrown upon the wide world, without resourcthis question.

This question is cause, in order to ascertain the quality of both, of course it is allowable in this question.

This question is mediately arise—What is no our evaluation of the mind, and take root in it, they are seed on the mind, and take root in it, they are seed on annals of history I hardly think will find a parallel their origin? and what are their preminent feature? Prom observation, I am fully convinced that Prejudice is the abominable fiend that creates terror and in order to accept the mind, and take root in it, they are seldom annals of history I hardly think will find a parallel their origin? And where shall these people find an asymptom observation, I am fully convinced that Prejudice is the abominable fiend that creates terror and

abettors of slavery, are in their hearts as warm in the cause as the most violent slaveholder. I say this from observation, from experience. There are but few, very few, who dare brave the contamely and the ridicule that would fall upon them, if they stood forth as the advocates of the unfortunate

There are those among us who can beast of their love of cannty—of freedom (of the whites only)—of their panciples—their detestation of oppression yet these thraw back when the oppression of the negroes is brought before them: they had no refer-ence to the blacks—'t was of themselves they spoke.

Again I ask, where shall these poor people find a refuge? Already there are several families in this city, without means of subsistence, except what the hand of charity bestows. Forced to leave their homes, their property, their all, at this inclement season, what will become of them God only knows. reason, what will become of them God only knows. Their persentors will have much to answer for: the more I reflect upon their creatly, the more between degs it appears for it is known and astronomic ledged by themselves, that not one five passes was engaged in the late distributes. And what has plea can they have for expelling them? I went but the harmed between the control of the passes are the passes of the passes are the passes of the passes o plea can say now for experime uses r trees est the hatred, the deep-coted hatred, they have a gainst their color;—and this, toe, is a land of bibles and missionaries! Such conduct would finer sait the ancient Goths and Possicals.

The Norfolk Herald states, that about 86 emi-

grants, men, women and children, had arrived from Southampton to sail for Africa. They are, it says, principally manumitted slaves; but I fancy most of principally manumitted slaves; but I fancy most of them were the expelled free people. Having no other refuge, they turn to Africa: and what will they find there? A speedy death. "I is well, our people will say—what care we what becomes of them, so that they are out of our sight ?- But look at the sophistry of the Editor of the Norfolk Herald. He was very favorably impressed with the orderly demeanor and decent appearance of the intended colonists, their cheerfulness and content. I wonder if these high commendations would be bestowed apon these same people, if they were not going to Africa? I think not. Let these people, who, but a moment before, were called vile, ignorant, lazy, insolent wretches, say they are willing to go to Africa, and they are straightway transformed into in-telligent, industrious, orderly and worthy beings! Strange metamorphoses. Can you solve this, Mr Editor? SIDNEY SUDNEY

Philadelphia, Dec. 3, 1831.

PERSECUTION IN PHILADELPHIA.

We copy the following proceedings from the U. S. Gazette :

We copy the following proceedings from the U. S. Gazette:

At a meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, held at Mr Upton's in Dock-street, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 23d, for the purpose of considering the expediency of petitioning the legislature of Penasyvania, on the subject of colonizing the free colored population of the United States, Mr William Robinson was appointed chairman, and Juseph Patterson and John P. White secretaries.

Mr J. Washington Tyson, after addrawing the meeting at some length, proposed that flow portains be appointed to draft resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting, upon which, the chairman named the following gentlemen to compose that committee, J. Washington Tyson, J. B. McFarland, R. Harvey and James Engliss, who reported the following presentle and resolutions, which were ananimously adopted.

Whereas the incurrectionary spirit, strikingly manifested by the colored population in the recent massacres in the southern states, in the opinion of this meeting, forbodes an approaching crisis in the affairs of this respublic, which periath to their condition, and impels us to the conclusion, that the insistence in the southern states, in the opinion of this meeting, forbodes an approaching, that the insistence in the southern states, in the opinion of this respublic, which, at biast desirated the automatical in impels us to the conclusion, that the insistence of these perions, delegated by the possible, as the administrators of our governments, beth cents and national, and

as they aided by means of incendiary publications enkindling, and are, we doubt not, even now, secretly feeding the firebrand which has been hurled amid the peaceful habitations of our southern brethren, and already proved so direful in its effects. And, whereas the exercise of the immatable privilege of every freeman of this commonwealth, bequeathed to us by our sires, and guaranteed by the state and national constitutions, of instructing our representatives in any measure which would be likely to produce beneficial results to the community at large, never had, in our estimation, more urgent cause or fitting roportunity. than the present: gent cause or fitting opportunity, than the present; whether we consider the great interest at stake, or the auspicious moment to act,—and

Whereas, the exertions of our countrymen in the different sections of the union, have furnished ample precedents in the all important measure we are now about proposing, and as we consider the time rapidly approaching when it will be found indispensably requisite, for the maintenance of good order, a respectful observance of the laws, the preservation of moral principle, religion, and our very unions, that all negroes within the boundaries of the United States, be removed to Liberia or some other place as easily accessible, as promising to their happineess, and distant and apart from this republic. ereas, the exertions of our countrymen in the

piness, and distant and apart from this republic.—
And,
Whereas, the slaves being the undoubted property of their masters, and acknowledged as such by
the laws of the respective states in which slavery
exists, and beyond the power of the federal government, and although in a moral and political point of
view, we may deplore the existence in our country
of such a bane to improvement, and aberration
from the spirit of our institutions, yet the interest
and opinion of their masters only, should be considered in regard to all measures undertaken, the most
remotely tending to a change of their condition, and
as the evil of slavery can only be removed when our
southern friends shall have been convinced of the
utility of the measures, and as the advice of finatics
and quixotic philanthropish has already been proffered to them in such abundance, without the desired effect, but on the contrary, tended greatly to
exaperate them and alienate their; affections from
their countrymen of the north.

Whereas, after matter deliberation, we have

exasperate them and alienate their affections from their countrymen of the north.

Whereas, after mature deliberation, we have concluded that the only possible mode of effecting the interesting object of their entire emigration, will be first to transport every colored person who now enjoys the blessings of freedom, (and the greater freedom of emigrating.) to a country which is the land of their sancestors, and where they will enjoy the glorious falicity of administering their government, and can occupy a respectable station in the human family, including those who may be manumited, and afterwards consider the expediency of liberating all those whe are now held it bondage. Thus, not esting on the impolitic and foolish principle asserted by mistaken fanatics, of patting the cart before the horse, by letting loose upon the body politic upwards of two millions of human beings uneducated, and the victims of degrading vices, to become paupers, and to be fed and clothed by the industrious, but following the dictates of common sense, patriotism and trae philanthropy, and Whereas, from repeated and unequivocal manifestations of mable contine an overwhelming me.

whereas, from repeated and unequivocal manifestations of public opinion, an overwhelming majority of the people of the United States are convinced of the utility, and consequently favorable to the entire emigration of the black population, and have been merely waiting an opportunity for a proper and available expression of their sentiments touching the object; and it is confidently believed that every member of that large, respectable and influential body of the people, in common parlance denominated the 'working class,' insamuch as they are nearly interested, and hence should be attentively listened to, would subscribe to the sentiments beld by this meeting, and advance the measure by all the power and influence with which they are separately and collectively, as American citizens, endowed—and
Whereas, a majority of the blacks would volum-

Whereas, a majority of the blacks would volun-rily emigrate, if means were provided, and the eagre minority, composed of idle and profligate troons, and those who, from the advice of mistak-

tarily amigrate, if means were provided, and the meagre minority, composed of idle and profligate persons, and those who, from the advice of mistaken enthusiants, and unfounded reports, which, derogatory to the character of the eblony at Liberia, have been so industriently circulated, are now avane to it, could be easily convinced of the distinguishing advantages which would accree by a proper explanation of the views, prospects and present condition of said colony, and a clear refutation of the malicious and unfounded allegation, touching the warlike character of the surrounding tribes and insulabelty of the climate—therefore.

