TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

This paper will be issued semi-monthly, in the village of Rochester, under the supervision of the Managers of the Rochester Anti-Slavery Society. It will be printed on good paper, medium sheet at Ose Dollar per annum, always to be paid in advance. If An person remitting Five Dollars, will be entitled to six copies for one year.

Letters, &c. must be directed "to the Editor of

the Rights of Man"-postage to be paid in all cases. WILLIAM C. BLOSS, Travelling Agent.

Mr. EZEKIEL Fox is appointed Agent for this paper in the village and vicinity.

MISCELLANEOUS SELECTIONS.

From the New-York Farmer. CULTIVATION OF SILK AT MANSFIELD

CONNECTIONT.—BY Z. STORRS.

Mansfield Centre, Ct., Dec. 18, 1833.

DEAR SIR,—Y urs of the 30th ult. has remained so long unanswered that you may think me in-different to the subjects of your inquiry. Not so, sir; I feel a deep interest in the growing prosper-ity of our country, in its various and multiplied manufacturing establishments, which are constant-ly springing into existence, and in none more so an in the production and manufacture of silk none which presents, in my estimation greater en-couragement, both to the agriculturist and the manufacturer—none which promises fairer to beme of extensive utility and profit to this coun-

With regard to the cultivation of the mulberry-and the growing of silk in this place, it may not be generally known that the business has been successfully prosecuted here for more than seventy years; but, though gradually increasing during this period, there has been but very little improvement in the method of conducting the business, or in the application of the raw material to manufacturing purposes, any further than the produc-tion of sewing silk and twist, and this almost exclusively confined to the labor of the family, upon the domestic spinning-wheel. But one thing has been abundantly demonstrated; that is, that the white mulberry is easily cultivated, and that the rearing of the silk-worm, and the production of silk, notwithstanding all the particularity, minute-ness, and mystery, with which the subject has been treated, and invested, my be profitably pur-ened with but little more knowlege or care than clusively confined to the labor of the family, upon sued, with but little more knowlege or care than is requisite for the successful rearing of pigs, or poultry. Shelter them from cold, storms and poultry. Shelter them from cold, storms and wind, and feed them when hungry, whether it be in a corn-house, barn, cider-mill house, or labora tory, built on purpose for the business, a profitable crop of silk may be produced. I would not by this remark be thought to undervalue enterprise and improvement, or to treat lightly particu ar at tention to convenience and nearness in every branch of agriculture. I highly value all the associations and societies of the present day, formed for the advancement and improvement in knowledge of the mechanic and agriculturist; but describe to a person entirely unacquainted with the manner in which wool is produced, the animal which produces it, and inform him how this animal must be reared, fed, housed, and treated, according to the practice of some of our most ed, according to the practice of some of our most wealthy and scientific farmers, its peculiar babits, and liability to disease in case of neglect, and he would be very apt to conclude, that, being unable to sustain the necessary expense, he might as well not attempt to rear an animal that required so much care and labor. So with regard to the rearing of the silk-worm, there is reason to fear that the minute particularity and delicate attention to temperature food, cleanliness, &c. &c. with temperature, food, cleanliness, &c. &c. with which the subject has been treated by most writers, which the subject has been treated by most writers, may lave deterred many from engaging in it; but let them be told, and truly too, that without thermometer, hot-house, stove-room, or laboratory, the silk-wurm may be, at the proper season, hatched by the usual warmth of the kitchen, and that with a rough board to lie on, and a corn-house or barn to shelter them from wind and wet, guarded also from the depredations of rats, mice, and fowls, and well supplied with the white mulberry leaf, will produce a profitable crop of silk, they may be induced to try; and having once engaged in the business and found it practicable, may then attend to all the improvements which experience and seaml wind attended. and sound wisdom may dictate. Many persons in this town, who have been for twenty or thirty years successfully engaged in the rearing of silkworms, should you talk to them about thermometers, hot-houses, and laboratories, and would not know what you meant; yet. I doubt not, a due attention to these may be profitable.

With regard to the manufacture of silk in this to Mrs. Rowley. the experiment as favorably commenced, and nothwanting than that some of our enterprising and ingenious mechanics should give the subject that attention which its importance demands; and with such improvements in machinemands; and with such improvements in machinery, and the art of manufacturing, as I think the
business susceptible, we may son compete in this,
as we do in some of our wool and cotton fabrics,
with any portion of the world. I believe it to be
a well established fact, that no part of the world
now produces a better quality of the raw silk than
that which is produced in this country. Since the
investigation of the subject by a resolution of Contrees and the encouragement pressured by the cress, and the encouragement presented by the Legislature of this State, in a bounty upon the propagation of the white mulberry, and upon raw

silt, the business has received a new impulse.

The Piedmont reel has been introduced, and with some improvement in the application of a stop motion was last season used to some extent, propelled by water and by horse power, as well as by hand, and our ingenious and industrious females find that without any further instruction in this brunch, they can, with the exercise of a little

more patience than the old reel required, produce a much handsomer and more valuable article than by the former method. I have now by me a sample of a few ounces, reeled by one of our ladies, which I designed to have presented at the New-York Fair, and which I think in every respect would compete with the production of any country. Thus far, then, I think we may safely say, we can and do succeed. We have also two small silk manufacturing establishments in this town, pro-pelled by water power, in successful operation, pelled by water power, in successful operation, at which single thrown silk, organzine, trafn, and and every kind of silk, is prepared with ease, by persons bred to the business. The machinery is made in the manner of the most approved English machinery. At these establishments all the silk raised in this vicinity, and reeled on the improved reel as before stated, finds a ready market. Some broad goods have been made, but the business seems and vet to be sufficiently marked to gain seems not yet to be sufficiently matured to go im-mediately into the higher branches of manufacture, but must for a time be confined to the smaller and more common articles of silk fabrics. A great proportion of the silk now prepared at our factories here is made use of in the manufacture of the Tuscany grass bonnets.

Having extended my remarks to a much great-

er length than I anticipated, I will mention as an apology, that having seen most of the publications on the subject which have been circulated in this country in answer to the call of Congress for information, and being well acquainted with the perfectly simple manner in which the business has ever been conducted here, I felt that a plain state-ment of facts, similar to those I have here given, was necessary, to counteract in some measure the influence of that scientific minuteness with which the subject was treated in those publications, and might be of public utility. Should it appear to you that I am correct in this opinion, you are at liberty to make such use of this communication as

you may think proper.

Another subject of your inquiry is, whether silkworm eggs can be procured here; in reply to
which, all I can say is. I have heretofore, when applied to, found no difficulty in obtaining them, to any extent called for, and presume there would be none now. The price, from 6 to 8 cents per be none now. The price, from 6 to 8 cents per thousand; and as they are attached to papers, those papers may be folded and packed in small boxes and sent safely to any part of the country by stage

when at New-York, last spring, I purchased a small lot of the Morus Multicaulis, for the purpose of introducing them into this silk growing region.

They flourished finely last summer, and if our winter climate does not prove too severe for them bid fair to be an important acquisition to our silk growers. As I am frequently applied to from a distance for information with regard to the value of cocoons, and of the raw silk, I will here state that we have not as yet any extensive reeling es-tablishments, but from the success which attended the trial of the Piedmont reel the last season, I think there is encouragement to enter extensively into the business, and that probably, by another season, such preparation will be made as to afford season, such preparation will be made as to amora a ready sale for cocoons, at a fair price, which is now estimated by the bushel—say \$2.50 per bushel for fair, to \$3.00 for best. The worth of the raw silk depends much on its being reeled clean, level and fine. For the former I have paid the above prices for several lots which I purchased the last season, and for the raw silk heart season, and for the raw silk heart season. last season, and for the raw silk have paid mostly from \$3.75 to \$4.000.

Respectfully, Your obedient servant,: ZALMON STORRS.

From the Dansville Chronicle. FIRE! FIRE!!

FIRE! FIRE!!

On Saturday last, about 2 o'clock P. M. the upper story of Mr. George G. Wood's Hardware Store (occapied by him as a dwelling) was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was instantly given, and our citizens hastened to the spot; but the fire had made such progress that not a hope could be entertained of saving the building, which in a few moments was wrapped in flames. Every exertion was made to save the adjoining buildings, but to no purpose. The fire almost instantly communicated to a dwelling house belonging to Mr. Wood, and occupied by Dr. Southworth, thence Wood, and occupied by Dr. Southworth, thence to a small building also owned by Mr. W and occupied by Mr. A. Siyter as a dwelling, on the north; and to the house owned by Mrs. Rowley, and occupied by her and Mr. L. Melvin, on the south-all of which were consumed; but most of their contents, including furniture, &c. saved, cept a part of Mr. Wood's wares, and all of his furniture, and clothing, which were cousumed. By the most praiseworthy efforts of those present the progress of the fire was arrested at Col. S. W Smith's brick dwelling house, which stood within about eight feet of the house consumed belonging

The fire is supposed to have communicated to wood box near a stove in which was a charcos fire, but it is not certain how it originated, as there was no person in the room at the time.

