vol. III.

**УПЪБГАИ БЕОТО САВВІЗОТ АГО ГЗААС ИГАРР, РОВЬІЗИВЕЗ.** 

20. 14.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.]

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN, ALL MANKIND.

[SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1832.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

OUPR COUNTRY IS THE LIBERATOR BY PARTICLES AND THE LIBERATOR BY PARTICLES AND THE PARTICLES AND

Suppose this unmanly panic does or did exist; was it wise to proclaim it to the world? to bond and free? thereby, so far forth as the publication of the disgraceful truth can operate, encouraging our slaves to rebellion, as an enterprise of probable success, and little danger or difficulty, and discouraging their masters from any efforts of resistance, as likely to be unsupported, and therefore vain. Suppose information of the existence of such a panic, addressed to a body of practical statesmen; and suppose it agreed, on all hands, (as is reported to have been "emphatically said," or rather repeated after Mr. Ritchie, who repeated it after some sonthern editor, who copied it from the slang of the English newspapers.) that something must be done; that, unless something can be done, we ought to 'fine to the mountains for our lives;' that, if nothing can be done, we ought to 'fine to the mountains for our lives;' that, if nothing can be done, and the favored few must be warned to 's stay not in the plain;' how could it be accounted for, that the direct obvious methods of dispelling alarm, and reassuring the community of safety, should be overlooked? that no care should be given to revise and improve the ordinary police of the country, and to infuse into it more vigilance, activity, order, prudence? that it should occur to no man, to provide such a disposable force, as would stifle the spirit of insurrection, if it exists, or quell it in its first movement? I say, with entire confidence, that if the Legislature would only provide, that a company of minute men shall be drafted from each regiment on this side the pountain, completely armed and equipped, placed under the command of officers appointed by the executive, and acting under its general instructions, trained with mere frequency and care than usual, subjected to martial law from the moment of warning—organized, in short, upon the principle on which minute-men were organized in the revolutionary war; this would be such a disposable force as would give complet

on in general terms; ell without the least regard to the rights of slave property as by law established and vested.

And upon the strength of these petitious, it was said, that the people, stimulated by recent of currences, with a simultaneous movement and united voice, demanded the interposition of the Legislature, and required that something should be done! And these are 'the petitions from all quarters of the State,' under which 'the table almost literally groaned,' crying out in language so strong and so lond as not to be disregarded, for something to be done. As that growning of the table surely cannot be attributed to the number of the petitioners, it must have been owing to their quality—or, perhaps, the phrase was suggested by the peculiar tone of the petitions, and especially that of the three hundred and forty-three ladies of Augusta, who is as the House was solemnly assured) will be compelled to tear assunder the ties that bind them to their country, and to 'fly to foreign lands in a pursuit of happiness and safety, if something be not done to arrest this threatening evil, 'that is, is something which 'in time will extirpate slavery.' Were these 'dolefal jereniades' (to borrow a phrase from Mr. Jefferson) composed by persons who would not count, or for persons who they supposed could not count? Or were they, in truth, only flourishes of rhetoric, intended to extablish the fundamental proposition, which is the common basis of all the projects, expressed in that happy saying, that something must be done? It There has been, I must say, a tone of exaggeration pervading the debates upon this subject, dietated no doubt by over much zeal, which would be ludicrous if it were not mischievous.

The memorial of the Society of Friends, (the first, I believe, that was presented to the House,)

There has been, I must say, a tone of exaggeration pervading the debates upon this subject, dicitated no doubt by over much zeal, which would be ludicrous if it were not mischievous.

The memorial of the Society of Friends, (the first, I believe, that was presented to the House,) was, after an unavailing opposition, referred to a select committee; to which, of course, in the sequel, were referred all the other memorials and petitions as they were presented. This committee having been, (for some reason not necessary to be inquired into,) rather slow in making its report, Mr. Goode, of Mecklenburg—thinking that the consideration of the subject by the House, coupled with the language of the daily press, which had taken part in favor of abolition, had caused the diffusion of opinions highly injurious to the interests and to the peace of the country, that the action of the Honse on the subject was useless, that it was creating great pain and anxiety among a large portion of the citizens of the State, that it was raising expectations in the minds of the black population, doomed to a disappointment which could not fail to engender feelings dangerous to all partles—moved the following resolution: 'Resolved, that the select committee raised on the subject of slaves, free negroes, and the melancholy occurrences growing aut of the traggical massacre in Southampton—be discherged from the further consideration of all petitions, memorials, and resolutions, which have for their object the manumission of persons held in servitude under the existing laws of the commonwealth; and that it is, not expedient to legislate on the subject. Whereupon, Mr. Randolph, of Albemarle, moved to strike out the substantial part of the resolution following the word 'Southampton,' and to ingert an instruction to the committee, which would make the resolution run thas: 'Resolved, that the select committee raised on the subject.' Whereupon, Mr. Randolph, of Albemarle, moved to strike out the substantial part of the resolution following the word 'So

the said committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise."

I have nothing to say concerning the motives which dictated this proposition to the mover, or which have gained for it the support of others: the motives of individuals are, generally, of no importance to any but themselves, and affect only their own consciences and characters. I am willing to believe their motives virtueus: I discuss only men's actions, and the consequences of them. It will be remarked, that the very frame of Mr. Randelph's proposition as he has connected it with the leginning words of Mr. Goode's resolution, exhibits this project for the extirpation of negro slavery in time, as suggested by, as a consequence of, the melancholy occurrences growout of the tragical massacre in Southampton. This was, probably, the effect of accidental collocation; and I should not have noticed it, if the policy of such a measure had not been in fact to commended, throughout the whole debate which ensued, by perpetual reference to the Southampton massacre in a contample on massacre is a contample on the second of the commended, throughout the whole debate which ensued, by perpetual reference to the Southampton massacre in a contample of the content of the commended, throughout the whole debate which ensued, by perpetual reference to the Southampton massacre in a contample of the content of the commended through the work of the commended through the work of the commended through the content of the commended through the content of the con ensued, by perpeti

