

How long, O nature! shall thy cool bosom
Be doom'd to bleed beneath a rod of steel—
To shrink before a monster's low'ring eye?
How long my skin his bloody scourges feel?

How long o'er my native groves shall greet,
Freely from this thrall, where first my infant
Peep'd on the light, and saw the fervid sun,
That sheds eternal summer on their sky?

Why did the demon seek my native soil,
And tear me from my parents, friends away?
Yes—me he sever'd from the whole I lov'd
To groan in bondage curs'd from day to day!

Till then, blest freedom (O how sweet!) was mine;
I roiv'd at pleasure on the flowery hill;
If tired reclin'd me 'neath the palm-tree's shade;
If thirsty, drank pure water from the rill.

If hunger press'd I reach'd my hand and pluck'd
The luscious fruit that smil'd in every grove;
For there the Negro's God his food prepares,
Who loves his children with a father's love.

No killing winter sends his angry storms
To spread destruction round the fruitful plain;
No pinching frost the face of earth deforms,
Nor leaves th' umbrageous grove a leafless train.

The glowing sun forbids his withering blast
To howl at all on Africa's happy shores,
But harvest gives throughout the blissful year,
Nor ever famine shuts his bounteous stores.

The breeze of Ocean cools his fervid ray;
The thunder cloud oft veils his burning face,
And while he bathes him in the briny sea,
The midnight dews revive the flow'ry race.

O lovely country! where my fathers dwell,
How recollection paints to me thy charms!
Where all that happiness could give I felt—
Where oft I clasp'd my Zilla in my arms!

O cruel tyrants! as a christian loves,
I lov'd my Zilla—with affections strong;
Like you I glow'd when nature warm'd my heart,
Or pleas'd, I listen'd to her artless song.

I too had babes—I as a father felt,
When prattling round they hung upon my knee,
Should I not love them with a father's love?
O cruel christian! I appeal to thee.

Strong as the day I enter'd Zilla's bower,
For Zilla dear my faithful love remains;
Though now like me, my Zilla and her babes
May toil in bondage or may groan in chains.

Of as I witness those whom love has blest,
In sweet enjoyment by each other's side,
My torur'd heart shrinks in my dying breast!
Remembrance calls to mind my own lov'd bride!

My bride! my babes! these dearest, but not there
The ties of nature or affection end;
An aged mother and a hoary sire
Were mine, with brothers, sisters, and a friend.

O sad remembrance thee so oft has stung
My bleeding heart with joys that once were mine,
Why kill me not and snatch me from my woes?
Why leave me still in misery to pine?

The christians say their God, the God of all,
Regards his creatures with an equal eye:
They tell me he's reveal'd to them his will,
And taught them mercy, justice from the sky.

If God of all, the Negro too is his:
Then why permit him thus to be enslav'd?
Why sleeps his vengeance on our bloody foes?
Where sleeps his mercy that he doth not save?

Rebellious christians! thus to disregard,
What you yourselves confess your God commands—
Let mercy plead, let justice judge our cause:
No more in Africa's blood imbue your hands.

O had I plung'd amidst the hungry waves,
When that tall ship me from my country bore;
Then had I escap'd my wretched, wretched fate!
My soul had wing'd her back to its dear shore.

But no! the clanking chains secur'd me fast—
My fate bond-maids saw me long to die;
Like me they gnash'd their teeth in mad despair,
And guard'd around the wild, distorted eye.

Great God of justice rise! avenge our cause;
Remember Africa's injur'd wretched race;
Let those unholo rebels to thy laws,
Redress our wrongs and wipe our disgrace.

Talbot-Road, Southcald,
May 21, 1819

town.

The walls of the English Church were of the best workmanship and two feet thick, yet the building is levelled to its foundation. Mrs. Bartow was crushed in the ruins of her house, about two hundred lives lost on the Island.

In the country every estate has suffered heavily, and some of the finest completely destroyed, particularly at Cul de Sac and Little Bay.—The growing crop entirely destroyed and but three boiling houses left standing on the Island.

Havana. Oct. 20.—A Spanish vessel had been out from this port, several years on a Negro voyage, arrived not long since, reported they had fell in with the notorious Sea-Serpent, off the Pan of Mitanzas, vomiting smoke and apparently in great agony, having two large hand spikes drove into his tail, and going at the rate of ten knots, raising mountainous waves, and fields of foam. Upon investigation it was proved to be the *Steam Boat*.

HAVANA, Oct. 31.
On the 28th inst. the August and September packets arrived from Cadiz, via Porto-Rico—the former (*El Vengador*) in 80, the latter (*El Voluntario*) in 49 days—the lady of Governor Cagial on board. They confirm the accounts of His Catholic Majesty's refusal to ratify the Treaty, assigning as a reason that Yrujo had instructed Don Onis to cede the Floridas without the King's sanction. It is said that this minister is in consequence a prisoner at Cenia, and that Don Onis had fled to London. It is not here believed that a rupture will result between the United States and Spain but fears are indulged that the intimate possession of the Floridas by the Americans, will induce Great Britain to seize the Island of Cuba, to preclude an undivided control of the gulf by the United States.