Mr. Wood's loss is estimated at about \$2,500-nsured about 1,500. Mrs. Rowley's and Mr. Melvin's loss, about

\$1,500—insurance on the house, \$800. Col. Smith's house considerably injured—insur-

Messrs. Smith & Melvin sustained considerable damage on goods—also insured. Dr. Southworth and Mr. Slyter each lost some furniture-no insurance.

Quincy.-This little town has given birth to more public men than any other in the Union.— Two Presidents, the elder Adams and the younger John Quincy Adams, were born and received their early education here. Three Quineys, including the present president of Harvard College, John Hancock, the first President of Congress, and Hope, the distinguished merchant of London, who died some years since, leaving an immense fortune left this town a poor boy.—Boston News.

ed by fire on the 17th inst Loss from 5 to \$6,000. Insured for \$2,000.

REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY. - James McKown and John I. Graham were elected Regents of the University, on the 17th inst.

Col. Levi Lewis has been appointed keeper of the State Prison, at Auburn, in place of S. C. Dunham: and Dr. L. B. Bigelow, as Physician, in place of Dr. Morgan, removed!

The Washington papers announce the death on the member of Congress, being the third since the commencement of the present session. The Hon. LITTLETON P. DENNIS, one of the Maryland delegation to the House of Representatives, died on the 14th inst. after an illness of a week.

The Norfolk papers of the 14th inst. are clad in black, in consequence of the death, the day pre-vious, of Judge Robert B. Taylor, one of the most distinguished sons of Virginia. He died of an illness of the digestive organs, after a confine-ment of three months, at the age of sixty years.

The Ithaca and Owego Rail-road is completed We congratulate our fellow-citizens in the section of the state through which it passes, on this happy event, and hope their highest anticipations in regard to the benefits anticipated from this work, will be more than realized. A train of forty or fifty cars passed over the line on Monday last, loaded with salt, plaster and passengers.—Geneva

Illinois .- This state has a fund of \$2,000,000, which is to be exclusively applied to the purposes of public education. This sum is now bearing in-terest; and the difficulty now is in the adoption of a system best calculated to diffuse useful knowledge among every class of the community.

The town of Marblehead contains 5,000 inhabi tants and cannot support a lawyer, the last one being obliged to emigrate for want of business. Marblehead has however in former days furnished chief Justice Sewall and Judge Story were natives of that place, as was also Vice-President Gerry, and the venerable Dr. Holyoke.

"What's the matter now?" cries the house wife to the servant maid-the dish is only cracked ma'am"—The next day the same question—"the dish was cracked before ma'am."

BALLOON ASCENSION.

The bold undertaking of Mr. Mills, a youn Baltimore mechanic, to ascend from Federal Hill in a balloon of improved construction, made by himself, took place yesterday afternoon, and was completely successful. A more beautiful and im-posing ascent could not have been made by the most experienced aeronaut. The preparations were commenced in due season, but owing to the prevalence of a fresh wind from the west, the in-flation was not finally completed until ten minutes before five o'clock, P. M. As soon as the last cord was cut, the balloon ascended majestically for a was cut, the balloon ascended majestically for a short distance, and floated along in a horizontal direction towards the east. The intripid aeronaut, after saluting the thousands of spectators beneath him and waving his flag, discharged a portion of his sand ballast, when he immediately rose to a very great height. He continued to be horne along by the wind, at this extreme elevation, for fifteen or twenty minutes, when he was seen to discharge the same transfer of t teen or twenty minutes, when he was seen to descend to a comparatively lower region. The balloon was in sight for about half an hour, and then appeared to be over the Bodkin (or southern(Point at the mouth of the Patapsco.

Altogether, the young adventurer deserves great

credit for his perseverance, energy and courage.— We hope he was well rewarded in other respects for the expense which he must have incurred. The ascent has been pronounced by every one to have been the finest ever exhibited in the city, and the self-possession of Mr. Mills is the theme of gener-

al admiration. P. S. A gentleman who observed Mr. Mills' movements with a good glass, informs us that he saw the balloon descending some where about Ma gothy, and near the Bay shore, as he supposes that it rose again and was visible for a few mo ments above the trees, and that it subsequently de-scended-finally, as he thinks, either at Magothy, or on Kent Island. -Baltimore American

FROM SPAIN.

The brig Rome, Capt. Davis, arrived last night from Berdeaux, from which place she sailed on the 16th ult., furnishing Spanish papers to the 6th of March, no later than former advices. Madrid was tranquil, and political excitement quieted. The Northern provinces, on the contrary, were in a great state of commotion, and the Carlist party

strong. There had been various skirmishes, and 8 or 10 killed, and many arrested.

The Queen had left Madrid for Aranguez, and the former accounts of the success of her troops in capturing at Onati, 120 prisoners, 500 guns, besides a squadron of mules and munitions of war, is

confirmed. Tolosa and Villafranca are occupied by the troops of El Pastor. A courier from Paris had been assassinated by the insurgents, near Bedous. and Col. Lorenzo had captured a large body of them at Aspectra.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

LATE INTELLIGENCE FROM AFRICA.—By the arrival of the Jupiter, thirty-six days from Liberia, letters have been received from Rev. R. Spalding, Secretary of the Methodist Mission in Liberia, dated March 7th, communicating the melancholy udings of the death of Mrs. Wright, wife of one of the Methodist Missionaries, after an illness of only nine days, on the 9th of February last. Mrs. Wright was an amable and accomplished lady, of a delicate constitution, but ardently devoted to the of a notable wife.

FIRE,—The extensive Flouring Mill in the village of Bath, owned by Mr. Ira Gould, was deetroyate by fire on the 17th inst. Loss from 5 to \$6,000.

REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.—James McKown

His by vanarable father, who suffered as notice. but by her venerable father, who suffered so poig-nantly on her departure. It seems that she had lost her reason for some days before her death, by the violence of the fever.

We regret to learn that Mr. Savage the young gentleman sent out last year by the Presbyterian church, and whose kind attentions to the lamented Cox will ever consecrate his memory among the pious, died also of the fever on the 8th of February. Mr. Spalding writes, that he saw him die and that his end was peaceful and happy, as might be expeted by those who knew his excellence and Mr. Spalding writes, that he saw him die and

From Liberia.-We have the Liberia Herald of the 25th Feb. last. A party of 20 men under the guidance of Dr Hall, agent of the Maryland Colonization Society, had left Liberia for the purpose of forming a new settlement at Cape Palms. Two extensive buildings were erecting for the reception of new emigrants, and it was proposed to erect a light on Cape Mensurado, for the benefit of their raising commerce. The foundation of a new Presbyterian church had been laid, and we perceive many other evidences of apparent comfort and prosperity.—Jour. Com.

From Madeira .- By an arrival at Charleston from Madeira, left about March 11th, we learn that all was quiet at that time, but the inhabitants were in daily expectation of Don Pedro's fleet

Caution to Mothers and Nurses .- We learn that the child of a lady residing in Gesport, (about 18 months old,) was seized with a violent fit of crying on Tuesday morning last, and continued in the greatets agony for several hours, giving geat pain to its mother, who in vain endeavored to ascertain the source of its misery. It was fi ally discovered that the little sufferer frequently placed its hand on its left side, near the region of the heart. A physician was sent for, and upon xamination, ascertained that a large darning needle which had been left in its mother's work, inadvertently thrown into the gradle, had perforated the side of the child, and penctrated within an inch of its heart. ncedle being extracted, the suffering abated, and the child is doing well .- Norfolk Herald.

A Spring Morning .- For my own part,' says Addison, in a sentence which contains livelier emotions than the melody of verse could impart, I value an hour in a spring morning as common libertines do an hour at midnight. When I find myself awakened into being, and perceive my life renewed within me, and, at the same time, see the whole face of nature recovered out of the dark and uncomfortable state in which it lay for several hours, my heart overflows with such sweet sentiments of joy and gratitude, as are a kind of implicit homage to the great Author of Nature .--The mind in these early seasons of the day, is so refreshed in all its faculties, and borse up with such new supplies of animal spirits, that she funds herself in a state of youth, especially when she is entertained with the breath of flowers, the melody of birds, the dews that hang upon the p and all those other sweets of nature that are peculiar to the morning.' Who can help responding to the feelings so beautifully expressed ?

"Notable women," says madame Roland, " are insupportable to the world and to their husbands by a fatiguing preoccupation about their trifling concerns.