and to expfain them to the test; and the hody of the whites have intelligence to understate them too, though some few of them do not, at the too the whites some few of them do not, at the too the whites some few of them do not, at the them too, though some few of them do not, at the them too, though some few of them do not, at the them too, though some few of them to the propose to refer this hopeful plan of emane; at the propose to refer this hopeful plan of emane; at the them to the qualified voters throughout the Commonwealth. The first is, that one cannot but a mire, that, either it never occurred to his mit that the inevitable effect of referring such a que tion to the people; in such a form, would be present all the topics that belong to it, the su topics that have been debated in the House of the people for any purpose; or, if this is occur to him, he should be utterly unconcerr for the consequences to which such a public general discussion of such a subject might lead; and it is the probably produce in either race, bond or for the other remark is, that the reference of question to the qualified voters at large, would a palpable evasion, if not direct violation, those provisions of the new constitution where the representation of the several parts of the Commonwealth is adjusted; and if such a preced were established, it would not only render the particular provisions nugatory to all practical provisions for the propose, but the very principle of a written contuin futile. The history of the late convent the basis of representation, which so long distrated is the content of the conten of it between the western and eastern parts of the of it between the western and eastern parts of the State; that the western delegation demanded a representation to be apportioned, from time to time, according to free white population only, to which a portion of the eastern delegation acceded, while the great body of it insisted, that representation ought to be apportioned upon a mixed principle of persons and interests, and this with an especial view to the security of our slave peretry; and that the transgement of representation which was in fact made, was what the eastern delegation was at last content to take, though the western was unwilling to give; as our security a guinst impositions of unequal burdens on our slaw and against all manner of injurious legis and against all manner of injurious legis who had little of

must, like the thandorbolt, fall on the particular spot; and that, in the lotter, of the standy perchance fall on ourselves, our fifting and the particular spot; and that, in the lotter, of the standy perchance fall on ourselves, our fifting and the percentage of the standy percentage of the standy percentage of the standy percentage of the stand can percentage out that any general, extensive, permanent in the standy of the standy special standy is commonwealty; their view, it is obvious, ore hostile to all schemes of emancipar to summainty; since the first them made always a commonwealty; since the first them made always to sommainty; since the first them made always to sommainty; since the star traction of the slave traces, but the standy of the saw that all good sees on the standy and the saw and a standy the summainty standy is made and the saw traces, of a standy and the saw traces, of affection. As to that univoxal panic produced by the Southampton insurrection, those thrilling agonies of teror, affection and only old women of both sexes, and children of all ages, from infancy to dotage, but bearded men, men of reflection and courage; that uter abjection of spirit, in short, and destand cowardice, which, as I am informed, certain orators of the Bouse of Suprist, the subtraction of the Society of Friends, especially the oration of the standy through the subtraction of the secretage of the same produced the panic of the same produced the panic and the same produced the panic of the same produced the panic of the same produced the secretage of the same produced the panic of the same produced the secretage of the same produced the same produced the secretage of the same produced the panic of the same produced the panic of the same produced the panic, as in their modern the area of the same produced the panic, as in their modern the same produced the panic, as in their modern the area of the same produced t

ted upon the people of the slaveholding dis-so file State, to the manifest detrinent of ir property, and the probable jeopardy of their quillity and safety. Now, I too think, that something must be te; and I shall give my fellow-citizens, with-reserve, my deliberate opinion what it behoves m to do.

reserve, my deliberate opinion what it behoves no do.

I carnestly recommend them to provide cly and silently, but, at the same time, pitly and sufficiently) arms and apmunition he defence of themselves, and their families neighbors; to concert their plans of action generally and sufficiently arms and their families neighbors; to concert their plans of action generally spirit that may manifest itself among the signal that may be a manifest itself among the signal that may be a manifest itself and the men, in short, appointing convenient as of readexous for them; meantime, to take the signal that signal the strictest discipline; to stifle the test breath of sedition, to exercise the closest ince, to infuse the utmost activity, the high-rider and prudence into their ordinary police, hich it is assceptible. Let no man shun the led duty. Let there he no inhumanity towards slacks, whatever cause of excitement may—for our own credit, none—but no neglect, may be a manifestion of the signal of the signa

ad children must bear the consequences or neness and foily, so or wise and considerate representatives solved to await, and in effect to invite, a sement of the public sentiment, it is hardly 74 s remind the people of Eastern and in Virginia of the vital importance of their sections. I trust in Heaven, that no conion of personal friendship, no partiality for worth, will have the least influence on closs—that they will select their representations a single regard to this question; upon their property, their prosperity, their safetivery existence in this our native land, is—that they will return no man who shall is the safe that they will return no man who shall is the safe that they will return no man who shall is the safe that they will return no man who shall is the safe that they will return no man who shall is the safe that they will return no man who shall it is the safe that they will return no man who shall it is the safe that they will return no man who shall it is the safe that they will return no man who shall it is the safe that they will return no man who shall the safe that they will return no man who shall the safe that they will return no man who shall the safe that they will return no man who shall the safe that they will return no man who shall the safe that they will return no man who shall the safe that they will return no man who shall the safe that they will return no man who shall the safe that they will return no man who shall the safe that they will return no man who shall the safe that they will return no man who shall the safe that they will return no man who shall the safe that they will return no man who shall the safe that they will return no man who shall the safe that they will return no man

on of man. It may be so to those who can indicate their imaginations to the variations of the realized; and the properties of the count of the control of th

VIRGINIA POLICE.