Resolved, That a cemmittee, to consist of four persons, be appointed, to prepare an address to the citizans of Peansylvania, setting forth the numerous svile assisting, which have arisen, and are fally augmenting, from the abode of the blacks among us, and the great coloseal advantages both to the white and colored population, which would inevitably accree, in the event of their removal; and the views of this meeting, touching the expediency of the immediate commencement of their emigration.

Resolved, That a committee, to consist of two, be appointed, for the purpose of darking a succinct memorial to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, petitioning that body to instruct our sension, and request our representatives in congress, to use all proper exercises at the approaching sension, to procure the passage of a law, providing means for the goudant transportation of all free blacks and mulations within the precincts of the U. S. to Liberia, Hayti, or any other place they may think best suited. Hayti, or any other place they may think best suited. The submitted to this meeting, for its centification and adoption at a future day, which shall be hereafter designated.

Resolved, That at the contemplated meeting, for its centification and adoption at a future day, which shall be hereafter designated.

ecenidetation are surprised elements of the contemplated meeting, fear peaces from each ward, in the city and adjoining districts, be appointed to precure signatures to the above again description of the legislature, after it shall have been adopted by said meeting.

Resolved, That we most earnestly recommer fellow citizens throughout the state, to call po r reliow citizens throughout the state, to cal meetings of the friends of the cause of col-

lic meetings of the friends of the cause of coloniza-tion, so as to insure the organization and effectaal co-operation of all those who have the benefit of our gifted state and beloved country at heart. Resolved, That we do most cordially disclaim any intention, or the remotest wish of formenting insurrections among the slaves, but on the contrary, we would most cheerfully extend to our friends and we would most cheerfully extend to our irients and countrymen of the south, any aid in our power, whenever, in their opinion, it will be requisite, in subduling any insurrectionary spirit which may be e-vinced on the part of the blacks. Resolved, That we have observed, with the ut-

most surprise and chagrin, the anti-national feeling manifested by the exertions of the citizens of some of the western and southern states, in obtaining the enactment of laws, compelling free negroes to enter security for the faithful observance of the peace, and in default thereof, forcibly ejecting them from the state, thereby compelling the dishonest and aand in default thereof, forcibly ejecting them from the state, thereby compelling the dishonest and a-bandoned portion to seek refuge in the free northern and western states, or fly the Union; hence subjecting us to the demoralizing influence of their base, brutalizing impulses and habits, filling our alminuses and prisons, or on the other hand, placing within the grasp of Canada, (a foreign power,) instruments burning with latted and revenge, and which may, in the event of war, be employed against us in the field.

Resolved, That we congratulate the citizens of New-Haven on their escape from the monstrease.

New-Haven on their escape from the monstreas evil, of the contemplated location in their city, of a college, for the classical education of the colored college, for the classical education of the youth of the United States, and that their to

youth of the United States, and that their truly na-tional and philanthropic exertions command the ad-miration, gratitade and respect of every true lover of his country and of every orthodox phinathropis. Resolved, That when this meeting adjourn, it ad-journs to meet again on the day and at the place which shall be selected by the committee on the ad-

Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and be published in al

ion adjourned. WILLIAM ROBINSON, Chairman. JOSEPH PATTERSON, SECRETARIES.

Upon the foregoing disgraceful proceedings, the intelligent and magnanimous editor of the U.S. Gazette makes the following creditable remarks:

Gazette makes the following creditable remarks:

The Colored People.—We published yesterday
morning, the proceedings of a meeting on the subject of colonization in one coloumn, and in another,
a notice that the proceedings would hereafter appear. The truth is, we had somewhat reluctantly
concluded to give insertion to the proceedings, and
had determined to accompany their publication with
some remarks which we thought their spirit deserved: in our absence, they were placed in type and
published.

In the first place, there is, we believe, no evi-dence that the free colored population have stirred up the slaves to insurrection. Inquiries at the south

up the slaves to insurrection. Inquiries at the souri show the contrary.

In the next place, it is idle to talk of transporting colored persons to Liberia, or to any other place, a-gainst their inclination. A colored man, born in the United States, has no more affinity with Africa than be has with China; and if he has committed no he has with China; and if he has committed no crima, he cannot be sent thither involuntarily. With reference to the conduct of the colored population, we believe they greatly excel in moral deportment the same number of whites, selected from those who are similarly employed—and we doubt whether a white population could have resisted the pressure which has rested upon the blacks, and shown one half the number of persons rising superior to adverse circumstances, and conquering the difficulties which prejudice and tyranny have thrown in their way. their way

ties which prejudice and tyranny have thrown in their way.

We profess ourselves friendly to colonization, either in this continent or in Africa, as may best suit the feelings of the colonists, but in no case without a desire expressed by them to leave this country; nor do we know that we could find it in our hearts to advise one in ten of the colored oppulation to leave this state. As to the notice of the New-Haven College and the people of that city, we doubt whather they will not desire among them the establishment of the proposed school. Our advice, we repeat, is give the colored people every advantage of education, make their situation as comfostable as others can make it; and if, on soher reflection, they wish to emigrate to Canada, er Oregon, or Liberia, let them go; but the whites do not possess the right to send them to either place, more than they possess the right of colonizing the whites.

For the Liberator MR EDITOR-I beg leave to call your attention to a meeting recently held in Philadelphia, the perport of which was to expel from this soil the w olored population.

I would observe that if there be a set of r disgrace to the community in which they live, surely they are the framers of these resolutions. like much to know where the majority of blacks are to be found, who would voluntarily emigrate to Li-beria, except among our oppressed brethren at the South, who gladly seek any refuge from the barbar ity heaped upon them by the countrymen of these self-styled followers of patriotism and philanthropy: тору FIAT JUSTITIA.

Philadelphia, Dec. 3, 1881.

For the Liberator. In the United States Gazette, of the 30th of November, are published the proceedings of a meeting that took place in Philadelphis, on the evening of principles are to the 22d, at Upton's, in Dock-street, the object of and incorporated into

tention to comment upon the proceedings of meeting. I merely wish to tell the gentlement d that meeting, that our legislature have too much good sense to act upon any memorial that might be sent them by a set of tippling shopkeepers their customers; and that it is madness to think of transporting any set of people from the United States against their will, no matter what their colo Let me tell the gentlemen, that

We ne'er shall leave this wide domain. Ne'er cross the raging sea, A home to seek on Afric's plain For here we must be free

They impute the late insurrection at the South to the free colored population of the Northern and Eastern States; and insinuate that they are still secretly kindling fire brands. What a scheme to excite prejudice against us. Alas! alas! It is too late to think of colonizing us now; such a doctrine might S. P. G. have suited some fifty years ago.