A wife should superintend every thing without saying a word about it, and with such a command of temper and management of time, as will leave her the means of pleasing by good humor, intelligence and grace, so natural to her sex. She should avoid noise, particularly the bawling out about the house to servants, and shun hurry and confusion-that those about her may not be harrassed and annoved by her vociferousness, her bustle and everlasting argumentation of the value of trifles, for a studious attention to petty objects is the sure sign of a parsimonious and narrow mind. Above all, she should cautiously avoid commanding or dictating to her husband in what relates to himself, his little comforts, or his opinions, if she wishes to preserve his respect for her virtues, and to live secure in his affections and devotedness too often diminished, and frequently entirely lost, by the tracasitions

THE RIGHTS OF

VOL. I.

ROCHESTER, MONROE COUNTY, N. Y .-- JULY 4, 1834.

NO. 14.

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WILLIAM C. BLOSS, Travelling Agent-IP Mr. EZERIEL Fox is appointed Agent for this paper in the city and vicinity.

LIFE OF LAFAYETTE.

Born Sept. 1, 1757. Died May 20, 1834. LAFAYETTE, Gilbert Motier (formerly marquis de,) was born at Chavagnac, near Brioude, in Auvergne, Sept. 6, 1757 was educated in the college of Louis le Grand, in Paris, placed at court, as an officer in one of the guards of honor, and, at the age of 17, was married to the grand daughter of age of 17, was married to the grand daughter of the duke of Noailles. It was under these circum-stances, that the young marquis de Lafayette enter-ed upon a career so little to be expected of a youth of vast fortune, of high rank, of powerful connec-tions, at the most brilliant and fascinating court in the world. He left France secretly for America, in 1777, and arrived at Charleston, South Caroli-na, April 25, being then 19 years old. The state of this country, it is well known was at that time of this country, it is well known was at that time of this country it is well known, was, at that time, most gloomy; a feeble army, without clothing or arms, was with difficulty kept together before a victorious recove; the government was without resources or credit, and the American agents in Paris were actually obliged to confess that they could not furnish the young nobleman with a conveyance. "Then," said he, "I wil fit out a vessel myself;" and he did so. The sensation produced in this country, by his arrival, was very great; it encouraged the almost disheartened people to hope for succor and sympathy from one of the most powerful nations in Farmer Lamadiately on his arerful nations in Europe. Immediately on his arrival, Lafayette received the offer of a command in rival, Lalayette received the offer of a command in the continental army, but declined it, raised and equipped a body of men at his own expense, and then entered the service as a volunteer, without pay. He lived in the family of the commander inchef, and won his full affection and confidence. He was appointed major general in July, and in September, was wounded at Brandywine. He was employed in Pennsylvania and Rhode Island in 1778, and affect receiving the thanks of the in 1778, and, after receiving the thanks of the country for his important services, embarked at Boston, in January, 1779, for France, where i-was thought he could assist the cause more effect toally for a time. The treaty concluded between France and America, about the same period, was his personal exertions, made effective in our fix by his personal exertions, made effective in our fa-vor, and he returned to America with the intellithis country. Immediately on his arrival, he entered the service, and received the command of a body of infantry of about 2000 men, which he clothed and equipped, in part, at his own expense. His forced march to Virginia, in December, 1780, raising 2000 guineas at Baltimore, on his own credit to supply the wants of the transit his recent eredit, to supply the wants of the troops; his rescue of Richmond; his long trial of generalship with Cornwallis, who boasted that "the boy could not escape him;" the seige of Yorktown, and the storming of the redoubt, are proofs of his devotion to the cause of American independence. Desi-

to the cause of American independence. Desirous of serving that cause at home, he again returned to France for that purpose.

Congress, which had already acknowledged his merits on former occasions, now passed new resolutions, Nov. 23, 1781, in which, besides the usual marks of approbation, they desired the American ministers to confer with him in their negociations. In France, a brilliant reputation had preceded him, and he was received with the highest marks of public admiration. Still he arged upon his government the necessity of negociating with a powerful force in America, and succeeded in obtaining orders to this effect. On his arrival at Cadiz, he found 49 ships, 20,000 men, ready to follow him to America, had not peace rendered it minesessary. A letter from him communicated the first intelligence of that event to congress. The importance of his services in France may be seen by consulting his letters in the Correspondence of the American Revolution, (Boston 1831.) He received pressing invitations, however, to revisit the con-United States, August 4, 1784. After passing a few days at Mount Vernon, he visited Baltimore, Philadelphia. New-York, Boston. &c. and was every where received with the greatest enthusiasmand delight. Previous to his return to France, ceived that their principles of government were congress appointed a deputation, consisting of one not such as France required, and he did not there member from each state, "to take leave of him on fore leave his retirement. The 20th of March. member from each state, "to take leave of him on fore leave his retirement. The 20th of March behalf of the country, and assure him that the United States regard him with particular affection, a d endeavoring to conciliate the nation by the and will not cease to feel an inter st in whatever profession of liberal principles. Lafayette refa-States regard him with particular affection, may concern his honor and prosperity." After his return, he was engaged in endeavoring to mitithe emancipation of the Protestants, and the conof Paris, irritated at this, had already adopted, in the session, he ascended the tribone, and addressf lection. Shortly before his resignation, he exert-signs of opposition, a blue and red cockade (being ed the house as follows: "When, for the first time-

the colors of the city of Paris.) July 26, Lafayette added to this cockade the white of the royal arms. declaring at the same time the tricolor should go round the world. On the march of the populace to roand the world. On the march of the populace to Versailles (October 5 and 6.) the national guardicationed to be led thinher. Lafayette refused comply with their demand; until, baying teceive colors in the afternoon, its set off, and arrived at 10 or clock, after having been on horseback from before daylight. He requested that the interior posts of the chaten might be committed to nim; but this request was refused, and the outer posts only were entrusted to the national guards.—This was the night on which the assassins mardered two of the queen's guards, and were proceed

ed two of the queen's guards, and were proceeding to further acts of violence, when Lafayette at the head of the national troops, put as end to the disorder, and saved the lives of the royal family. In the morning he accompanied them to

Paris,
On the establishment of the Jacobin club at Paris, he organized, with Baily, then Mayor of Paris the opposing club of Feuillians. Jan. 20, 1799, he supported the motion for the abolition of titles of nobility, from which period he renounced his own, and has never since resumed it. The constitation of a representative monarch, which was the object of his wishes. was now proposed, and July 13, 1790, was appointed for its acceptance by Ue king and the nation, and in the name of 4,000,000 king and the nation, and in the name of 4,000,000 national gnards. Lafayette swore fidelity to the constitution. Declining the dangerous power of constable of France, or generalisimo of the national gnards of the kingdom, after having organized the national militia, and defended the king from popular violence, he retired to his estates. The first condition against France (1792) soon called him from his retirement. Being appointed one of three major-generals in the command of the French urmies, he established disciplins, and defeated the enemy at Philligville, Maubeage and Florennes, when his career of success was interrupted by the domestic factions of his country. Lafayette openly deaponced the terrible Jacobins, in his letter of June 19, in which he declared that the enemies of the revolution, under the mask of popular leaders, were endeavoring to stifle liberty under the excesses of licentiousness. June 20, he appeared at the bar of the assembly, to vindicate his conduct, and demand the punishment of the guilty authors of the demand the punishment of the guilty authors of the violence. But the Mountain had already over-thrown the constitution and nothing could be effected. Lafayette then offered to conduct the king and his family to Compiegne. This proffer being declined, he returned to the army, which he en-deavored to rally round the constitution. Jone 30, he was burnt in effigy at the Palais-Royal, and Aug. 5, was accused of treason before the assem-bly. Still he declared himself openly against the bly. Still he declared himself openly against the proceedings of August 10; but, finding himself unsupported by his soldiers, he determined to leave the country, and take refuge in some neutral ground. Some persons have charged general imageine with a want of firmness at this period, but it is without a full understanding of the sinution of things. Conscious that a price was set on his head at home, knowing that his troops would not support him against the principles which were triumphing in the clubs and the assembly, and sensible that, even if he were able to protract the con-test with the victorious faction, the frontiers would be exposed to the invasion of the emigrants and their foreign allies with whom he would have felt it treason against the nation to have negotiated, he had no alternative. Having been captured by an Austrian patrol, he was delivered to the Prussians, by whom he was again transferred to Austria.— He was carried, with great secreey, to Olmutz, where he was subjected to every privation and suffering, and cut off from all communication with his friends, who were not even able to discover the place of his confinement until late in