The Police Bill which is now a law, prohibits slaves, free negroes and mulatto preachers, whether ordained or licensed, from preaching or holding any meeting for religious or other purposes, either by day or might, to be punished with stripes, not exceeding thirty-nine lashes for every offence; any person being authorised to apprehend the offender without a warrant previously obtained; it also prohibits all negroes, &c. from attending any such preaching or meeting conducted by negro preachers, or even by white preachers in the night time, without a written permit from their owners, masters, or their agents, to be penished for every offence in like manner; any person, however, is permitted to take his slave with him to hear religious instruction, conducted by white ministers in the night; slaves of any one owner not prevented from assembling at any time for religious devotion; in free negro to be suffered to keep or carry any gun or military weapon, the arms and ammunition to be forfeited to the informer, and the offender to be punished with stripes as aforesaid; and it takes away from the county courts the power to grant permission to keep or carry such weapons, as heretofore; it declares it felony, punishable with death, for any slave, free negro, &c. to assault and beat, wilfuly and maliciously, any white person, with intent to kill; punishes with stripes for the first offence, and with death the second, any slave, free negro, &c. who shall hereafter write, print, or cause to be written or printed, any book, pamphlet, or other writing, (or knowingly circulate the same,) advising persons of color in this state to make insurrection, or to rebel; and if the offender be a white person, imposes a fine of not less than one hundred, nor more than one thousand dollars; punishes with stripes for the first offence, and with death the second, any slave, free negroe, &c., who will be manner as the thief.

The act to be given in charge to the grand juries, and the attornies for the Commowealth required t

Colored People in Maryland. Several of the Baltimore papers publish two new acts of the Meyland Legishture, one telating to all Colored People, and the other to free persons of Color. They compy several columns.—The Baltimore Chronicle remarks as follows:

marks as follows:

'The intention of those laws was, and their effect must be, to expel the free people of color from this state. They will find themselves so bennied in by state. They will find themselves so bennied in by restrictions, that their situation cannot be otherwise than uncomfortable should they elect to remain in Maryland. These laws will no dealst be met by prohibitory laws in other states, which will greatly increase the en.barrasements of the people of color, and leave them no other allernative lawn to emigrate or remain in a very unenvisible condition?

and leave them no other alternative than to emigrate or remain in a very anenviable condition.

"Upon the foregoing, the Boston telegraph makes the following cutting remarks:

Is this right? Is this justice? Is this doing as you would be done by? Must men, women and children in great numbers, be burnished from this land of freedom, where the leading doctrine is "All men are born free and equal," for no other reason than a dark skin? So says Maryland. In this wholesale system of hanjshment, we mistake greatly, if some off their own sons and daughters are not expatriated; or if they remain at home, obliged to submit to worse than Egyptian bondage.

We would conjure the fathers in Maryland to pause and reflect, before they commit the rash net of banishing their own echildren, for no other reason than to rid themselves of their own shame. "The child ought not to suffer for the sin of the father, nor should the father have the narrowness of soul to allow it. 'He that, provideth not for his own household, is worse than an infide!.'

Alabama.—Among the acts passed at the late session of the Alabama legislature, is one which requests the governor to open a correspondence with the governor of those States in which 'incendiary publications relative to slaves have been issued,' for the purpose of proceining their suppression, or at least of preventing their being sent into the slaveholding States. It further declares that the refusal of any State to make use of the means which it possesses, for the suppression of such publications, will be regarded by Alabama, 'as evincive of a spirit hostile to that friendship and good understanding which characterise sister. States, and as inimical to her peace and safety.'

Kingeton, (Jamaica,) Feb. 17.—By an extract taken from one of the Cornwall papers, we are informed that the Baptist missionaries, Burchell and Gardiner, have been lodged in jail to take their trial for preaching sedition.

A resolution has been adopted by the Colonial Assembly of Jamaica, 20 to 6, that IT WOULD NOT ENTERTAIN ANY MEASURE TENDING TO MELIORATI THE CONDITION OF THE NEOROES !!

### BOSTON.

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1832.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE!

The Eoston Courier of Wednesday contains the following extract from a Charge of Judge THACHER, at the opening of the Municipal Court in March. We have not room for comment this

ER, at the opening of the Municipal Court in March. We have not room for comment this week.

Gentlemen: To one other subject, of a general character, connected with our domestic peace, and bearing upon our political relations, I will ask a moment's attention. Composed as that society is, to which we owe allegiance, of numerous classes, each engaged in its own proper pursuit, experience shows, that we depend for happiness, in a great measure, on every one keeping in his own place, and minding his own business. To attempt to confound the elements of society, is the work of an incendiary. The errors and imperfections of the political system, defects in its laws, and efforts for its improvement, are proper subjects for grave and decent discussion. But society must not suffer the passions of men to be its legislators. If defects exist in the political system, the wisdom of the sages of the state ought to be put in requisition, to effect their amendment. In other hands, an unskilful remedy will be apt to increase the disease.

In this Commonwealth, the great principle of equality among the citizens exists legally and practically. But we are one of several states, united under a national bond. If individuals, in private life, must use their liberty so as not to do wrong to others, surely each state, in the expects and enjoyment of its political rights, is bound to respect those of every other state in the union, and to do nothing, and to suffer nothing to be done by its clitizens, to their prejudice. While we expect this from their justice, we, on our part, are bound by the golden rule to meete to them the same measure.

We know that elavery exists in many of these states—unhappily entailed upon them by their ancestors, while, they were Colonies of Great Britain. Their eminent citizens and statesmen, perceiving with just alarm the growing evil, in all its magnitude, have begun to consult for its removal. It cannot be proper or lawful for those, who are happily free from this great calamity, to do ny thing to add to it

son, the law regards as a libel of peculiar atrocity, and no supposed freedom of the press will screen the author or publisher from the penal consequences of the deed.

In that country from which we drew our principles of jurisprudence, it is laid down by the highest judicial authority, that every publication which has a tendéncy to promote public mischief, whether by causing irritation in the minds of the people, that may induce them to commit a breach of the public peace, or whether it be more public and specific, extending to the morals, the religion, or magistracy of the country—is a libel. Any publication which tends to degrade, revite and defame persons in considerable situations of power and dignity in foreign countries, is taken to be treated as a libel; and particularly where it has a tendency to interrupt the pacific relations between the two countries. If the publication contains a plain and manifest incitement and persuasion addressed to others, to assussinate and destroy the persons of such magistrates, as the tendency is to interrupt the harmony of the two countries, the libel assumes a still more criminal intention.