Philadelphia, Dec. 1st, 1831.

For the Liberator.

WHY THIS SILENCE ?

MR EDITOR—The question has frequently been put, why the Boston Recorder and many other newspapers which professedly favor the equal rights of the people, say nothing of the cause in which sou have enlisted,—and for which you have been per-secuted with unfeeling judicial cruelty,—when that cause too has for its object the advancement of liberty, humanity and religion?

That paper in some respects stands deservedly in

high repute; and it has recently, we notice through the medium of the Missionary Herald, been recom mended by a formidable catalogue of Congregational It is said to be the oldest Religious Newspaper in the world. Now with all the patron age it has received from the christian public, we think it strange that its benevolent and numerous readers have not through the columns of that pape been informed, that, within a certain district of [J. nited States' territory, there is a nation of men, nen and children, who are forbidden the use of the bible : and that this nation, in the number of its inhabitants exceeds that of the American Colonies when they assumed the rights of self-government is

defiance of the power of the British empire.

That the profligate and jesuitical Noah should let that groaning people remain in forgetfulness; and that he should cast over their wrongs his shadows of mildew and oblivion, is consistent enough ;-but that the Recorder should do this, - and that it should lend itself to mingle its influence with his, and, together with him, while he is confessedly promoting every pecies of iniquity, work the abomination of desol tion, is most unaccountable and extraordinary.

How many christians, we ask, in this day of light and religious intelligence,—and amidst all the increase of periodicals whose object it is to search out and relieve objects of charity, are to the present moment yet to be informed that our own free, and republican administration of government, is the only one on earth that deprives more than nine hundred thousand souls of liberty? How many are yet to be informed, in this land of consti where all by nature are equal as to rights, that to communicate general instruction in words, arts, or sciences, is, in certain places, to incur the beaviest penalties? How many are yet to be informed, that our own happy land is the only place under heaven where the government, be it civilized or savage, de nies to any portion of human kind the conof devotion? 'Yet they say, the Lord shall not see, neither shall the Ged of Jacob regard it. Undenstand, ye brutish among the people; and ye fools, when will ye be wise? A bratish man knoweth when will ye be wise? A bratish mar not; neither deth a fool understand this."

NESTOR

which was to petition the legislature of Pennsylvania on the subject of colonizing the free colored population of the United States in Africa, or some other place apart from the United States. It is not my included a part from the United States. It is not my included the property of th education, morals, and religion—on industry on patriotism, public spirit, and generous philanthropy—on every thing lovely and of good report—are also evident, to a greater or less extent, in every conof our country

Is it not amazing that he who views slavery in uch a wretched aspect, should nevertheless conten for a gradual and far-off emancipation? For what do we mean by immediate abolition? borrow the words of Rowland Hill, that slavery made up of every crime that avarice, treach cruelty and murder can invent,' and therefore should not be allowed to exist; and secondly, we mean that every slaveholder ought to have the disposit of mind, now, to cease from his robberies, and me munerate as far as possible those whom he has de Condad

Some of our religious periodicals are discussing the subject of slavery with commendable zeal. number continues to increase. Others are frigidly indifferent to the situation of the slaves, and choose rather to please their southern subscribers than to obey God; thus consenting to a horrible sin, which, in the day of judgment, must sink this nation lower than Sodom and Gomorrah. How long they will dare to shake off the responsibility which Jebovah has fastened upon them, time must determine. Evary religious periodical ought to have an Anti-Slavery Department.]-Ed. Lib.

SLAVERY RECORD.

A list of persons murdered in the Insurrection, at Southampton, on the 21st and 22d of August, 1831.

Southampton, on the 21st and 22d of August, 1331.

Joseph Travers and wife and three children, Mn
Elizabeth Tarmer, Hartwell Prebles, Srah Nevsomo, Mrs P. Reese and son William, Trajan Dojic,
Heary Bryant and wife and child, and wife a notise,
Mrs Catharine Whitehead, son Richard and for
daughters and grandchild, Salathiel Francis,
iel Francis's overseer and two children, John T. Berrow, George Vaughan, Mn Levi Waller and tae
children, William Williams, wife and two boys,
Mrs Caswell Worrell and child, Mrs Rebecce Vaghan, Ann Eliza Vaughan and son Arthur, Mr John han, Ann Eliza Vaughen and son Arthur, Mrs Rebecca Vag-han, Ann Eliza Vaughen and son Arthur, Mrs John K. Williams and child, Mrs Jacob Williams and three children, and Edwin Drury—amounting to fifty-five.

At the County Court, Queen Ann's, Md, on Wed-nesday last, Thomas J. Bond, indicted for killing a negro, was convicted of murder in the second de-gree, and sentenced to twelve years imprisonment.

Louisiana.—An extra meeting of the Legislature of Louisiana has been convoked by the Goreneror of that State. The session was opened on the 14th of November. The first recommendation of the message of the Governor, was the passage of a law probibiting the further introduction of slaves into

Kentucky.—A bill is now before the House of Representatives to prevent the importation of slave firm other states, for sale, and will, we are indended, probably become a law. It inhibits the introduction of slaves into Kentucky, from and after the state of June next, except by emigrants, or percos residing here, who may become by descent or marriage, proprietors of slaves in other states.—Loui-ville Dai: Adv.

To the Humane.—An aged Colored Man, of as excellent character, has a daughter and her little infant now in jail in Virginia, and will be, no death, sold for the southern market, unless immediately purchased here. He is desirous of raising the necessary means by loan or donations, to effect her perchase; he is willing she should be sold for a reservable time here to ropay any humane person who will advance the money, or a part. The child is will take himself. Any information respecting him, or the oricomestances of the case, will be given with pleasure, on application to Thos. Shipley, Market street, near Second, or W. H. Richards, No. 18 South Third street.

DISGRACEFUL SCENES.

not; neither deth a fool understand this.'

NESTOR.

[The above is from a highly esteemed clergyman in Vermont. We suppose one reason why the Recorder does not agitate the subject of slavery, is, because it is unpopular. By and by, an enlightened, public sentiment will force it to the work. It held back, in the same manner, on the temperance questien, and il pradence and popular opinion authorised it to give up and go forward. Another reason is, that its editor (who is a critical writer, and, we trust, a good man) is friendly to the Colonization Society, and, of course, adopts the very conciliatory and comfortable doctrine of the Society, that it is dangerous to say aught against slavery, and wrong to blame the owners of slaves. Let us, however, give him some credit. In Wednesday's Recorder, we find the following clear, manly, rational paragraph from fits pen:

Look at slevery. As long as it shall continued in any of the states, its pernicious influence must be felt in all. To suffer the existence, any where in our country, of an evil inconsistent with the first our country, of an evil inconsistent with the first our country. The existence of it renders impossible the full developement and application of the principles aspected in the Declaration of Endess impossible the full developement and application of the principles aspected in the Declaration of Endesse and incorposated into our coestitations and laws.