An unsuccessful attempt was made to deliver him from prison by Do. Bollman, a German, and Mr. Huger, (now Colonel Huger, of Charleston. S. C.) His wife and daughters, however succeeded in obtaining admission to him, and remained the contract of the colone. Week with him nearly two years, till his release. Washington had written directly to the Emperor of Austria on his behalf without effect: but after the Aletter from him communicated the first intelligence of that event to congress. The importance of this services in France may be seen by consulting his letters in the Correspondence of the American Revolution, (Boston 1831.) He received pressing invitations, however, to revisit the countries of the 18th Fructidor, or of the 18th Brustian and the sense of the memorable campaign of Bonaparte in Italy, the memorable campaign of Bonapar try. Washington, in particular, urged it strongly; maire, he returned to his estate at La Grange, and and, for the mird time, Lafayette landed in the declining the dignity of senator, offered him by sed, though arged through the mediation of Joseph bis return, he was engaged in endeavoring to miti-gate the condition of the Protestants in France, and to see him. protested against the acts additional of April 22, declining the peerage offered him by the emperor, but accepted the place of representa-tive, to which the votes of his fellow ciuzens call-sion of lettres de cachet, and of the state prisons, the chambers: the emperor received him with great marks of kindness, to which, however, he when asked by the count D'Artois, since Charles did not respond; but, although he would take no X, if he demanded the states general—"Yes." Being for all necessary supplies, on the ground that elected a member of the states general, which took the name of national assembly (1889.) he proposed the name of national assembly (1889.) he proposed for the responsibility of the officers of the crown.—

Two days after the natice on the defined their country. June 21, Napoleon returned from Waterloo, and it was for the natice on the grown and establish a dictator. after the attack on the Bastile, he was pouse of representatives, and establish a dictatorappointed (July 15) commander-in-chief of the national guards of Paris. The court and national assembly were still at Versuilles, and the population of Paris, irritated at this, had already adopted, in the session, he ascended the tribone, and address?

lar an interval of many years, I raise a voice, which all the old friends of liberty will recognize, as to speak of the danger of the country, which of only can save. This, then, is the moment for as to rally round the old tricolored standard, be sandard of '89, of liberty, of equality of public and order, which we have now to defend against foreign violence and usurpation." He then moved that the boase declare itself in permanent session, and all attempts to dissolve it high treason; that wheever should make such attempt, should be conwhoever should make such attempt, should be considered a traitor to the country, &c. In the evening. Napoleon sent Lucien to the house, to make one more effort in his favor. Lucien, in a strain of impassioned eloquence, conjured the house not to compromise the honor of the French nation by inconstancy to the emperor. At these words, Lafayette rose in his place, and addressing himself directly to the orator, exclaimed. "Who dares accuse the French nation of inconstancy to the emperor? Through the sands of Egypt and the wastes of Russia, over fields of battle, this nation wastes of Russia, over fields of battle, this nation has followed him devotedly and it is for this, that we now mourn the blood of three millions of Frenchmen." This appeal had such an effect on the assembly, that Lucien resumed his seat without finishing his discourse. A deputation of five members from each house was then appointed to deliberate in compittee with the council of ministers. Of this deputation, general Leftwette weeklings of this deputation, general Leftwette weeklings. ters. Of this deputation, general Lafayette was a member, and he moved that a committee should be sent to the emperor to demand his abdication The arch-chancellor refused to put the motion; but the emperor sent in his abdication the next

but the emperor sent in his abdication the next morning (June 22.)

A provisional government was formed, and Lafayette was sent to demand a suspension of hostilities of the armies, which was refused. On his return, he found Paris in possession of the enemy; and a few days after (July 8), the doors of the representatives chamber was closed, and guarded by Prussian troops. Lafayette c nducted a number of the members to the house of Lanjuinais the president, where they drew up a protest against this act of violence, and quietly separated. La-faye te now retired once more to La Grange, where he remained to 1818, when he was chosen mem-ber of the chamber of deputies. Here he continned to support his constitutional principles, by opposing the laws of exceptions, the establishment of the censorship of the press, the suspension of per onal liberty, &c., and by advocating the cause of public instruction, the organization of a national militia, and the inviolability of the charter. In June, 1824, he landed at New-York, on a visit to the United States, upon the invitation of the president, and was received in every part of the country, with the warmest expressions of delight and enthusiasm. He was proclaimed, by the popular voice, "the guest of the nation," and his presence every where was the signal for festivals and rejoicings. He passed through the 24 states of the Union, in a sort of triumphal procession, in which all parties joined to forget their dissentions. in which the veterans of the war renewed their youth, and the young were carried back to the de-ings and sufferings of their fathers.

Having celebrated, at Bunker hill, the anniver-sary of the first conflict of the revlution, and, at Yorktown, that of its closing scene, in which he himself had horne so conspicuous a part, and taken leave of the four ex-presidents of the United States, he received the fare well of the president in the name of the nation, and sailed from the capital in a frigate named in compliment to him, the Branda frigate named in compliment to him, the Brandwine, Sept. 7, 1825, and arrived at Havre, where the citizens, having peacebly assembled to make some demonstration of their respect for his character, were dispersed by the gendarmerie. In December following, the congress of the United States made him a grant of \$200,000, and a township of land, "in consideration of his important services and expenditures during the American revolution." The grant of money was in the shape of stock, bearing interest at six per centr., and redeemable Dec. 3f. 1834 In Angust, 1827, he attended the obsequies of Mannel, over whose body he pronounced an eulogy. In November, 1827, the chamber of dean ealogy. In November 1827, the chamber of deputies was dissolved. Lafayette was again returned a member by the new elections. Shortly before the revolution of 1830, he travelled to Lyons, &c., and was enthusiastically received—a striking contrast to the conductof the ministers towards him, and an alarming sympton to the despolic govern-ment. During the revolution of July, 1830, he was aris, and, though not personally engaged in the fight, his activity and name were of the greatest

To the Americans, Lafayette, the intimate friend of Washington, had appeared in his last vis most like a great historical character returning from beyond the grave. In the eyes of the French, he is a man of the early days of their revolution-a man moreover, who has never change d sides or prin His undeviating consistency is acknowledged by all, even by those who did not allow him the possession of firs rate talents. When the national guards were extablished throughout France, after the termination of the struggle, he was appointed their commander-in-chief, and his activity in this post was admirable. Aug. 17, he was made marshal of France. His influence with the government seems to have been, for some time great, but whother his principles were too decidedly republican to please the new authorities (a few days after the adoption of the new charter, he declared himself a pupil of the American school,) or whether he was considered as the rallying point of the republican party, or whatever may have been the reason, he sent his resignation in December 1830, which was accepted and count Lobau appointed chief of the ational goards of Paris.

Lafayette declared from the tribune, that he had

acted this in consequence of the distrust which the power accompanying his situation seemed to excite in some people. On the same occosisn he expressed his disapprobation of the new law of e-

during the trial of the ex-ministers. lately made him first grenadier of the Polish na-tional guards. We are unable to state what are Lalayette's views respecting the best government for France in its present condition, though un-doubtedly in its abstract, be prefers a republic.

From the Farmers' Register. HARVEST MANAGEMENT.

The communication under this head in the first No. of the Farmers' Register, contains too much interesting information, not to have attracted general attention; but while it contains many useful details, which are at once recognized as sound and sensible by every practical farmer, your respectable correspondent, is laboring under one important error; and as it is an error generally prevalent in lower Virginia, as well as other districts, and I believe extensively mischievous; I fell myself called upon by the interest of our common vocation. believe extensively miscallevous; I tell myself can-ed upon by the interest of our common vocation, to give the full benefit of a corrective, tested by several years experience, to your correspondent, as well as all the other readers of the Register.— The error to which I allude, is the custom, defended in "Harvest Management," of giving ardent

ed in "Harvest Management," of giving ardent spirits to our laborers.

This practice is sustainable upon no grounds, more defensible than mere custom. The argament once used, that ardent spirits imparted strength, has been kild aside with other vulgar errors. Medical science has now established as an axiom, that perternatural excitements are followed by proportional degrees of debility, and that the system in a state of collapse, is more inable to docuses. Of eighty, the whole number of the medical faculty of Boston, seventy-five have concurred in the opinion, that the use of ardent spirits is not only unnecessary but injurious, and I beis not only unnecessary but injurious, and I be-lieve very nearly, if not an equal proportion of the medical faculty of other cities who have been consulted, have come to the same conclusion. In short, wherever impartial and enlightened inves-tigation has been directed to the subject, in the course of the great reformation, now happily per-vading almost every part of our country; the result has been the exposure of the absurdity of the once received opinions on this head, attributing the most opposite and contradictory effects to the same be-

To the lights of science, have been lately added the practical discoveries upon this subject, of the American Temperance Societies, embodying in their reports a mass of evidence and facts, which carry conviction, I believe, I may safely say, to ninety-nine hundreths of mankind who give them a fair examination, that the use of ardent spirits is annecessary, injurious, and demoralizing to all classses of men.

unnecessary, injurious, and demoralizing to all classes of men.