Every good citizen must, I think, wish that harmony may subsist between us and the citizens of all the other States. But how is this Union long to be preserved, if those who enjoy its benefits, cherish towards each other mutual harted?, If publications which have a direct tendency to actic the slave population of other States for is upon their masters, and to involve their families and property in a common destruction, are here published and circulated freely, may not the citizens of those States well imagine, that such publications were justified and encouraged here, it would tend to alienate from each other the minds of those whose best political happiness and asfety consist, in preserving in its full strength the bond of the Union.

Believing that the laws of this Commonwealth are not liable to this reproach, I deem it to be my duty to express to you at this time, my opinion, that Some time since, a paniphlet was put into my hands, the author of which, I am informed, has since deceased, which contained, as I thought, e-ough inflammable matter on this subject, to set all the States south of the Potomac into a blaze. However unwise and unjust may be the system of domestic servitude, it is not for us to put into the hands of the slave the sword and the brand. Nor can any civil or servile war rage in any other State of this Union, without effecting, in some degree, our own peace—since we may be compelled by our political relation to bear a part in the conflict. I cannot but hope, therefore, that our citizens, if any of them are so inclined, will refrain, in future, from such dangerous publications—that they will leave to those who fiel and suffer from the calamity, to find a remedy and redress for the wrongs of slavery—to time which meliorates every thing—to the enlightened and humane spirit of our age—and to the benign influences of Christianity.

The last Boston Christian Herald thus alludes

The last Boston Christian Herald thus alludes

influences of Christianity.

The last Boston Christian Herald thus alludes to the foregoing Charge:

A Judge in this city, in enumerating and explaining the indictable offences, in his charge to the jury, a few weeks since, is said to have recknoed the plublishing of a newspaper, calculated to excite insurrection among the slaves in the southern States, as one of these offences, and said or intimated, that he had such an one put into his hands, alluding undoubtedly to the Liberator, which advocates the abolition of slavery. We were sorry to hear of such remarks from a learned Judge, of whom we entertained a high respect, as it appeared like travelling out of his way, unaccessarily, to find something, which might gain him the applause of southern slaveholders. It had also the appearance manifested by the legislative Masonic Committee of Rhode Island—the Masonic Jackson legislature of Maine, and the Masonic Nationals of our own Massachusetts legislature—in attempting to tamper with, and cramp the liberty of the press.

The editor of the Liberator has constantly denied any wish to excite insurrection among the slave population—he has uniformly endeavored to dissuade the colored population from such a course. He has recommended quiet submission to the slave, while he has spoken with honest freedom against slavery; and who that is not himself a slave may not speak in favor of liberty, and against slavery, the greatest curse that was ever brought on sinful man, in this or any other country? Man has no right to hold in bondage his fellow man, unless for crime. It is a violation of the law of God—of human nature—a violation which no lave of man can sanction. Shall this calamity—this curse, not be spoken against in a free press, in a free country, because there is some nation or some distant state, which in consequence of their own wickshees will be affected by it? We can never be brought to subscribe to so monstrous a doctrine.

# A BOLD ADVOCATE OF SLAVERY!

A BOLD ADVOCATE OF SLAVERY!

Let We publish, to-day, an extraordinary, paper from the Richmond Enquirer, over the signature of Appomattox, which is attributed to the pen of Watkins Leigh, reputedly one of the ablest men in Virginia. The fataity of mind, the obstinacy of purpose, and the blindness of vision which it exhibits, render it in fact one of the best anti-slavery documents we have ever placed on record. Notwithstanding its formidable length, the reader will find something attractive in its eloquent verbosity, even to sustain his interest and patience to the end. Its affluent indignation is poured indiscriminately upon the Genius of Universal Emancipation, the African Sentinel, the Liberalor, on Society, and the Virginia House We learn that the Richmond EnFor the Liber WILBERFORCE SETTLEMENT.

MK GARRION—I find that the Witberfore lement has far exceeded the expectations of me receivily our enemies, in its rapid growth, we course of two years. It appears that the environment of the United States has sugged that set dement to about 2,000 souls, within

A COLORED CITIZEN OF BROOKLYN. Brooklyn, N. Y.

The New-England Magazine for April 1, co The New-England Magazine for April 1, contains an original paper in support of the American Colonization Society, which we shall transfer to our colamns in the course of a few numbers. The writer is either most profoundly ignorant of the ground upon which opposition to the Society is predicated, or else he purposely and wisely avoids an examination of it. We perceive that he has made two marvellons discoveries: one is, that 'America is not as much the country of the blacks, bond or free, as it is ours' !! and the other is, that there is nothing like unanimity of sentiment against the Society among the free people of color, as is pretended, because more wish to be than can be transported! It will give us much pleasure to pick in pieces the logic of this paper. It is any thing but a refutation of the admirable essay of 'V.' published in the same Magazine for January last, og ainst the Colonization Society.

Society.

This number also contains a keen and critical, though brief, review of Hall J. Kelley's pamphlets, entitled 'Geographical Sketch of Oregon Territory,' and 'Manual of the Oregon Expedition.' The absorcity and danger of this enterprise are illustrated with great cleverness and humor.

We shall be allowed the privilege of pre-senting to our readers, next week, the Address of Mr Hall, delivered at the request of the New-Eng-land Anti-Slavery Society in Essex-street meeting-house, on the 26th ultimo.

Letters received at this office from March 31 to April 7, 1832.

April 7, 1832.

Henry E. Benson, Providence, R. I.; John Cannard, Gardiner, Me.; Thomas Williams, Lewistown, Pa.; Charles Joiner, Lockport, N. Y.; Miss C Pillsbury, Newburyport, Mass.

## LITERARY.

ON THE DEATH OF THE REV. MR GEORGE WHITEFIELD. 1770.