The new troops suffer severely from the climate. The rains have been uncommonly violent for the last 15 days, and the city is very sickly in consequence of the 3600 soldiers recently arrived; I have ascertained 316 privates and 17 officers have been buried, and that 1045 are now in the Hospital! For their support and relief, however, the new governor has yesterday ordered the following.

ADDITIONAL DUTIES.—On flour, wine, vinegar, brandy, 3-8th of a dollar per barrel; and in cafes of liquors, &c. "in the same proportion to form a district duty for the garrison."

From the *Albany Daily Advertiser*, Nov. 15.
In the following letter, which is a translation from the original put into our possession by Dr. Torrey, of Ballston, to whom it is addressed, it will be seen that the views of the American Colonization Society have excited the attention of President Boyer, of Hayti.—The reasons which he offers for a change in the destination of the unfortunate blacks in this country, are plausible and bespeak a feeling and a generous mind. But whether they are deserving the attention of the American people, can best be determined by that benevolent body of men who have set forward, and organized the Colonization Society.

LIBERTY—[Arms of Hayti]—EQUALITY
Republic of Hayti.
JEAN PIERRE BOYER, President of Hayti.
TO MR. JESSE TORREY, New-York.
SIR—I have received along with the letter which you have written to me, the work on *Slavery in the United States*, of which you are the author. The principles which you develop in it are those of a true philanthropist, and I am pleased to discover the humane views which have prompted you to publish this work.—It breathes the foundest morality.

The disinterestedness with which philanthropists act, induces me to believe that the system of colonizing the African race is intended solely for their happiness. In this case would it not be preferable to direct their course towards this republic? Most certainly, these unfortunate beings would here find a safe asylum, a fertile soil, and a country which offers as many advantages as Africa, which being little known, would expose them to new difficulties, as much by the aridity of the climate, as the great labor it would require to render that country a comfortable residence.

I pray you to believe, sir, that love of my brethren of the same race, together with hospitable motives, induces me to submit to you my ideas on this subject. They are not guided by any private considerations, nor by a desire of dictating any change in resolutions which may have been already adopted.

I have the honor to salute you,
BOYER.

Port-au-Prince, 30th of the month of September, 1819, year 16 of the independence.

The Holy Inquisition.—A tale of horror.
Extract of a letter, dated Valencia, September 2.—"Words are wanted to express my feelings and to convey to you an idea of the scenes of horror and blood represented in this ill-fated city. My pen drops from my hand when I attempt to describe to you the horrid and excruciating torments which Elio has imposed on 119 persons, of all classes, ages, sexes and conditions, he himself being present at the greatest part of these abominable punishments, in order that by his captious and defying questions he might be able to read from them the secret of a revolution, which he imagined would take place in Valencia. Some have had their arms and legs dislocated with irons of a new invention; others have been pressed down with heavy weights, placed on the breasts and belly; others have had their nails plucked out one by one, in order to prolong their sufferings. Even a lady, lately delivered of twins, has

been separated from her family, and cast into one of the most dismal dungeons of the holy office, merely because information against her was lodged by a wicked character, who declared that she knew a great deal respecting the imaginary revolution. Elio himself went to the inquisition to interrogate her, and she was exposed to a species of disgraceful torture, of which even in this country we have no example. She was bound by the legs and arms with barly ropes on an uneven cradle of iron, and finding that in this painful attitude she did not give declarations conformably to the questions proposed to her, scalding water was poured on her naked limbs. This unfortunate heroine expired amidst the greatest agonies, frantic with the remembrance of her twin children, only twenty-one days old. She was one of the heroines of Valencia against the attack of marshal Money.—This scene has been divulged by one of the desperants on the inquisition, less inhuman than the rest, and the weeping relatives of this female martyr to freedom are now deploring her loss. So great has been the horror and fury excited in the whole of Valencia by this painful affair, that it is visible on the countenance of every individual."

From the *N. Y. National Advocate*.
Census of the City.—We have received the official return of the Census taken by order of the Corporation; from which it appears, that there are one hundred and nineteen thousand, six hundred and fifty seven inhabitants in the ten wards of this city; giving an increase within three years of 19,038. In this census there are 46,783 males; 51,187 females; 6,560 male aliens; 5,204 female aliens; 3,844 male coloured people; 5,829 females of colour; 95 male slaves; 155 female slaves. And it appears, that in three years, there has been a decrease of slaves to the number of 367.

We understand from a good source, that the French admiral Jucq, is to join Admiral Fremantle, July 28th at Mahon, in order to proceed together to Barbary powers, and declare to them that they renounce their system of piracy, or be exposed to all the consequences of an armed European league. This measure, in consequence of the arrangement made last year at Aix la Chapelle, cannot fail of producing a good effect.

Philadelphia paper.