My own experience and observations have brought me irresistibly to the same conclusion.—
For upwards of twenty years preceding the last four. I used from sixty to eight, gallous of spirits in harvest yearly. I then rarely got through the season without some accidents of a more or less serious character. I had several cases of wounds, from which the sufferers were long recovering—many cases of spism. from drinking cold water after previous partial intoxication; and almost always more or less disease immediately after harvest. It is true, the period was marked by more noise and boisterous mirth, but it was attended with more broils and irregularities, often leading to the necessity of resorting to punishment. During the prevalence of this pernicious custom on my estate, it required from five to six days after harvest, for the laborers to recover from what I then thought, was the necessary effect of the excessive labors of the season, but which subsequent experience has proven, was the weakness and debility consequent upon the unusual excitement of ten days or a fortnight's use of ordent spirits; thus proving to demonstration, that the cinerfolioess. consequent upon the nursual excitement of ten days or a fortnight's use of ordent spirits; thus proving to demonstration, that the clicerfulness purchased by alcohol, must be paid for in bodily strength; to say nothing of the punishment often made necessary by its intoxicating effects.

Since I have discontinued the use of ardent spirits in harvest, mark how the scene has been changed. I have saved my grain in better time and in better style, than I ever did before—I have less sickness—fewer necidents—I have no broils or irregularities—my people are as fresh, and able to

regularities—my people are as fresh, and able to perform as good a day's work the next after harvest, as any day in the year; and what is still more interesting. (under the system of measures, of which abstinence from the use of spirits in harvest is an indispensible part) nine-tenths of my laborers have become faithed assertions. have become faithful members of the temperance reformation; and this state of things has been bro't about by their own consent, without the use of any other means than kindness and persuasion; and furthermore. I verily believe, the following recipe will prove infallible in producing the same effects wherever it is fairly tried.

Let each master take to himself as much self

denial and christain resolution, as to enable him to join the temperance reformation; and then condescend to explain its advantages to his own peo-ple. The fullest success will surely follow; for there is no yeomanry on earth more docile to mo-ral instruction, than the negroes of Virginia, if their

masters will become their teachers.

Total abstinence from ardent spirits, I consider of so much more importance in my "harvest management," than any thing else, that it will seem like an invasion of the proper order of things advert to other particulars; but, it may not amiss to mention here, that I have substituted for the spirit formerly used, an equal measure of moasses, which being itself a nutritious article of diet, as well as an ingredient in a cooling and pleasant beverage, is used by my peop one way or the other, at their discretion. are now loud and almost unanimons in their ence of it, to their former allowance of whiskey,

I hardly need add, that since so large a portio of my slaves have given up the use of spirits, I have remarked the most striking improvement in their moral characters.

One of your constant readers.

THREE MONTHS IN JAMAICA, In 1832: comprising a residence of seven weeks of assign plantation.—By HEBRY WHITELEY.

[Continued from No. 13.] In conversing with the overseer about these floggings, I had more than once expressed the pain and horror I felt at seeing that negro slavery was accompanied by so much suffering. The overseer endeavored to persuade me, contrary to the evidence of my own senses, that the punishments were not severe, and assured me that there were, moreover, negroes who had never been flogged in their lives. I afterwards questioned the head bookkeeper, Mr. Burrows, on this point and asked him if he could point out a single working negro on the estate, male or female, single or married, who had not been flogged? After some reflection he replied, that he could not specify a single one who had not been punished with a cart whip. Now there were 277 staves on that estate, of whom a very small proportion were children, and yet a man who had been among them for only two years, did not know of one (with the exception of mere children) who had not been once or oftener subjected to this cruel, degrading, and revolting punishment.

After these conversations I made every exertion to ascertain this fact, by making inquiries among themselves, as opportunities occurred. The general reply to such interrogations was-"Ah! Massa, me been flog many a time by Busha." On putting the question to an aged negro who had formerly been employed to take care of the sheep, but was now in the stable, he said he was flogged many a time .-And what were you flogged for ? I inquired. "When sheep go astray-when sheep sick-when sheep die-then," said he, "Busha put me down and flog me till me And how many lashes, I asked, did Busha ever give you? "Ah! Massa,' said the poor old man, "when me down na ground, and dey flog me till me bleed, me someting else to do den for count de lashes." This same man, as he was saddling my horse on the day I finally left the estate, made a remark that struck me. "Now, Massa," said he, "you see how poor negro be 'pressed [oppressed.] We no mind de work—but dey 'press us too

I asked another negro, a married man and the father of a family, if either he or his wife had ever been flogged. He replied that both he and his wife had been flogged frequently: and further remarked, that it was very disheartening that after trying "to be good negro," they could not escape the lash any more than the worst slaves on the estate. This man was a Baptist-a very religious and exemplary man. He had been a member of the Baptist Chapel at St. Ann's Bay, which truth of this extraordinary fact, I made I saw lying in ruins. He could read a little, and I gave him a hymn book.

This last mentioned slave was a carpenter. I therefore asked the head carpenter (a Scotchman, named Walden) if he had ever flogged this man. He replied that he had, and added, that he was obliged to flog all the slaves under his charge. He never took them out with are few offences for which the unhappy him into the wood, he said without the cart-whip, so that if any of them did not severity than praying !!! please him he might put him down and give him a flogging.

ceived, in every instance, answers to the they did sufficient work (for it was paid same effect—all proving the truth of the for by the piece), and one day he was inhead book keeper's statement that he knew vited by the overseer to dine with us. Afnot a single working slave on the estate ter dinner, while he and I were standing who had not been flogged.

with a slave of the name of Johnstone, in very violent terms, and added, that if belonging to the neighboring estate of ever I uttered a word unfriendly to them Green Park, I asked him if he had ever (the slave-holders) he would have great been flogged. He replied-"Yes, Massa, me been flog, and been work in chains tending his arm, and pointing to his miserthree months and three days." On inquiring further, I found this man's offence was going to the Methodist chapel, (Mr. Whitehouse's) and that for this offence he Buxton and Lushington chained by the bad been cruelly flogged by order of his necks in yoader gang, I would cure them, owner, Mr. Hurlock, (not by the overseer) and worked in chains for three

the St. Ann's work house gang (of convict slaves) was employed in digging cane holes on the plantation. I had thus frequent opportunities of seeing and conver-

work house (a person named Drake) accompanied me to the field the first day I went out to see this gang; and as we went along, he remarked that I should probably be somewhat shocked by their appearance, but ought to bear in mind that these negroes were convicted malefactors-rea els, thieves, and felous. On approaching the spot I witnessed indeed a most a feeting and appalling spectacle. The gang, consisting of forty-five negroes. male and female, were all chained by the necks in couples: and in one instance observed a man and woman chained together. Two stout drivers were standing over them, each armed both with a cartwhip and a cat-o'nine-tails. Nearly the whole gang were working without any covering on the upper part of their bodies; and on going up to them, with a view to closer inspection, I found that their backs. from the shoulders to the buttocks, were scarred and lacerated in all directions, by the frequent application of the cat and the cart-whip, which the drivers used at discretion, independently of severe floggings by order of the superintendent. I could not find a single one who did not bear on his body evident marks of this savage discipline. Some were marked with large weals, and with what in Yorkshire we should call wrethes or ridges of flesh healed over. Others were crossed with long scabbed scars across the buttocks; on others, again, the gashes were raw and recent. Altogether it was the most horrid sight that ever my eyes beheld. One of them had on a coarse shirt or smock frock, which was actually dyed red with his blood. The drivers struck some of them severely, while I was present, for falling behind the rank in their work.

I asked one of the drivers what were the offences for which these people had been condemned. He replied that some of them were convicts from Trelawney parish, who had been concerned in the late rebellion; others were thieves and runaways; and, pointing out three individuals (two men and a woman), he added that these had been taken up while martial law was in force-for praying !-I asked him if I might be permitted to speak to those three persons; and, meeting with no objection, I went forward and conversed with them. One of them, whose name was Rogers, in reply to my inquiries, informed me that he had been condemned to the work house gang for meeting with other negroes for prayer .-The other man, whose name I have forgot, told me that this was the second time that he had been sent to work in chains solely for this offence-namely, joining with some of his friends and relatives in social prayer to his Maker and Redeemer! In order to assure myself further of the inquiry respecting it of some of the most intelligent negroes on New Ground estate, to whom the particulars respecting these people's condemnation were known, and received such full corroboration of their statement as left me no doubt whatever of its truth. Indeed I soon found good reason to believe that on many estates there slaves are punished with more certainly or

Drake, the superinteedent of this work house gang, came often to New Ground, I asked other similar questions, and re- while they were employed there, to see that at the door, he proceeded to abuse the I may here mention that on meeting friends of negro emancipation in England, pleasure in cutting my head off. Then exable gang, who were at work, full in view, at no great distance, he ottered a tremendous oath, and said-" Oh! if I had but that would I, by G-! We would be all During my residence at New Ground, I was told by the overseer, has a salery of 500% currency.