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rer steel our hearts to the agonizing sufferings of at fellow creatures, and close their avenues to eveout fellow creatures, and close their avenues to every generous impulse! Alsa! that sin ahould so pland the judgment and harden the heart of any follower of the Redeemer, as to induce him to constitute the properties of a traffic so monstross, that the morphity of a heathen might were wire it with horror !—Lexington (Ky.) Luminiarry.

INFATUATION. The following article is copied from the Fayetteville (N. C.) Journal. Words cannot express the horror and indignation which we feel on perusing such base and suicidal propositions

We are inclined to believe that the present condition of our slave population demands the provision of more penal laws and a more vigorous administration of them. We think, for instance, that the mere ion of them. We think, for instance, that the mere stemp on the part of the shave to offer personal volence to his master, or perhaps even to any white man, should be considered a high offence, and that arbonal less fettered by proceedents than the Superior Cont, should administer the slave code, and inced, we do not know, startling as it may be to a very sublimited humanity, whether necessity, that great quickener of human invention and controller of human action, does not dictate a resteration of the simple and energetic code of 1746.

TOVENILE DEPARTMENT.

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A SHORT HISTORY

of the poor SLAVES who are employed in cultivat-ing Sagar, Cotton, Coffee, &c.; intended to make little children pity them, and use their endeavors to relieve them from bondage. No. IV.

PARTICULAR ACCOUNT OF THE MURDER FIVE NEGROES; SHEWING HOW ONE HAD HER NOSE, EARS AND BREASTS CUT OFF, ND OTHERS WERE FLOGGED TO DEAT

HER NOSE, EARS AND BREASTS CUT OFF, AND OTHERS WERE FLOGGED TO DEATH. A person who lived in the Mauritius, one of the British Slave Colonies, gives the following account of the punishment of two slaves, and says that he is ready to appear as a witness to the truth of it, either in a court of justice or hefore a magistrate, or before a committee of the House of Commons, whenever he shall be called upon to do so. These two slaves were placed flat on their belies on a wooden beam and fastened to it, two men held their hands and two held their legs, and two drivers (one one asch side) took turns in applying the whips.—Witness saw one of the whips on this plantation, it weighed apwards of 7 pounds 1—each of the wretched sufferers received one hundred and twenty lash-eas. On the following Wednesday, having occasion to go to the hospital, wiffless saw the dead bodies of these 2 slaves laid out. The woonds were patrid, and sent forth a rank smell; he afterwards saw them both carried out tied up in mats to be buried.

The daughter of one Bauvet, a cooper in the same island, put to death a boy 14 years old, who she thought had been too slow at his work:—he was lang up by his shoulders and a weight placed on his head: in this situation he was flogged to death with a split rattan.

A blacksmith named Rocan, living near Grand Port, had sent a slave on an errand, which caused him a hot journey of 20 miles: when he returned, being put to blow the bellows, he asked his master for something to eat, as he had been fasting for nearly 24 hours.—Instead of giving him food, his master for something to eat, as he had been fasting for nearly 24 hours.—Instead of giving him food, his master for something to eat, as he had been fasting for nearly 24 hours.—Instead of giving him food, his master for something to eat, as he had been fasting for nearly 24 hours.—Instead of giving him food, his master for heat him with great violence, and with the blow of an iron bar laid open his skull and killed him. It was said as an excuse that he died

of the poor slave was covered with scars and wounds inflicted in this manner.

One Mrs. Nayle, living near Flacq, punished her female slave in the following barbarous manner, first by tearing all the teeth out of her head, next by cutting off her nose, then her ears, and last of all her heasts, under which last operation she expired; she was then buried. Understanding that a policeman was coming to examine this horrid transaction, Mrs. Nayle and her two sons passed the night in digging up the body, which they burnt to cinders, and burying a dead pig in the place of it. When the policeman came to examine the grave, he saw that it only the carcase of a pig. Mrs. Nayle being questioned about this strange affair, said that she always buried those pigs that died of disease. (If this had been tree, it was contrary to the usual custom, which was to burn them, to prevent their being eatiety that the strange affair, said that she always buried, would certainty dig them up and devour them.) She was then asked to point out any other grave of a pig.—this she could not do. Orders were given some time enfer for arresting this lady, but as there were no white persons who were witnesses of the murder, as the judges would not take notice of the ewidence of slaves, she was at length set at liberty, and thus this horrid transaction was passed over.

[Prem an English Anti-Slavery Tract.]

We have received a pumphlet containing an account of the plan for establishing in Naw-Haven a college for colored persons; the proceedings of the corporation of New-Haven on the proposition; a well written examination of the objections arged against the plan, and a collection from the public press, of opinions upon the measure.

The plan is one that will probably be acted on in some form or other, and as it has received the sanction of several of our first men, it can exactedy fail of receiving public attention.—U. S. Gazette.

The Intendant of Georgetown, South Carolina, has presented to the Grand Jury two copies of the Protestant. The Grand Jury have laid the same before the Legislature of South Carolina, by whost they leave it to be determined, whether there exists by application to Congress or otherwise, any mode of redressing an evil of such alarming magnitude!!! [The Protestant has dared to denounce slavery.]

BOSTOM,

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1831.

TO THE FRIENDS OF ABOLITION. Only two numbers are wanting to complete the first volume of the Liberator. The paper has succeeded beyond our reasonable expectations. It was commenced without any subscribers, re its permanency alone upon its merits, and has gradually but constantly increased its subscriptions up to the present time. We now propose to enlarge it to a royal size on the comm new year, without enhancing our terms. Subscribers, therefore, will receive a greater quantity of reading, by one third, than they have done

of reading, by one third, than they have done heretofore, for the same money.

The proposed enlargement of our sheet will nearly double our expenses for the ensuing year.

We call upon the genuine friends of abolition to sestain us, in the present warfare, by their voluntary subscriptions. The cause demands a hundred daily presses: larger dimensions must be given to the Liberator.

To those Agents who have so disinterestedly exerted themselves in behalf of the paper, we te our grateful acknowledgements. We wish them to ber, that upon their continued efforts depends in a great measure the fate of the Libera tor. The unexpected insurrection in Virginia has created unjust prejudices against our publication. and caused the loss of several valuable subscribers

in Washington and Baltimore. This loss we trust will be made good by the friends of emancipation in the free States.

Our thanks are due to our subscribers for the promptitude with which they have complied with the terms of the paper. Many of them are persons of color, whose payment has been more punctual than that of many white patrons—notwithstanding their general depression and poverty. No dun has disfigured our columns, or impeached the integrity of our subscribers; a circumstance somewhat remarkable for a new paper struggling into life against so many formidable enemies. We hope the same alacrity of payment will be shown on the first of January, and throughout the next volume. Agents are requested to collect and remit to us, by mail, as soon as convenient, such dues as shall amount to a sum not less than five dollars

UNHANDSOME TREATMENT.