PHILLIS WHEATLEY, AN AFRICAN SLAVE. HAT PHILLS WHEATLEY, AN AFRICAY
Hail, happy saint, on thine immortal throne,
Possess'd of glory, life and bliss unknown;
We hear no more the music of thy tongue;
Thy wonted auditories cease to throng.
Thy sermons in unequalled accents flowed,
And every bosom with devotion glowed;
Thou didst, in strains of cloquence refined,
Inflame the heart and captivate the mind.
Unbappy, we the setting sun deplore,
So glorious once, but ah! it shines no more.

Unhappy, we the street of the

That on his lips with list'ning pleasure hung.

'Take, him, ye wretched, for your only good,
Take him, ye starving sinners, for your food;
Ye thirsty, come to this life-giving stream,
Ye preachers, take him for your joyful theme;
Take him, ny dear Americans, he said,
Be your complaints on his kind bosom laid:
Take him, ye Africans, he longs for you;
Impartial Saviour; his tile due:
Washed in the fountain of redeeming blood,
You shall be sons, and kings, and priests to G Great Countess," we Americans revere Thy name, and mingle in thy grief sincere; New-England deeply feels, the orphans mou Their more than father will no more return.

Their more than father will no more return.
But, though arrested by the hand of death,
Whitefield no more exerts his lab'ring breath,
Yet let us view him in th' eternal skies,
Let every heart to this bright vision rise;
While the tomb safe retains its sacred trust,
Till life divine re-animate his dust.

The Countess of Huntington, to whom Mr White leld was Chaplain.

WINTER AND SPRING.

"Adieu!" Father Winter gravely said
To the world, when about to quit it;
With his old white wig half off his head,
As if never made to fit it.

Adieu! I'm going to the rocks and caves, To leave all liero behind me; Or perhaps I shall sink in the northern waves, So deep that none can find me!

Good luck! good luck, to your heary locks!'
Said the gay young Spring, advancing,
Go, take your nap mid the caves and rocks,
While I o'er the earth am dancing.

There is not a spot where your foot has trod, You hard, old, clumsy fellow, fot a hill, nor a field, nor a single sod, But I have got to mellow.

And then I shall spread them e'er with grass, That will look so fresh and cheering; sone will regret that they let you pass Far out of sight and bearing.

The fountains that you lock up so tight,
When I shall give them a sunning,
Vill sparkle and play in my gladdening light,
And the brooks will set off a running.
I'll speak in the ground, to the hidden root,
Where you have kept it sleeping;
und bid it send up the tender shoot,
And set the wild vine crooping.

And set the wild vine creeping.

The bows that you caked all o'er with ise,
Till 't was chilling e'en to behold them,
shall stick them all round with buds so nice,—
My breath alone can unfold them.

And when the tree is in blossoms dressed,
The bird, with her songs so merry,
Will come on its limb to build her nest,
By the sign of the future cherry.

The sig and the sauth he their lands

The air and the earth by their joyfulness,
Shall show the good I am doing,
and the skies beam down with their smiles to bless
The course that I 'm pursuing!'

Said Winter, then, 'I would have you learn By me, my gay new comer, To push off, too, when it comes your turn, And yield your place to Summer!'

To push off, too, when it comes your min,
And yield your place to Summer!

[From the Greensboro' (N. C.) Patriot.]

LINES

WRITTEN ON SEEME A NUMBER OF SLAYES DRIVEN
IN CHAIRS THROUGH A CERTAIN TOWN.
Hark to the clank! what means that sound?

T is slavery shakes its chains!
Man driving man in fetters bound,
And this where freedom reigns!
Say, what have these poor wretches dose,
That chains their lot should be?
Are they not pussibed to stone
For some great robbery?
Or black atrocious homicide,
Or treasonable plan?
Ah no? to pamper human pride,
Man's Gesh and blood each day behold,
Like swine to market driven;
God's noblest creatures bought and sold
By Christians! Heirs of Heaven!!
Great God' does such hypocrisy
Not call for vengeance due?
Shall patriets shout for liberty,
And act the tyrant too?
They say, by nature all are free,
But blush when truth unfolds,
To own how black his heart must be,
Who lives by trading souls.

ETHIDPE.

BOYHOOD'S DREAM

Whilst the dim moon looks on my land of peace Land of my youth, give me your airy gloom; Bear me, ye spirits; on your trackless way, To urge the dark clouds on their far career— To hear the big waves beat their song of doom Around the storm-ship, and then haste away, To sing the last direct of the falling year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr Innifican presented to the House of Representatives of the U.States, on Monday 19th ult. the following resolutions of the Legislature of Maryland, which were, on his motion, referred to the Committee appointed on the subject of the free People of

BY THE SENATE.

January 25, 1832.

Whereas recent occurrences in this State, as well as in other States of our Union, have impressed more deeply upon our minds the accessity of devising some means by which we may facilitate the removal of the free people of color from our State, and from the United States. And whereas an appropriation by, Congress for the above object would greatly relieve the States from the otherwise heavy burdens of taxation, for that purpose—Therefore, Resolved, by, the General Assembly of Maryland, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use their exertions to obtain such aid from our national treasing towards the furtherance of the above object as may be in accordance with the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved further, That should the sid of the National Government be withheld, under the belief that the comment of the withheld, under the belief

may be in accordance with the Constitution and the National Government be withheld, under the belief that the power to legislate on the subject is not granted to Congress by the Constitution, that then our Senators and Representatives in Congress, be requested to propose such amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as will enable Congress to make such appropriation.

to make such appropriation.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing preamble and resoard a copy of the foregoing preamble as to each of our Senators and Repre

in Congress.
By order, JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Clk.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.
January 28, 1832.
Read the second time and assented to.
By order, G. G. BREWER, Clk.

Disgraceful Meeting.—We believe the annals of the city will not furnish as with an account of any meeting so disreputable as was assembled at Tammany Hall last evening. The meeting was called to take into consideration the recent conviction of William J. Dunn for forgory, and the sentence passed apon him, five years imprisonment in the state prison at hard labor. The Hall was crowded to excess by a band of ruffinas, whose appearance would disgrace the sanguinary mobs led on by Robespierre or Murat, in the worst days of the French Revolation. The state prison or penitentiary would not present for their immates a more motley groupe than a large body of those assembled on this occasion. A memorial to the Governor was adopted by the meeting; what the purport of it was could not be known.

meeting; what the purpose of he was count not be known.