A Ship Burnt .- We learn from Captain Leavitt, from Savannah, that the ship Hull, Knox. o' Boston, took fire about 5 o'clock on the morning of the sing with them. I shall never forget the impression I received from the first near view of these wretched people. The son of the captain, or superintendent of the

LEGALIZED SLAVERY.

The guilt of slaveholding is increased by being committed according to law.

A law which consigns a race of men to the place of goods and chattels, mere merchantable commodities, is the highest insult to that Being whose law is, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." sanctions iniquity. He, therefore, who, under protection of such a law, possesses himself of human bones and sinews, adds rebellion to injustice. He not only revolts from God, but he joins a standard of revolt. It is a wicked thing to forsake the post of duty, but it is still worse to go over to the marshalled enemy. Morever, there is a deliberation about legalzed wickedness which strips it of all right to excuse itself by the infirmities of uman nature.

Remembering that in our country the people make the laws, let us turn to some of the laws which pertain to slavery, and see if we can estimate the amount of cool, determined, calculated wickedness which it must require to carry them into practice. The tenure by which the slaves are held is thus described in the code of Louisi-

" A slave is one who is in the power of a master to whom he belongs. The maser may sell him, dispose of his person, his industry and his labor: he can do nothing, possesses nothing, nor acquire any thing but what must belong to his master." [Civil Code, Art. 35.]

The following is from the laws of S. Carolina:

"Slaves shall be deemed, sold, taken, trators, and assigns, to all intents, constructions, and purposes whatsoever."-See Stroud's Sketch, p. 23.]

Such is the tenure by which two millions of human beings are held and handed down from father to son, as though they were things without souls.

Again, see how cruelly the protection of law is withdrawn, by refusing to hear a colored witness against any white man .-The question in regard to the witness which decides whether he should be heard, is not, Is he honest intelligent, credible? but, Is he white? It is not whether he has an open heart, but whether he has a fair skin! In Virginia an act of assembly has these words, "Any negro, or mulatto, bond or free, shall be a good witness in pleas of the commonwealth, for or against negroes or mulattos, bond or free, or in civil pleas where free negroes or mulattos shall alone be parties, AND IN NO OTHER CASES WHATEVER." Similar laws exist in several other slave states, and in one of the FREE; but in the slave states where there is no express law, the same thing is sanctioned by the universal practice of the courts.

The following are a specimen of the laws which check the upward tendencies of mind in the slave. The Revised Code and associating with any such slaves at any meeting house, or houses or any other place, &c. in the night, or at any school or schools for teaching them reading or writing either in the day or night, under whatsoever pretext, shall be deemed and considered n unlantul assemblue and any justice of a county, &c. wherein such assemblage shall be, either from his own knowledge or the information of others, of such unlawful assemblage, &c. may issue his warraut directed to any sworn officer or officers, authorizing him or them to enter the house or houses where such unlawful assemblages, &c. may be, for the purpose of apprehending or dispersing exceeding twenty lashes."

By the act of South Carolina, "Assemblies of slaves, free negroes, mulattos and right, he added, "if these devils would but let us alone." This man, Brake, as "condition," are declared to be unlawful, "and the officer dispersing such unlawful assemblage may inflict such corporal punishment, not exceeding twenty lashes, upon such slaves free negroes, &c. as they may jndge necessary for detaining them I have not found that the sout has injured the soil from the like unlawful assemblage in fu-

ture. The following is from a Savannah pa-

"The city has passed an ordinance, by which any person that teaches any person of color, slave or free, to read or write, or causes such persons to be so taught, is subjected to a fine of thirty dollars for each offence; and every person of color who shall keep a school to teach reading or writing is subject to a fine of thirty dollars, or to be imprisoned ten days and WHIPPED thirty-nine lashes ! !"

Thus, is the written revelation not only withheld by law from two millions of human beings but if any of them by their own unaided endeavors should presume to open the book they are rudely thrust away, as if it were a profamation for them to meddle with letters. Thus have a company of men dared to place themselves between God's light and two millions of immortal minds. Forsooth the cultivation of the mind is dangerous to their claim of PRO-PERTY. But they tell us they do not shut out the souls of their slaves from heaven. No they give them oral instruction ! !-Now we ask seriously what the message of God can do, when it comes through mouths which daily swallow the unrequited labor of the poor? Such oral instruction is an abomination in the sight of God! It is the very thing for which His curse has fallen upon the Pope of Rome .- Anti-Slavery Reporter.

Extract from a letter, dated,

ST Thomas, 31st May.
"The Governor General Van Scholten, on his departure from his Island for Denmark, left for the consideration of the Council here, a project for the emancipation of the regroes in the Danish Islands. It was proposed that one day, besides Sunday, should be allowed them for the first year, "Slaves shall be deemed, sold, taken, reputed and adjudged in law to be chattels personal in the hands of their owners and possessors, and their executors, administrates and their executors, administrates and their executors. The second year they were to have two days—the third year three, and so on, until they received the six days. The money on, until they received the six days. The money paid intot the treasuary was then to be returned to their owners as compensation!

It has met with great opposition here. The British Government, it is said, has offered Denmark £2,000,000 sterling for this emancipatory measure, and in a littion, to receive, (besides the grain) the manufactures of that country in consequence of the late measures of the King of Prus sia excluding their manufactures from Germany."

WAR BETWEE MOROCCO AND NAPLES.

The rumor, which we have already mentioned of the Emperer of Morocco-having declared war against Naples is confirmed, by the following extract of a letter from Tangiers, dated the 9th ult. "The Emperor of Morocco has just written to the Governor of the provinces and maratime towns. stating that, having made vain efforts to maintain peace with the king of Naples—having yielded, with this view, to the concessions which other Powers had solicited—and having even several times granted delays, without ever seeing the ratification arrive or even an answer from the Neopo-litan Government, his Majesty does not consider it just that the Neopolitans should continue to en-joy in his States the same advantages as friendly nations. He ordains, in consequence, that the Neopolitan flag shall no longer be admitted into the ports or towns of Morocco. This letter, re-ceived at Tangiers on the 4th of March, was kept secret till now, doubtless to retard the notice which the Consuls would give to their Governments.— On the same day the Emperor summoned the commander of his navy to Fez, and gave orders to arm and equip immediately a sloop and two brigs at Rabat. A few days after a similar order reached Lurache for two brigantines, and a report was soon spread among the Moors that these armaments of Virginia hath this enactment, viz.—
That all meetings or assemblages of slaves or free negroes or mulatros mixing slaves or free negroes or mulatros mixing armed vessels out to sea, they would amount to ten or twelve, including five gunboats, in bad condition, now at Tangiers. It is doubted whether the government will succeed in doing this; but it might still send out several light vessels filled with brigands, who, by their numbers, would be alarming to the trading vessels they might surprise.— Not meeting with Neapolitans, these pirates might insult other flags, unless care be taken to prevent it."-Galignani.

Soot Destroys Cut Worms.—Soot destroys or drives off from all plants of the cabbage tribe, from pinks, and from other plants, those common and veracious grubs of gardens, the larvæ of the moths of the family Noctuadæ. After being annoyed almost to despair, by the ravages of this grub, I resorted to the use of soot, and thus applied it:-- laid it dry, and near an inck thich over the ground. and had it dug in. The plants were then planted from 20 to 25 in a row, and so effectual was the such slaves, and to inflict carpon al punishment on the offender or offenders at the discretion of any justice of the peace, not their habit is to eat some nearly and others quite asunder, a little below the heart; it often greatly annoys the farmers in their turnip fields. I have annoys the farmers in their turnip fields. I have made use of the same remedy since, and have never found it to fail. Last summer I was troubled with the grub in a bed of pinks; then I made some soot water and watered the bed we' and the bed was soon freed from the grabs. The ecise mode was soon freed from the grabs. To ecise mode of the soot's action on the grabs I cannostate: but I believe that the ammoniacal matter which it contains destroys some, and disperses the remainder I shall gladly receive any information on this head. it would .- Farmer and Mechanic.

> He who has nexfreind and no enemy, is one the viguar; without talents, power or energy.

ROCHESTER, JULY, 4, 1834.

NOTICE.

The Rochester Anti-Slavery Society will meet at the late Institute Room, in the Court House, on the last Monday of every month, at 7 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.

FOURTH OF JULY. ANTI-SLAVERY COUNTY CONVENTION.