A colored clergyman, a short time since, took passage from Nantucket to New-Bedford on board of the sloop Champion, P. B. master, accompanied by his lady and two respectable pious fe Soon after the vessel started, a gentleman refused to sit in the cabin with them, using many infamous epithets and the most violent language. In vain did the captain endeavor to reason with him, stating that he had been a long time acquainted with them and that they were much respected. His answer was, 'I want not to be with them.' In order to prevent acts of violence, the party were compelled to leave the cabin, and sit in the rain upon deck until the steward made preparations for th forecastle !—although the health of the clergyman's lady was in a precarious state! The name of the obstreperous passenger, we are told, is Captain GARDNER. We must say that he is a real gentleman, if his conduct can be deemed gentlema like .- Communicated.

[The above is but a single specimen of the illtreatment under which our free colored citizens They cannot obtain seats in any of our stagroan. ges ; they are ousted from the cabin of the most insignificant packet; even in houses dedicated to the worship of the great Creator, they are driven to the wall-often into the most obscure and uncomforta ble nooks—and denied the right of purchasing de cent and eligible pews. On whatever side cent and eligible pews. On whatever since they turn, contempt and prejudice meet them. We can take the blacks into our houses and varriages, and feel no sensations of disgust, and have them by scores at our heels, if they are servants or slaves; but if they are free and independent, our republican sensibilities are dreadfully annoyed when they pre-sume to come into our presence. Shame on our

Ohio is taking active measures to prevent the en igration of colored persons from other places into that State. She has no bowels of compassion for those who know not where to lay their heads. She sympathizes with the slave States so profoundly as to determine not to relieve them of any portion of their colored population !

Our observant censor of the Washington Specta-tor says, that the colonization meeting recently held in New-York was a city and not a State affair. The error belongs to us-not to our correspondent. The failure of the meeting was total.

Mr Orr has committed a flagrant outrage upon Capt. Stnert's letter, by defaobing a single paragraph and daringly making its author 'a real friend of the Colonization Society,' instead of an intelligent and active opponent.

MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

We have inserted, on the preceding page, the proceedings of a meeting recently held in Philadelphia, which, for audacity of principle, cruelty of design, and extent of defauntation, have not been surpassed in any slave State. It would be unjust to the citizens of that place to suppose that any conerable portion of them approve of such tyrannical cranded. On the contrary, we are sure that no other city contains so many active, devoted and benevolent friends of the free blacks. The actors of this farce are unknown to us personally and by repute their sentiments, however, probably furnish a true index of their moral worth and general respectabili-Ty. It is painful to be compelled to stoop so low as to chastise them, or to lift them up from their degradation to the indignation and contempt of the ic. Doubtless some of them are slave owners, or interested in the demestic slave trade : hence their proscriptive measures.

In the Preamble it is unequivocally declared, We have ample and satisfactory demonstration that the free colored people, of the northern and eastern states, were the original and ostensible, if not real cause of the present dissatisfaction existing among the slaves.' We challenge them to produce any such evidence—there is no truth in the state ment. They can array against positive evidence to the contrary, nothing but surmise and calumny. The history of the rise, progress and conclusion of the Southampton tragedy is now before the public in an authentic shape; and it fully exonerates every free man of color from a participation in the revolt.

Thus we nail down one falsehood. The removal
of the black population to Liberia is declared to be indispensably requisite for the maintenance of good order, a respectable observance of the laws, the ervation of moral principle, religion, and our very Union '!!! One would think, from the fore-going representation, that the blacks were in truth devils, whom the gospel could neither soften nor reclaim, and to whom is reserved 'the blackness of darkness forever.' That, as a body, they can ever be induced to enrigrate to Africa, is hardly possible: that they will remain on our soil, no re ecting individual can doubt-so adieu to good or oral principle, religion, and our Union!

The Preamble speaks of the slaves as ' being th undoubted property of their master.' We are not told how they became chattels, nor by what rule of equity they are held in bondage. We are, indeed, eferred to the laws of the slave states ; but who gave the framers of those laws a right to invade the rights of others? In a slavish sense, no man can old property in another : consequently every one who consents to rank himself among slaveholders, or who holds a fellow being as a slave, is a kid-

The Preamble acknowledges slavery to be 'a bane to improvement, and an aberration from the spirit of our institutions.' But if slaves are ' the undoubted property of their masters,' we cannot chop such logic. The right to possess property is declar-ed, by our Declaration of Independence, to be inalienable; its exercise, therefore, cannot be an aberration from, but is in strict accordance with, the spirit of our institutions. How absurd it would appear to talk of the servitude of cattle as being a bane to our improvement! The truth is, men talk nonsense, and like ideots, when they attempt to instify the conduct of slave owners.

The concession in the Preamble, that the advice which has been so often proffered to the planters has not had the desired effect, 'but, on the contrary, tended greafly to exasperate them, and alienate their affections from their countrymen of the north, only proves the incorrigibleness of avarice, and the proverbial unwillingness of tyrants to surrender their power. It proves, moreover, that we shall look in vain to shaveholders for a prompt or even distant rescue of their slaves. We insist upon it, that their wishes ought not to be consulted; and that the people of the free states must interfere and break up the system, as soon as they shall obtain a majority in Congress.

The appeal to the selfishness and jealousy of the working classes is as despicable as it will prove fa-tile. It is conceded on all sides, that the blacks are better able to endure the fatigue of cultivating cotton, rice and sugar, than the whites. The work mes do not seek this employment

It is not true that 'a majority of the blacks,' or any considerable number, 'would voluntarily emi-grate, if means were provided.' We may kill, but we cannot transport them.

The compliment paid to the citizens of New-Ha-ven should raise a blash of shame on their counts vess second rame a otten of sheme on their counte-nances, considering the corrupt and oppressive source from which it emanates. 'O Lord,' exclaimed a good old man, 'what had act have I done that sin-ners.praise me?' Sin begets and loxes its own Sin begets and loves its own

It will be observed, that the individuals who com need the meeting in Philadelphia, are warmly at-tached to the Colonization Society, and pass a high or ealogy upon its merits—so congenial are the sheard and wicked dectrines of the Society to their own t

We alluded, last week, to a letter fro South Carolina written by one Gowdey, a native of Lynn, to the Editor of the Lynn Mirror. A correspondent in the last Mirror takes up the matter than:

Lynn, to the Editor of the Lynk Mirror. A cerrespondent in the last Mirror takes up the matter thus:

Ma Lumenus—A writer in your last aumber, notices several pieces recently published in the Mirror. Permit a orief reply.

He says: 'Our aleves in this section of country, to judge from appearances, are the most happy to judge from appearances, are the most happy people among us. If the writer means to judge essentially, in the presence of a rightsons God, that the oppressed are more happy than the oppressors, on the principle that it is better to suffer than to do wrong. I agree with him. A slaveholder cannot be fully and truly a happy man, for no man who cestimues in wrong can be happy. But to advance the iden, that slaves enjoy actual happiness, is prepasterous. Happy people do not make justerous, as they are termed, to gain what they already possess, nor destroy themselves and their children in the plenitude of joy. The idea is superhitively absend. The writer says: 'The present generation had no agency in bringing them here; they are a legacy left by oftr forefathers.' And who it is may this? A New-Englander—formerly a schooleaste of mise—brought up in the peaceful village of 'Lynn, among people who abhor slavery. 'Come now and let us reason together.' Which of your 'forefathers' left this 'legacy' to you? Was it your good father, whom we all used to love, and whom this boys delighted to see on training days, with his shaning epatiette and bright 'callash,' as we used to call his broad crooked sword, when he paraded in vetera noompany of milition of Water Hill? For pity's sake, leave your unrighteous notions, and flee to your New-England home, from the judgments that will certainly come on oppressors.