The character of the meeting, however, can be best known by those speakers who denounced the court and Halls of Justice, and were cheered when they declared that his Honor the Recorder ought to take the place of Dunn, &c. An attempt was mide by a respectable lawyer, to point out the consequences of their proceedings, but he was put down by the cry of Church and State, Aristocracy, Blueskin, &c.: und would have been mal-treated if he had not desisted.

he cry or own.

he c.; and would have been mai-treated not desisted.

A highly respectable gentleman who was on the jury and gave a verdict, stated in a distant part of the room, some of the facts of the case to a few individuals; he was immediately surrounded and grossly insulted. The meeting was adjourned, or rather broken up in great confusion, by the gas light leavered.

rather broken up in greated being lowered.

It would be the cause of alarm if it could be supposed that such a band of ruffians could effect their object; persons or property would not be secure for a moment.—N. Y. Daily Adv.

a moment.—N. V. Daily Adv.

Hint to Smokers.—The following sneedote is taken from the 'Village Blacksmith,' a work lately published by Mr James Everett, of Manchester. On ono occasion, Samuel Hick, the village blacksmith, a man well-known in Yorkshire, and well esteemed for glowing piety, and warm singleness of heart, visited a poor, sick and aged widow. After encouraging and praying with her, he put sixpence into hie hand—the sum total, it is believed, he had upon his person at the time. She appeared overpowered with gratitude, and he was deeply aftected with the manner in which it was expressed. It suddenly occurred to him, and he internally accosted hiuself: Bless me! can sixpence make a poor creature happy? How many sixpences have I spent on this mouth of mine in feeding it with tobacco! I will never take another pipe whilst I live: I will give to the poor whatever! save from it. From that hour he denied himself.

he denied himself.

The following agreeable anecdote is told in the Court Journal of Louis Philippe:—One of his stowards had a clerk, who neglected his dates to write poetry, and when on the point of being dismissed, the circumstance was mentioned to Louis Philippe. He saw the oftender and addressed him thus:—'Young man, I have heard that you neglect the duies of your office;—you have three thousand frances per annum, and a brother and sister to support. Quit your bureau, and cultivate your muse. For two years I will allow you in retirement 5,000 frances per annum. If at the end of that time, you should have produced a good peem or a good play, return to me, and I will patronise you; if not, a-bandon poetry, and resume the clerk's pen." At the end of less than two years, the young man had finished a play. He brought it to Louis, who read, approved and recommended it. It was accepted at the Theatre Francais, and was acted with geat success. The author is now one of the first poets of Franca.'

TIGHT LACING. A lumentable instance of the dangerous consequences of tight lacing took place last week at Petonville. A young woman of the name of King, the daughter of a respectable tradesman, attended Claremont Chimpel, where she had been in the habit of officiating in the Sanday School. Shortast ween and it was the state of a respectance of King, the daughter of a respectance it tended Claremont Chapel, where she had been in the habit of officiating in the Sunday School. Shortly afterwards, she complained of indisposition, and on being led into the yard for the benefit of the fresh air, she fell down in a state of insensibility. An attempt was made to give her relief by cutting her stays, which were found to be very tightly laced, and medical sid was procured, but she expired almost immedical sid was procured. medical aid was procured, but she expired almost immediately. An inquest was held, when the surgeon who opened the body stated that the heart was considerably enlarged, and that the liver was twice the usual size; is at the same time gave it as his opinion, that death was hastened by the extraordinary compression to which the vital functions had been subjected by tight lacing. The jury expressed the same opinion, and returned a verdict of 'death by the visitation of God.'—English paper.

invery question in the people state. The people at the and progress of public sentiment on the subject, and are afraid, that when the political power of the states passes the mountains, the slaves will be emancipated. On the other hand, the people of the upper country have only been kept content with the present state of things, by the prospect of getting the power into their own hands, and hey are very willing to divide, whenever division up to form the proposed.

Progress of Tenna and the state of t

they are very willing to divide, whenever division may be proposed.

Progress of Temperance.—Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United Stafes ship John Adams, dated Syracuse, Jan. 1st, 1832: I was very near forgetting to state a circumstance which to us appeared almost a miracle. Since the Secretary a circular, respecting men's grog rations, has been read to then; we have not had more than forty on board who drew their grog, and on the first of this month, that is to day, they all stopped it with the exception of two. You may report this as a fact, for it is actually the case.

Genealogy—Intemperance begat Ignorance and Idleness—Ignorance and i

shame and want—MIEERY, DEPEAIR and wo.

Touching.—A poor mulatio girl (a slave) has recently been tried at New-Orleans on a charge of having attempted to poison her mistress and the family. It was proved that she sprinkled some powder upon a dish of oysters, which made some members of the family sick. It came out in the course of the trial, however, that the poor girl was innocent of any evil design. The powder being analyzed, was found not to be poisonous, and the girl, in her simple innocence, having been told that it had the charm of love powder, had sprinkled it upon the food, in water to make her mistress love her. It is a touching incident. She wished her mistress to love her!—N. Y. Commercial.

It appears that the annual aggregate of the

mistress to love her !—N. Y. Commercial.

It appears that the annual aggregate of the French pension list is about twenty millions of dollars. The amount for military services alone is about fifteen millions of dollars. The Minister of War stated that there were about 30,000 officers on the Books, as pensioners. Among the civil pensioners is the sister of Robespierre. Her pension was granted by the Directory, and has been paid by all-the subsequent governments.

Substitute for Paper Hansings.—These is

been paid by all the subsequent governments.