Believing that Slavery in these U. S. is a mon-strous political and moral evil, contrary to natural right, perverting the order of things, inconsistent with the the spirit and letter of the Declaration of our Independence; and that if suffered to continne, will sap the foundations, of our Government, having already created a sectional distinction between the North and the South, which grows wider and wider every year, and whose tendency is to dismember the Union; that it is in every respect contrary to the spirit of our civil and religious institutions; that the Genius of Liberty, and the Gospel of Jesus Christ slike forbid it; that in fine; it is a corse upon our country, and a stain upon our character, rendering us a hissing and by-word among the nations of the earth, retarding the pro-gress of civil liberty, and the day when "all shall know the Lord," and that for these reasons it ought to be abolished as speedily as possible; we, th re-fore residents of the county of Monroe, do recom-mend a County Convention of the Friends of Anti-Slavery from every town in the county, to be held at the Methodist Episcopal Church in the City of Rochester, on the 4th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. then and there to organize a County Anti-Slavery Society on the principles of the National Anti-Slavery Society, and to be auxiliary

Brighton .- Rev. S. Griswold, Joseph Bloss, Thomas Blossom, James O. Bloss, Meed Atwater, A. D. Jennings, Orange Stone, J. W. Gale. Brockport .- R. M'Cullock, S. Judson, C. J. B.

Clarkson -G. W. Pond, Dr. G. Tabor. Chili .- Rev. L. Brooks, Rev. -Gates .- Lindley M. Moore, J. Chichester, Mr. - Howard.

Henrietta .- Daniel Quimby, Joseph Brown, L. Jackson, J. Russell, J. Gorton, James Sperry, Lyman Shattock, Rev. R. G. Murray.

Mendon .- Rev. J. Thalhimer, Milton Sheldon, Esq., Geo. W. Allen, Ezra Sawyer, J. Bishport, T. Smith, H. Gifford, E. D. Gilson.

Perinton.-Rev. Daniel Johnson, Gilbert Bene diet, Amasa Slocum.

Pittsford.—Ira Bellows, Esqr. Ephraim Goss, Esqr. James Linnell, Dr. Philander Patterson. Peanfield.-Dr. S. G. Chappell, Dr. A. W. Chappell, Lott Thompson, Lorenzo D. Ely, Ben-jamin Stockman, Wm. Moody, Esqr. Riga .- Dr. L. L. Lilly.

Rush.—George Howard, George A. Coe, H. B. Hall, Wm. Allen, David Stone.

Rochester.—Rev W.Wisner, Arist. Champion, A.W. Rilev, A. L. Ely. Geo. A. Avery, Jo's Ed-gill, E. F. Murshall, G. A. Hollister, Wm. H-Foster, Dr. Ely Day, Wm. P. Staunton, Ezekiel Fox, Samuel Hamilton, Esqr. Russel Green, Sen. A. M. Huat, B. Gampbell, Jomes Wallace, N. S. A. M. Huat, B. Campbell, Jones Wallace, N. S. Rendricks, B. Colby, H. B. Beers, Amos Tufts, A. H. Burr, John Allen, Alfred Parsons, O. N. Bush, Dr. Samuel Tuttle, Dr. A. G. Smith.

THE FGURTH OF JULY-

The day of which Americans boast-the day which they hail with patriotic joy. Fifty-eight years since-the 4th of '76-three millions declared themselves free & independent-they declared for the Rights of Man. To-day-the 4th of 34they hold in cruel bondage two millions and a half -u nation almost as numerous as they, when they protested against the usurpations of Great Britain. Those rights, so dear to them, and so magnanimnously declared to belong to all men, are now impiously denied to one sixth of this nation. How changed, and how fallen! Then, God gave inatienable rights; now, might is right, and that which the man until he was apparently drowned. He God has given we may take away. That which God has made inalienable, we dare to alienate.

But are there no friends and advocates for the Rights of Man 7 Instead assembling together to to revel and carouse, and in this impious manner, pretend to thank God for our freedom, and notrather assemble and confess our sins to one another and to Him, and then do works meet for repentance. Shall we, as we have heretofore done, still play the hypocrite and insult and mock the Majes- sued by the mob. ty of the Most High, and thus provoke his righteous judgments? Nay, let God be true, and every man a liar. Let every friend of man, assemble in accordance with the above call, and do what in him lies, by all lawful means, to abolish Slav- One poor man, chased like a wolf by a hundred ery. Let him do what he can, " to break the yoke and let the oppressed go free." Come and give their teeth upon him, -plunges into the cold river your suffrage for the rights of the colored menthis will do much. Will you say you cannot do this-not even this much? Then shame be on Roman populace would look upon a gladiatorial you. You are unworthy the right of suffrage, show. Not a voice heard in the sufferer's behalf. unworthy the rights of freemen. Say not that At length the powers of nature give way; the your vote is of no consequence-it can do no good. blood flows back to the heart and freezes-It is of more consequence and will effect more, teeth chatter—the voice trembles, and dies in blasthan your musket, your powder and ball, or all the phemy-while the victim, without even a straw to physical force you possess. It is the voice of vol- grasp at, drops down into his grave. untary associations that will silence cannon-that books, and swords into ploughshares—that will yet a respectable minister of the gospel stood near vert the world. You can therefore do much: come dark and lowering, and it did seem as though God

THE RIGHTS OF MAN. then, and do it, and come with all your neighbors.

Mr. Editor-

Being an eye witness of the following scene, I can vouch for the correctness of the account. It is a dark picture of humanity, and did I not hope that it would not be a second or the second of the s that it would subserve the cause of "the suffering and the damb" I would gladly withhold it from the public eye.

A SOUTHERNER. the public eye.

"Am I not a man and a brother?"

In December of 1833, Flanded at New-Orleans, in the steamer W---. It was after night, dark and rainy. The passengers were called out of the cabin, from the enjoyment of a fire, which the cold damp atmosphere rendered very comfortable, by a sudden shout of "catch him-catch him-catch the negro." Theory was answered by a hundred voices-"catch him-kill him," and a rush from every direction toward our boat, indicated that the object of pursuit was near. The next moment we heard a man plunge into the river, a few paces above us. A crowd gathered upon the shore, with lamps, and stones, and clubs, still crying "catch him-kill him-catch him-shoot him."

I soon discovered the poor man. He had taken refuge under the prow of another boat, and was standing in the water up to his waist. The angry vociferation of his pursuers, did not intimidate him. He defied them all. "Don't you dare to come near me, or I will sink you in the river He was armed with despair. For a moment, the mob was palsied by the energy of his threatnings. They were afraid to go to him with a skiff, but a number of them went on to the boat and tried to seize him. They threw a noose rope down repeatedly, that they might pull him up by the neck; but he planted his head firmly against the boat, and dashed the rope away with his arms. One of them took a long bar of wood, and leaning over the prow, endeavored to strike him on the head. The blow must have shattered the skull, but it did not reach low enough. The monster raised up the heavy club again, and said, " Come out now, you old rascal, or die." "Strike," said the negro,strike-shiver my brains now,-I want to die;" and down went the club again, without striking-This was repeated several times. The mob, see ing their efforts fruitless, became more enraged and threatened to stone him, if he did not surrender himself into their hands. He again defied them, and declared that he would drown himself in the river, before they should have him. They then resorted to persuasion, and promised they would not hurt him, "I'll die first" was his only reply; and he cursed, cursed, cursed! Oh! what awful oaths! they ring in my ears yet! He cursed the people, he cursed God and his own soul. Even the furious mob was awed, and for a while stood

After standing in the cold water for an hour, the miserable being began to fail. We observed him gradually sinking-his voice grew weak and tremulous-yet he continued to curse! In the midst of his oaths, he uttered broken sentences-" I didn't steal the meat-I didn't steal-my master livesmaster-master lives up the river-(his voice began to gurgle in his throat, and he was so chilled that his teeth chattered audibly)-I didn't-steal-I didn't steal-my-my master-my-I want to see my master-I didn't-no-my mas-you wan, -you want to kill me-I didn't steal the" -. His last words could just be heard as he sunk under

During this indescribable scene, not one of the hundred that stood around made any effort to save was then dragged out and stretched on the bow of the boat, and soon sufficient means were used for his recovery. The brutal Captain ordered him to be taken off his boat-declaring, with an oath, that congratulate each other that we are born in a land he would throw him into the river again, if he of Freedom, shall we not rather meet to mourn was not immediately removed. I withdrew, sick that we live in a land of Slavery? Shall we meet and horrified with this appalling exhibition of

Upon inquiry, I learned that the colored man lived some fifty miles up the Mississippi; that he had been charged with stealing some article from the wharf; was fired upon with a pistol, and pur-

In reflecting upon this unmingled cruelty-this insensibility to suffering and disregard of life-f exclaimed.