The Message of Governor Stokes to the calm allusion,' as the Commercial Gazette grave says, to the recent plots among the slaves. We would suggest for his Excellency's consideration, whether kind and equitable treatment of the slaves would not more certainly secure the public safety than all the Companies of Volunteers?

'In relation to our internal concerns, I have to observe that it would be impossible to sences from the world, and needless to diagnise from oversless, the fact that a certain class of the population of the state, have become more discontented and ungovernable that, heretofors. Fanatics of their own complexion, and other incendiaries, have formented these discontents; and have incited them, in many in-'In relation to our internal concerns, I have plexion, and other incendiaries, have fomented these discontents; and have incited them, in many instances, to enter into conspiracies dangerous to the peace and safety of the country. To guard against these evils, which in all probability will continue, the utmost caution and presence ever measure? Restrictive laws have been enacted without producing the desired effect; and the crimes committed in a late insurrection in an adjoining state, would seem to require further and early attention to this subject. Instead of multiplying severe and sanguinary laws, to operate upon those who know fittle, and care less about them, would it not be advisable to establish a more efficient and accountable police; and to arm and equip one or more Companies of Volunteers, set, detached Militia, in each County; to be called out, when required, and to be paid while in actual where the country; and the public arms belonging to the state could not be placed in safer hands. These state troops might be enrolled for one or more years, be held responsible for the arms and amminition furnished, and not be suffered to phandon the service during the term of their congagement.

A colored hod carrier, in Philadelphia, has draw prize of \$20,000. We are sorry to learn this fact,
-1st, because gambling leads to ruin; 2dly, because we are afraid the maxim will be verified in this instance, 'light come, light go;' 3rdly, because it may induce thousands to venture for the obtainment

of a similar prize, both among the white and blacks.

We advise this 'favorite of Fortune' 'to put his
money into the Bank for safe keeping, gat blacks. and his children (if he have any) a good effection be industrious, give a handsome donation to the College, and buy no more lottery tickete.

To Correspondence. We have on the great variety of communications, which shall obtain admission to our columns—when, we dure not pre-dict, but as soon as postible. The events which are doct, not as soon as possesse. The weapon waters age taking place in the slave States are too important in secape our record, and they fill our limits to the acclusion of our own easys. We beg our correspondents not to construe our delay into a rejection at their favors. 'A. S.' at Willersham, is reserved, and shall have a place.

'Elliot Crescop, Require,' (a Quakur,) than mak-coeded in duping the -philanthropists of England of three hundred pounds sterling, in behalf of the Cel-onization Society—a small result for no great an ef-fort. The mountain in labor, we are teld, throught forth a money.

Congress assembled on Monday last. Mr Rieses son, of Virginia, was chosen Speaker of the Hos of Representatives on the first hellot. The Pre deat's Message is received, but we have half time nor room to give any account of it.

The election for Mayor takes place in this city on Monday next. These are two considers—line. Charles Wells and Hen. Therefore Lymin, Jr. The counts will doubtless be a spirited one. William H. Eliot, Esq., a third candidate, saddenly shipted a few days gister, spiconally languaged in the days.

LITERARY.

The following beautiful and pa sion is from the pen of a young lady in Newbury-port, who cherishes the most intense sympathy for the bleeding, famished, degraded slaves. estow upon us often the geme of her opulent mind For the Liberator.

THE DYING SLAVE.

The following lines were written, after hearing a melancholy fact which occurred in one of the Southern States. Among the slaves, on one of the plantations, were two brothers, who were so de votedly attached to each other that the planter dared not separate them. Avarice at last overcame his scraples ; he sold one of them, and soon after the aining brother pined and died.

Tread lightly, for the wearied hath lain down On his hard couch to die. The tired slave Waits now for his release. Soon death will com-To save him from the bondage of the proud, And give his spirit freedom.

Upon this couch, and marvel for the cause hat bowed his form robust, that dimmed his ey Sickened his heart and made it turn from life Av. marvel thou what fearful cloud hath cast darkening shadow o'er him, and hath made His sun to set, long, long before the noon. Gaze thou, and learn how sorrow can lay w The heart of man; how grief can dry the spring Of human life; how, when the unsealed fount Of warm affection must flow back again To its own source, and there conceal itself, Deep bitterness is with its waters blent : How pines the lone in loneliness. Poor slave ! The record of such grief is writ on thee; Sad hath thy being been to thee for years, In blessings poor compared with other lots Vet one star shope for thee. The orphan slave Had still one voice of love to cheer hi One gem was his-but Avarice plucked away That sole possession-left him desolate. Gaze on this dying face, and through thy tears Smile with a bitter triumph at the p The feeble impotence of grasping man : How gladly would he stay this parting breath ! Father in Heaven! then dost o'errule his wish : All are thy children, but thine eye of love Bends down still more benignantly, when grief Hath howed the spirit; when the captive pines In lone imprisonment; when the oppressed Are laid in dust before the proud of Earth, Then doth their plaintive moan ascend to The Then dost Thou succor them.

And the appeal Of the enslaved hath now come up before Thee; Thou, Thou wilt free him. Soon thy messenger Will disenthral his spirit.

When he would take the heantiful who rise Around our path to bless us, and who make Our life a dream of light. The gifted ones, Whose visionary eyes behold each cloud Decked gloriously; who on the future look, The changeful future, with a heart of hope; Who, in their buoyancy of spirit, seam To bear about a talisman of power Before whose touch the sorrows and the care-That might dim other pathways would disperse en the hand of Death is laid on these. Oh! wh T is cold and chilling. To the will of God, Our hearts bow not ; our eyes, that should in With cheerful confidence to Heaven, are bent Down to the earth, & dimmed with unchecked tea But when Death comes to the poor injured slave, He wears an angel's form ; his touch is blessed . For doth it not cast off the galling chain, Beneath whose heavy pressure the enthralled Even in soul was bowed? Oh, is not death re the enthrelled A glorious visitant beside this couch? Is not an hour of brightness drawing near Flee, spirit, flee, from this dark world away, Where man hath bowed down his immortal mind To treat of earthly things ; where man hath dimmer His spiritual eye with the thick mists
Of Avarice. There 's light for thee in heaven Thy pulse is quivering! Where, O, tell me wh ls now thy brother? Far away from thee, He will not close thy wearied eyes in death; He will not see thee more. E'en now pe The sun is streaming bothy on his head, While toiling at his daily task for one et walk abreed in his own fields With light and easy heart; who will not lift The eye of gratitude to heaven, and thank His God for the rich hervest.

Upon thy wasted form, to know how for How deep the curse of gold unjustly gained, With bleed polluted.

Life is passing fast The wested hath lain down his heavy load— The chain bath grown a mockery to the slave.
The bend is broken—Spirit! they get tree! Bpirit! thou art free!

MISCELLANGUS.

MASONRY AMONG THE

BLACKS.