Substitute for Paper Hangiangs.—There is now considerably used in England, as a substitute for paper was a sort of cloth made of cotton wool pressed by means of calenders into a flat sheet resembling in color and appearance a sheet of demi-paper, and printed in a variety of suitable patterns. It is very stout, and seems every way qualified to supersede paper entirely, and it can be produced much cheaper.

It is computed that there are wandering about the streets of Paris 106 organ players, 135 singers, 271 musicians, and 220 mountebanks; three fourths of whom are strangers in the city, and only 139 of whom are French. It is well known that the crowds winch these personages collect, are very favorable to the operations of pickpockets.

are very favorable to the operations of pickpockets.

At Canton, Nov. 27, a cutter belonging to the E. I. Company's ship Hythe, in returning to second bar from Macao, was capsized in a wqull. Nine men and the 4th mate of the ship were drowned, and some Chinese who were near the safferers, instead of attempting to assist them, pelted them with stones. Scott relates that in the Western Islands a supersition prevails that a drowning person rescued by anone, will prove the death of his preserver: a similar supersition may prevail in China.

The alarm occasioned by the appearance of the Cholera at London, had in a great measure subsided. The whole number of cases which had appead ed there was 33, and the number of deaths was 19. Of the deaths, five occurred on the 18th. There were no new cases reported on that day. There had been no case in Liverpool, and one in Paris. The appearance of the disease at Paris, together with the news of its existence at London, had caused considerable alarm on the continent. There had been 18 cases and 11 deaths at Glasgow.

Duchess of Queensbury.—When the young and

There had been 18 cases and 11 deaths at Glasgow.

Duchess of Queensbury.—When the young and unmarried Lady Rochester, her mother had bespoken for her a court-dress; and such a dress being at that time very costly, a piece of cheaper silk was put into the back part of the petiticuat under the train, which so offended the young lady, that she dressed herself with the back part of her petiticuat in front, to express her mother's frugality.

Miss Hawkins' Ancedotes.

Miss Hawkins Anecdotes.

The first and most important female quality is sweetness of temper. Heaven did not give to the female sex insinuation and persuasion in order to be surly; it did not make them weak in order to be imperious; it did not give them a sweet voice, to be employed in scolding; it did not provide them with delicate features to be disfigured with anger.

A London paper of the 16th, says: 'The citizens care not a farthing for the cholera, but the effect of the alarm respecting it is indeed a serious affair. We hear of nothing but the stagnation of business; outward bound ships stopped, and unloading; all orders sent to the manufacturing districts countermanded, and about 2000 laborers, employed in the shipping in the river, discharged.'

The following erratum, says the Courier, appears in the Washington Globe—and is about as anuasing as that which had its run several years ago, viz: for Bumbleton's storm destroying porringers, read 'Hamilton's worm destroying Lozenges.'

ERRATUM in our last. In the remarks of Mr Benton, for 'countless demagogues,' read Countless Dowagers

A new method of burning oil without said to be in operation in Philadelphia. struction is simple, and is said to be 50 cheaper than when burnt in the common oil is placed in a bowl, and gas is mad which gives a clear and beautiful light.

The Oldest Sunday Scholar.—At the tion of the King of Great Britain, 20,000 School children graced the celebration. the banners, one bore the inscription— T

pied as a thesite use fear, insection to a temperance printing office; distanted only by rats and mice; has become a temperance editor; one tavers has been closed; and but two merchaps of our village retail spiritude.

Merchaps of our yining each spirit Free Press.

Luck in a Cushion.—A girl in this town on Saturday was making use of an old pin cashion, and finding her needle impeded by a hard substance, opened the cushion, and found 11 guineas; some of them were of ancient coinage, and one bearing the date &c. of Queen Anne's reign.—Scotch paper.

It is said that our countryman Perkins, now in England, has discovered an improvement of the steam engine, by which the boiler may be reduced to one fourth of its present size, and the quantity of fuel consumed be diminished one half, besides guarding against explosions.

Celebration of Warkington's Birth.

CELEBRATION OF WARRINGTON'S BIRTH DAY AT SCHENECTADY. This event was colerated at Schenectady in the evening by a meeting of citizens where a contribution of Five Hundred Dollars was taken up for the Tract Cause.

dred Dollars was taken up for the Tract Cause.

Ashes placed in the wood house of J. Kent, Esq. Piermont, N. H. caused the destruction of that gen-fluman's property, and the death of his three daughters, Sophia aged 23, Mary 18, and Jane 15. Their remains were collected, and haried in one coffin. 500 persons assembled in Mr.K.'s barn, where the fluent lowerup or the preformed.

remains were combanded in Mr K. s usur, 500 persons assembled in Mr K. s usur, 500 persons assembled in he he arrested on the charge of a New-York constable, for setting fire to the house, at the corner of Go-forth alley, last week, by which two persons lost their lives. He had goods in the store, and was insured \$1600 in Now-York, besides insurance in P.

Desides insurance in P.

A ' Morcaonite' newspaper has been established at Independence, Misso by W. W. Phelps, called 'The Evening and the Morning Star.' In a post-script he says, ' From this press may be expected as soon as wisdom directs; many sacred records which have slept for agos.'

have slept for ages.

The Emperor Nicholas, of Russia, has ordered that a granite column, in imitation of the celebrated Trajan column, 54. feet high, and 12 in diameter, should be erected in the square of the Winter Palace, in memory, of his brother Alexander; it has been cut from a granite rock in Finland, and 600 workmen have been employed in cutting it, during two years; its weight is estimated at about 9,676,000 lbs.

two years; its weign is estimated at about 9,070,000 lbs.

Chloride of Lime.—We have frequently mentioned the power of this substance to destroy contagion.—Recent experiments strengthen the belief, that it can destroy that of the small pox, as well as that of the plague. We have just read an account of one man who passed through this disease, keeping his room filled with the efflavia of chloride, and many persons, liable to take it, visited him with impunity.

The National Intelligencer expresses the opinion, that if the Georgia Court does not obey the mandate of the Supreme Court, nothing more will be done until the next meeting of the Supreme Court, which is nearly a year hence.