" Is there no flesh in man's obdurate heart?" blood hounds, yelling, howling, and gnashing to seek protection! A crowd of spectators witness the scene, with all the composure with which a

O, what a disregard of the soul, to let it go thus will hush war-that will beat spears into pruning unpardoned and unblest, to the bar of God! and make nations forget the art of war-that will con- and witnessed the spectacle! The heavens were

was preparing to pour out fire and brimstone upon

What an atrocious system is that which leavetwo millions of souls, friendless and powerlesshunted and chased-afflicted and tortured and driven to death, without the means of redress-Yet such is the system of slavery!

The Robester Anti-Slavery Society has received the following Circular from the Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, which they respectfully submit to their readers :

RESOLUTIONS,

Extracted from the Minutes of the last annual meet ing of the American Auti-St. very Society. Resolved, That this Society recommend that all its auxiliaries, as far as convenient, hold public meetings on each 4th of July; that meetings of the friends of the cause be held throughout our country on that day, and that we earnestly request that collections be then taken up in aid of the funds of

the American Anti-Slavery Society.

Resolved, That the Secretary for Domestic Correspondence bedirected to prepare a Circular and forward the same with a copy of the above resolution, to all the Auxiliary Societies and such friends of the cause as may be deemed expedient.

Resolved, That the great objects of this Society

require funds during the current year to the amount of at least \$20,000.

Anti-Slavery Office, 130 Nassau-street,

New-York, May 28, 1834 S Dear Sir-We address you with confidence a sincere friend of the oppressed, and a firm and practical believer in the doctrine that a man cannot have a RIGHT OF PROPERTY in the bones and sinews and soul of his brother man.

We entreat you to bear in mind that there are in the United States not less than 2,200,000 slaves held as articles of property. Is it not plain, that if the facts of their condition and the immutable claims of justice and mercy in regard to them were brought to bear apon every conscience in the community, this pretended right of property would be relinquished? The truth is the in-tracent by which the world is to be renovated. It is adequate to overthrow any system of iniquity. Were the cause of the slave taken hold of with the energy and power which its importance demands, a flood of light would be poured upon the public mind which would as surely and speedily break the yokes and sever the fetters, as the returning sun melts the snows and frosts of winter. We doubt not that a som less than has been expended by many of our Societies in propagating the Gospel, at home and alroad, would set every slave free, and thus remove from before the Saviour's chariot an obstacle which has most sadly checked its onward

If there is any reason in this view of the subject. If there is any reason in this view of the subject, we doubt not that you will only wonder at the lowness of the Society's aims, in fixing upon \$20,000 as necessary to meet the exigencies of the current year. The Executive Committee in apportioning the sam according to their best judgment have supposed that would fall to the share of the State of New York.

We cheerfully leave it to your conscience, Dear Sir, to decide how much responsibility in regard to this som will rest upon you. Taking it for granted that you will discharge the responsibility as well by inducing others to give, as by giving yourself, we beg leave to suggest two favorable oppor-

self, we begleave to suggest two favorable oppor-tunities for raising money, besides that of an immediate personal application to friends within your influence, which we be that you will by no means o-

1. The FOURTH OF JULY. That day has long enough been abused by the mockery of our false professions and hypocritical boasts. Shall not abolitionists assemble on the coming fourth of July and manifest their zeal by a liberal contribution? The Society has instructed the Committee earnest ly to request that this be done, and that the proeeds be remitted without delay to the Society's

treasury.
2. The Last Monday in every month. Prayer without faith is empty noise—and "faith without works is dead." Why should not the grouns of millions ascending night and day, call forth from the followers of the compassionate Redeemer at least a monthly concert of prayer which

shall be scaled with large contributions?

In making this application for funds we do not, like many other societies, expect small pittances merely, which can be spared without being felt.—
This cause new rests on a few.—and but a small portion of that few are wealthy. The Society is already under engagements for agents, printing, &c. to the amount of \$10,000 for the current year. In the opinion of the most judicious, these engagements can be increased fourfold with the greatest advantage to the cause. We therefore beseech every friend of the oppressed to throw his whole energies into this channel—to let other men take care of other objects, and to impart funds to this, under the conviction that a dollar note will do more good than two dollars next year. Let it be understood that for sole object is to shed light upon American oppression and break the dreadful spell which has bound up the moral eaergies of the humane and benevolent, and thus to raise our down-trodden brethren from the dust. If the experience of the past is trustworthy, we shall sow to reap an hund-

of fold,
With the kindest regard, your brethren
in behalf of the oppressed,
JOHN RANKIN,
L. TAPPAN,
Committee. L. TAPPAN, E. WRIGHT, JR.

Remittances to be addressed to the Treasurer, WM. GREEN, Jr. No. 7 Augustus street, N. Y.

Fourth of July.

The citizens of Rochester generally, ladies as well as gendemen, are respectfully invited to attend the Ami-Slavery Convention, to be held on the 4th inst, at the Methodist Episcopal Church. 10 o'elock, A. M. Several gentlemen are expect-

ed to address the meeting.

RILL COLBY.

GEO. A. AVERY,

O. N. BUSH.

A. G. SMITH,

L. M. MOORE,

Committee Arrangements. REV. JAMES TEMPLE.

We lately copied from the Genius of Universal Emancipation, several letters from the Rev. James Temple, a colored preacher at Liberia, sent out by TEMPLE, a colored preacher at Liberia, sent out by the Western Presbyterian Board, in which he declared that he "had rather be engaged in the slave trade, than in sending men to this place," (Liberia)—that in the colony, "nothing was heard but the grouns of the disconsolate"—and that it was no better than murdering the emigrants to send them to that sickly climate. A writer in "The Philadelphian" publishes the following letters from the same missionary, recently received in Philadelphia, and expresses a hope that editors will "make due atonement to truth and justice" by will "make due atonement to truth and justice" by copying them, as he thinks they materially contradict the other epistles. We think they but add to the heavy condemnation of the colony. Mark his disclosures .- Liberator.

[From the Philadelphian.]

The following is a copy of a letter from James Temple, to a physician of this city.

Africa, March 21st, 1834. 'Dear Sir-I have nothing very special,

out the Lord has been good to me in restoring me to health after taking the fever; but the fever has dealt harder with me than with the white brethren. White men live here as well as black.

'Mr. Whitehes has been here for five years, and been sick since he had the fever-There is a white woman here who has been here for seven years, and her son, who says they have been heartier here, than they

were in America. All I can say of the colony is that if all the respestable people of the United States were settled here, Monrovia would be to Africa, what Philadelphia is to the United States. I am pleased and feel not a little comforted at the present prospect of my future usefolness. I am your humble servant. Give my highest re-

spec.s to the young men of the Society.' JAMES TEMPLE.

The following also was directed by Mr. Temple to the same physician. After giving the Lord's prayer in the African language, he adds:

'This is the Lord's Prayer in the place language, which I have learnt from the boys that I have with me, they have learnt the same in ours. Please to show it my school children. The children are much smarter here than in America.

In a letter from the same James Temple addressed to a clergyman of Philadelphia, forwarded at the same time, he expresses sentiments some what similar to those above, but more full.

After speaking of his health as restored, &c. Mr. Temple observes-Dear Sir, I am sorry that I cannot give you a more favorable account of the colony. They live very extravagantly here, one part of them, while the other are left to suffer .- The leading men of the place are merchants, and are ambitious for nothing but riches, getting all the trade and keeping it: giving large entertainments to be called great, and have no concern for the public good, and it is thought that a great part of the public funds have been exhausted in support of these entertainments. While we have one hundred beggars in Monrovia: moreover, the people are not well provided for when they get here. If they are provided for as I have been with the white men, there would be no danger. But it takes an immense quantity of money to provide for a person, and the people they send here are not much better than the heathen, and many of them have gone off and become heathens.

'The fact is, the colony will never prosper until the free people and men of Patrimonious spirits shall be excited to come

'If Forten, and Hinton, and Cassey, and many other such would come here, there might he some hopes. be found of Africa, here is every thing that heart could wish as to freedom, and more of it than ought to be. Give my respects to all the missionary Brethren.

I have distributed all my tracts and would

be glad if you could send me some mors. Religeon dose not flourish here. The conduct of trading ministers has checked the progress of Religion both among the sattlers and natives in Africa. There are twenty preachers in Monrovia, all doing nothing for God, but all of them that can, living to the highest pitch of extravagance.

I am your humble servant, JAMPS TEMPLE.

POETICAL IMPROMPTU.

The following simple and beantiful lines were penned by a lady of this city, en the presentation of a Rose by her husband, and presented to him in return:—[Ed. R. of Man.

preserve this sweet Rose for the sake of the giver; It is tarnished a trifle by rude winds and weather; Yet more are ownselves, since we've journeyed to-But our best existence is not yet begun.