DRAN SIR: A correspondent of yours has engagested a plan of calling a Convention of Macross for the purpose of abolishing Free Basecry stangether. It appears that he considers Free Basecry and Anti-Masonry only as they are likely to stiffect the election, especially of the next president. It was however very much gratified with the suggestion for another and more important reason than say bearing which Free Masonry and Anti-Masonry are likely to have upon the elections. The spirit of revolt which has been manifested in the Southern States among the slaves, has filled me with borror. I well remember when the insurrection of the slaves in St. Domingo took place. I was then a resident of Philadelphia, where many of the miserable beings who escaped that horrid massacre, arrived in the most helpies and impoversible condition. The exhibition of human suffering and privation which those wretched people presented to my view, will never be erased from my recollection. I am alarmed for the safety of my fellow citizens of the South. It is no doubt true that for the present the insurrection has been quelled. But from my knowledge of the temper and perseverance of the blacks, hesistant not to say that the spirit of revolt is only stayed for a sesson, and as soon as they can again combine and settle upon a plan of operations, they will read again. The infliction of sanguinary punsibment will render them more cautious and subtle in their schemes, and render detection more difficult. Whatand settle upon a plant of sanguinary punishment we render them more cautious and subtle in the schemes, and render detection more difficult. What render them more cautions and sabtle in their schemes, and render detection more difficult. What-ever is done by way of precaution should tend to prevent combination and systematised plans of insurrection among them. It is but a poor consolation that after the country is alarmed and many valuable lives are lost, the negroes are subdued. To prevent insurrection and massacre, is infinitely to be preferred to victory over the insurgents in the field, and inflicting severe punishment upon prisoners and suspected individuals. It is a fact well known that in various parts of the Union, free blacks hold their lodges, and make as fantastic a parade and show, as any of the lodges of the white, masons. I am told that they are in fact as perfect in their Masonic formalities—as solemn in their oaths and obligations, as the white Masons. If there was to be devised a scheme for organizing and preparing the Southern blacks for insurrection, none that I can conceive of, is so admirably calculated for the purpose as Free Masonry introduced among free negroes. They of all others are most forward in pronoting the spirit of revolt among slaves. Of the truth of this remark none who have witnessed the discontent among slaves here free blacks are common, will deny. I have seen the influence exercised to a greater or less retent, wherever it has harmoned the fees blacks for subserver in the parameter of the search of the search of the subserver in the parameter of the search of the sea slaves where free blacks are common, will deny. I have seen the influence exercised to a greater or less extent, whenever it has happened that free blacks and slaves inhabit the same district of country. I am aware that in the Southern States, lodges of Free Masshas among the blacks are not known, and perhaps not believed to exist. It is no consequence whether they exist in form, if in fact the secret combinations and organized system of revolt is effected by the instrumentality of black lodges in other states. That a plan has been maturing for many years by the better informed free blacks at the north, most of whom are Free Masons, for the final liberation of whom are Free Masons, for the final liberation of the slaves of the south, I firmly believe; and I as firmly believe that those plans have been made in the dark recesses of the African Lodges. The various means by which they may prepare the minds of the southern slaves, and train them to a confedeof the southers slaves, and train them to a confederated band of insurgents, are there started, discussed, and when ripe, are carried into practice. Preaching is one of the means by which they operate. It is a disguise well calculated to keep suspicion of their designs saleep—other schemes whereby the spirit of revolt can be excited, are likewise resorted to equally difficacious and equally hard of detection. The systematic secrecy which prevades the masonic order, whether of whites or blacks, enables them to practice the deepest deception. By such means the free blacks of the north hold a direct communication with the slaves of the south; and it is from them free blacks of the north hold a direct commonication with the siaves of the south, and it is from them, more than from any other cause, that I attribute the late melancholy occurrences in Southampton and other places. I appeal then to the high minded gentlemen of the South, whether, under all the unfavorable circumstances in which free Masonry is placed by the abduction and murder of Morgan, by the diabolical use which has been made of it for political purposes of late, and from the horrible consequences which may flow from its introduction among free blacks, it is not time for them to take the content of the cont quences which may flow from its introduction an free blacks, it is not time for them to take the

In perfect accordance with the sentiments of you pondent as to the utter uselessness of th aonic order in this country, even if the causes for its abolition, as stated by him, did not exist to their atmost extent in a political point of view, I should nevertheless recommend the call of a convention of ions for doing away the lodge throughout the

masons for doing away the lodge throughout the Union.

It is necessary and proper that the whites should take the lead in that matter, for so long as lodges of white masons are tolerated; who can gainany the right of free blacks to hold lodges also. Let the white men abolish the order among themselves, and the laws can and will be made for abolishing it among the blacks. I hope this suggestion will awaken some of the lofty spirits of my southern friends to its insportance, and induce them to call a Convention to take the subject up, and come to some final conclusion to banish Free Masonry from our land. It is a worn out, useless affair. Instead of being a club of first rate gentlemen and patriols, as was formerly the case, it has in many parts of the Union become would asser associate out of a lodge, have been admitted to it, and form by far the greatest number of its stembers. It is, I am informed by very respectable members of the order, a principal cause why so prov respectable embers of the order, a principal cause why so prov respectable members of the order, a principal cause why so prove the continued to it, and form by far the greatest number of its stembers.

that so many unte anne how constituted in the continuation of the longer of the longer. It is no doubt of the longer of the longer. It is no doubt of the longer of longer of the longer of the longer of lo planters from the introduction of free masoury a mong the free blacks, ought to call out the southers gentlemen to take the lead in suppressing it in these states. I am, Sir, your ob't servant.

SLAVE MECHANICS.

In the Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer we find a petition of the mechanics of that town to the legistature for a law prohibiting the empleyment of legistate for a law prohibiting the empleyment of legistature for a law prohibiting the empleyment of law as mechanics, unless under the immediate control and as meanines, unless anour the minimulate control and superintendence of some white man. It is said to be a common practice in Virginia for slaves to take jobs of work, making the burgains themselves, and paying the proceeds, or a satisfactory part of them, to their masters. The white mechanic feels degrato their mastern. The white mechanic feets degra-ded in laboring with the slave; and that is not all: the competition of the slaves reduces the price of mechanical slabor so low that the white mechanic cannot meintain his family respectably. Thus it is that manufactures and the arts, and mechanical en-terprise of every sort, are, repelled from the south that manufactures and the arts, and machanical enterprise of every sort, are repelled from the south by the slave system. This is the true reason why the South is not benefitted, equally with the North by the American System, which protects the michanical industry of the country against the half starved operatives of the old world, precisely as the mechanics of Petenburg wish to be protected from the competition of slaves who go half naked and live on hoe cake, sweet potatoes and hominy.

Augusta (Me.) Journal.

MR. BROUGHAM.