A fellow in New-York lately filled the crown of

which is nearly a year hence.

A fellow in New-York lately filled the crown of his hat silly with eggs in a grocery store; the grocer twigged him, and coming behind, struck his hat down forcibly, breaking the lining and the eggs, and almost suffocating the pillerer. He roared for help, and confessed that he was cared.

A letter from Palermo, Jan. 3, 1831, states that, in the place of the volcanic island which had existed for some months in the Mediterranean, and disappeared lately, is now seen a column of boiling water, about twenty-flour feet in diameter, rising from ten to thirty feet above the surface of the soa, and exhaling strong bitaminous odor.

John Randolph.—The Richmond Committee of

exhaling strong bitaminous odor.

John Randolph.—The Richmond Compiler of March 22d says;—Mr John Randolph of Roan-oke is said to be very ill. An express left him about 11 o'elock on Monday morning, when he was supposed to be in great danger. The express came for his brother, Judge Henry St George Tocker, who left town for Charlotte yesterday morning.

He that has energy enough in his constitution to root out a vice, should go a little farther, and try to plant a virtue in its place, otherwise he will have his labor to renew; a strong soil that has produced weeds, may be made to produce wheat with far less difficulty than it would cost to make it produce nothing.—LACON.

Savage.—The editor of the Rhode Island Advantage of the conting.—The editor of the Rhode Island Advantage.—The editor of the Rhode Island Advantage.

Sanage.—The editor of the Rhode Island Advo-cate promises to give, in the columns of his paper, a history of the Narraganset tribe of Indians, from the earliest period when they became known to our forefathers.

forefathers.

The Christian Advocate tells us, that in the United States and Territories, there are about 70,000 of the colored population 'numbered among the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and nearly half of that number belonging to the Wesleyen Methodists in the West India Islands.'

methodists in the West India Islands.'

Premium.—The New-York Observer advertises a promium of one handred dollars for the heat tract on the duty of Christians to do tohat they can to abolish the custom of war; to be sent to the Rev. Mr Hallock, Secretary of the American Tract Society, New-York, before the first day of July next.

\*The Belgian flag is three broad vertica that nearest the staff black, the middle one and the outside red.

Gradations in Law and Physic.

our lawyer does not deal in scruples. [Sterne.

As Martin was found dead by the road side in titleborough, 18th ult. nearly frozen, and covered ith snow. In his pocket was found a bottle of gin.

The public schools in Portland contain 1020 papils, of which 60 attend the English High School, 573 the four monitorial, 341 the six primary, and 37 that for colored children.

Suicide.—Elizabeth Halstesd committed suicide

Suicide.—Elizabeth Halstead committed suicide by means of opium, at St. Catharine, Upper Cana-de, on the 3d inst. because her hasband refused to take her to a place of public amusement the night

MORAL

For the Lib MOONLIGHT.

the days that are s I have a me not for me; the sting of death is taken away, for Christ has died. It is then I think of my belond instructrees, and her mild and gracious countenance; her dignified and queen-like person passes in raise before me. Amiable and excellent woman! though the damp clods of the valley hide thee from ay sight, yet thy memory lives, and is as grateful to the heart of thy sosrowing pupil as the flower of spring. It is then I think of my happy school day, my school companions, to many of whom I was tenderly attached. Some of these were feelingly believe to the beauties of moonlight. O, my heart where are they now? Two or three have left the native city for a foreign land; others have pissed away to that bourne from which no traveller everaturns; and the few that remain, alsa! alas!

"They meet me in the glittering throag, With cold averted eyes."

Then, too, Hope whispers,—' The time is noted distant, when the wronged and ensalved children America shall cease to be a "by-word and a approach" among their brethren.'

ZILLAli,

\*\*Philadelphia.\*\*

Improvement among People of Color—Tu

Philadelphia.

Improvement among People of Color—The editor had the privilege of preaching, has Sabha, to the colored congregation in New Have, sude, the pastoral care of Rev. S. S. Jocelyn. He said the house respectably filled with well dressed, sustive and devoat hearens. It was gratifying to has that a pleasing work of grace is in progress ance, the people. We were told that a spirit of paye among some of the cluurch members has been gradually advancing. The work size has been gradually advancing. The convenient, little girl of about ten years old, belonging to any wicked family, has had, a powerful effect upon it children of the Sabbith school, and has alarned is angodly, both colored and whites, in the innesia vicinity of her residence.—The teachers of the Sabbith school, and the teacher of the bible class, in greatly encouraged, and are prayerfully and like-ously engaged for the salvation of souls. Eight ora persons, adults and children, are the hopeful seize of conversion; and numbers are isquiring what its shall do to be saved.—N. Y. Evangelist.

INCONSISTENCY. It is a most unsenpleasant thing to see a man's life ful hise a wording — a cannot choose whimself and mar the edification of oth though the polite man count thy fashi to odd and precise, it is because he king above that model of goodness, whise thimself, and therefore approves of youd it —he knows not God, and the not discern and esteem what is most When courtiers come down into the common home-bred people possibly habit strange; but they care not it is the fashion at court. What need Christians should be so tender forehee be put out of countenance because the on holiness as a singularity? It is thion in the highest court, yea, of the Khimself.—Leighton.

As we forgive our Debtors.—This was a ingly exemplified in a poor christian negro, who ing in the confidence of his master, accompation to the purchase of twenty able bodied at On entering the market, he fixed on one por, decreptil slave, and told his master he must be sureless was the first object of his choice, list slave dealer gave him into the bargain was twenty. The care which the confidential six slowed on the old negro, feeding him at his own the old negro, feeding him at his own the confidential six slowed on the old negro, feeding him at his own the old negro, feeding him at his own the confidential six slowed on the old negro, feeding him at his own the old negro, feeding him at his own the confidential six slowed on the old negro, feeding him at his own the confidential six slowed on the confidential six slowed on

A DROGO WEST

On Slavery in the United States,
By Rev. Samuel J. May, Patter of the Schurch in Breaklyn, Ct.

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