In the House of Lords, on the discussion of the Reform Bill, Lord Brougham made one of his great-est efforts. He concluded in the following emphat-

manner:

'This I know, as sure as man is man, and hu
san error leads to human disappointment, justice man error leads to human disappointment, justice delayed, wisdom postponed, must enhance the price of peace. (Loud cheers.) My Lords, there is yd an awful consideration connected with this subject. You are Judges in the highest Court in the last resort; and it is the first office of a judge never to decide even the most trifling case without hearing every thing. But in this case you are going to decide without a hearing—without a trial. My Lords, beware of standing out on this sacred subject. You may obstruct—you may put off the day—you may give a temporary life to the borough jobber, and postpone the electing franchise to the greatest towns of the realm: but, my Lords, that delay will have pointment, justice enhance the price

give a temporary life to the borough jobber, and postpone the electing franchise to the greatest towns of the realm: but, my Lords, that delay will have no effect in raising the respect of this Hones, and in conciliating the affections of the people of this country. (Hear, hear.) I call on every one, except those who think that no Reform is necessary, and they alone can give a consistent vote against this bill. (Hear, hear.) I call on you by this solemn appeal, and remember, my Lords, I am in the same vessel as younselves; I call on you, I entreat you, and on my bended knees I implore you not to reject this Bill. (Cheers.) ject this Bill. (Cheers.)

J. G. WHITTIER.

J. G. WHITTIER,

The poetry which comes from J. G. WHITTIER seldom fails to be spirited, high-wrought and eleganly finished. His rank among the most gifted American Poets of the day, is by no means an unenviable one. And scarcely less is he distinguished for his proze productions—for the richness and originality of thought and perspicuity of style which uniformly characterize them. Mr Whittier is esteemed, and justly, for his private virtues and mortal excellence of character. Favored indeed is that man, who, possessing the genius and attainments of Mr W. can lay claim to a private life so unexceptionable and uncheckered as his. We believe we speak the sentiments of our citizens generally. we speak the seatiments of our citizens gene when we say that he is beloved and esteem all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance ens gener asure of his acquaintance.

Haverhill Iris.

Chanc. Livingston, when he was first presented to Bonsparte, was asked by him how he left Mr. Jefferson. Not hearing very well, and apuposing the question to be, what sort of passage had you? he answered, squally, very squally, sir.' What is the matter? "said Bonsparte. 'The winds, sir, were very adverse.' Well, sir, is the President in the winds?' 'Oh no, sir, the ship in which I came was in the winds.' 'Oh ho! the ship was squally. I understand you. I pity you, sir, but you shall no more be squally. Bonsparte, turning to one of his courtiers, said, 'Did you ever hear of such a thing?' I don't care whether the President or the ship is squally. — United States Gazette.

Marriage.— I never knew a marriage expressly for money that did not end unhappily. Yet managing mothers, and heartless daughters, are continually playing the same unlackly game. I believe that men more frequently marry for love than women; because they have a freer choice. I am afraid to conjecture how large a pottion of women marry because they hink they shall not have a better chance and dread being dependant. Such marriages no doubt sometimes prove tolerably comfortable; but a great number would have been far happier eingle. If I may judge by, my own observations of such matters, marrying for a home is a most irresome way of gatting a living.—Mrs. Child.

An apright minister asks, sohut recons

MORAL.

THE LATE DR. RICE. The following resolutions were copied from manuscript found in the pocket book of the late is mented Dr. Rice, of Virginia.

· What I resolve that I will endeavor to do To 'keep my body under,' and change my plysical constitution;—take food for nourshment, and not pleasure,—take no more than is necessary, and be indifferent as to the quality; sleep for refuse ment and not for indulgence;—harden and relate my flesh by labor directed to useful purpose.—Any flesh with the constitution of the c To 'keep my body under,' and change my play cal constitution ;—take food for nourishmen.

erciae of sound decretion to objects of cenerotiese,—never spare person, property, or reputation, if can do good: necessary that I should fire.

3. As to my disposition and conduct towards obers;—1st, Endeavor to feel kindly to every one independent of the conduct towards of

ers ;—lat, Endeavor to feel kindly to every our never indulge anger, envy, jealousy, towards uphuman being.

2d. Endeavor to speak as I ought, to, and about every one, aiming in all that I say to promote the consist and happiness of every one that lives.

3d. Endeavor to not so as to advance, lat, the present comfort; 2d, the intellectual improvement and 3d the present comfort;

d 3d, the purity and moral good of all

As to my Creator,—to endeavor, to fix more deeply in my mind all truth that I possibly can deeply in my mind all truth that I possibly can decover respecting him; and to feel, thirth and ed, in every respect, in correspondence with that truth. Finally,—When I have done all, to acknow Frinally,—When I have done all, to acknow that I am nothing, that I deserve nothing, and that my Creator has a right to do with me as seem sood to him. As to my Creator. to endeavor, to fix m

Rules to be Observed in Speaking of Others

— The following rules of Dr Cotton Mather, on the
subject of slander, are recommended to the consid-

author to statute, are recommended to the consideration of the lovers of peace.

He resolved he never would speak evil falsely of any man; and if ever he spake against any, should be under the following restrictions and limitations, which he conscientiously observed:

ations, which he conscientiously observed.

He would consider whether it would not be poper to speak to the person himself concerning the e-vi), before he spoke of it to any one else. He would ordinarily say nothing reflecting on any man, behind his back, which he would so

eadily say to his face.

He would aggravate no evil of another, which he

occasion to speak of, nor make it worse was.

When he was properly called to speak against any man, if he knew any good of him, he would

any man, if he knew any good of him, he would speak of that too. He would be sure to maintain charity towards the

persons of all that he had occasion to speak against, and would heartily wish them all good.

DEATH. 'Death to the saints is not so much a penalty as it is a remiedy.' It delivers them up and test them into such joys as eye hath not seen, sor ear heard, neither hath entered into the heart of man to conceive. Yea, a man may as well with a coal paint out the sun in all its splendor, as with his pen or tongue express, or with his heart (were it deep as the sea) conceive the fullness of these joys and sweetness of those pleasures, which the saints shall enjoy at God's right hand for eremore. For quality, they are pleasures: for quantity, fullness: for dignity, at God's right hand: for etemity: for evertnore: and millions of years multiplied by suillons make not up a minute of this etemity.' Younge. Death to the saints is not so much

The dead are like the stars at day, Withdrawn from mortal eye; Yet, not extinct, they hold their way In glory through the sky: age thus set free,

Bad Christians. -I consider the princip Bad Christians.—I consider the principal estimes of the Gospel to be, not the Pontiff of Roos, nor heretics, nor seducers, nor tyrants, but he Christians; because the former exert their rage of the charch, while drunkenness, luzury, pejor, blasphemy, imparity, adultery and other abomistle vices overthrow it, and expose it defencess to the rage of our enemies. Rome does not constitute principal object of my fears; I tremble on account of other enemies, more dangeross. Of white count of other enemies, more dangerous, importance is it to have driven the wolves fold, if the pest ravages the flock?

Necessity of Change.—Every medicine is an in-novation, and he that will not apply new remedie most expect new evils; for time is the greatest in-novator; and if time, of course, alter things to the worse, and wisdom and counsel shall not alter them to the better, what shall be the end!—Bacen.

WILBERFORCE HOUSE

Prancis Wiles

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that his House, No. 152. Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of color with

BOARDING AND LODGING

Grateful for past favors, he solicits a continearce of the same. His House is in a pleasant and healthy part of the city, and no pain or expense will be apared on his part to render the situation of these who may honor him with their patronage, as comfortable as possible. New York, October 8.