From the *Canadian Courier*, Nov. 24.
Robberies at Lapslee.
On the night of the 19th inst. a store belonging to Mr. J. B. Raymond was broken into, and four boxes of candles carried off. On the following night, the shop of Mrs. Woods was similarly entered, and a large quantity of merchandise stolen, consisting of the following articles viz:—three pieces of white Flannel; one piece of green; several pieces of Cambric, Shirtings, and Striped Cotton; two pieces of the latter not cut; several pieces of assorted and Pelisse cuts; about one hundred pairs men's and women's Shoes; fifty pieces Calico, cur and un-cut; thirty pieces of handkerchiefs and shawls; several pieces of white Cotton; and in short, the most valuable part of her stock. The same night, a canoe belonging to one Pierre Forton was stolen; it has since been found near the bridge, and has since ruffes, with a small part of the goods aboard. It is therefore supposed that it has been used to transport the booty to some place where it is disposed of without risk; or, at least, concealed till the noise occasioned by the depredation shall have subsided. It cannot be too strongly recommended to every member of the community to keep a strict watch on all suspicious characters; and if any articles, answering the description given, are offered for sale under circumstances not ordinary, to give private intimation to the persons robbed, and to Messrs. McVey & Woods of this city.

Since writing the above, we have learned that a store belonging to Louis Barbeau Esq. notary public, has been also broken into, and some bushels of oats and peas stolen.

Longueuil Traverse.

The steam-boat which plies between Longueuil and the opposite shore, is, we understand, very lucrative; clearing, after a deduction of all expenses, about £8 per day, on an average. So certain is this, that the sum expended in her construction has been lately offered to her proprietor by a person noted for acuteness and foresight in dealing; but has been refused by the latter, who demands an additional £50 to reimburse him for the cost of an apartment erected on the deck, devoted to the purposes of a canteen. He is probably disposed to the sale, from an apprehension that his profits will incur a diminution too considerable by the competition of the steam-boat recently launched at Boucherville. But, to those who have observed the number of batteaux formerly employed in the passage; and the more considerable number of persons, vehicles and cattle whom the present facility of conveyance induces; it will readily appear, that a handsome revenue may be derived from both. If the steam-boat ascends the current to the New Market, she will probably be preferred by the market people from Longueuil and its vicinity; who, bringing no vehicles and having baskets to carry have, at present a fatiguing walk from the landing place to the city. But those who, coming to Longueuil from the interior, bring with them vehicles, (and who can therefore reach the market in a short time after their disembarkation) will prefer a passage in the steam-boat to the slower and more expensive process of

ascending the current. If the steam-boat does not ascend the current she will still, from her greater celerity, have the majority of foot-passengers; but, in return, the superior dimensions of the team-boat will ensure her the conveyance of large droves of cattle. Thus, neither will prevent a reasonable profit on the capital employed in the other, and the public will be accommodated while the enterprising proprietors are enriched.

From the *Quebec Gazette*, Nov. 25.

TROUBLES IN ENGLAND.

The popular agitation at present existing in England, probably surpasses every thing of the kind which has occurred since the period of the revolution in 1688. This agitation is chiefly connected with the question of a reform in the Constitution of the House of Commons; a question which has been the topic of political discussion for upwards of half a century, and has been more or less strongly contended for, according to times and circumstances.

At the close of the American war the celebrated minister WILLIAM PITT, was one of its advocates; but afterwards abandoned it. Mr. Fox supported it warmly, but when he also became a minister there was nothing done by him or his colleagues, during that short administration, to effect reform.

Among the mass of the people, parliamentary reform has always had warm partisans. At the breaking out of the French revolutionary war, it was moved in the House of Commons by Mr. Grey, now Earl Grey, but rejected by a large majority. The popular agitations of the day were also connected with this question; but they were put a stop to by the war and by the excesses of the French revolution, with which the over-heated reformers in Great Britain were associated in the public mind. The excesses which grew out of the war and the revolution, and the thriving state of the country, greatly reduced the number and the influence of the reformers; and although reform has been occasionally moved in Parliament, and always thrown out by great majorities, it produced very little sensation throughout the country, till after the second downfall of Bonaparte, and the distresses which followed the establishment of general peace in Europe.

The opinions of the body of the people in all countries, are, happily, guided more by the manner in which they feel themselves affected by the laws and public authorities than by any political theories. In Great Britain and Ireland the people are exposed to unwonted difficulties and hardships; amidst these difficulties they are called upon for heavy taxes and poor rates, which they can ill afford to pay; they are told of the extravagance of the public expenditure, of the want of a sufficient check on that expenditure, on the part of the House of Commons; and hence the astonishing accession of force, which the old partisans of a reform in the constitution of that House, have lately acquired.

It is admitted on all hands that the House of Commons is very imperfectly constituted, as representatives of the people at large. In England the population of the Counties is extremely unequal and the number of members is nowise proportioned to the population; the county members are indeed chosen by the freeholders possessing lands to the annual value of 40s. sterling; but many of the lands in England are not in the hands of freeholders and boroughs in the interior which send representatives to the House of Commons have dwindled away to comparative nothingness, from the increase of foreign trade, which has brought the population to the sea-ports and manufacturing towns, many of which are not represented. In Scotland the number of persons entitled to vote in each county does not average above 100. In the towns the elections are altogether in the hands of corporations appointing their successors, or a few incorporated trades. Generally throughout Great Britain the right of voting has also been diminished by the immense accumulation of wealth in a few hands which has enabled them to acquire a great many of the small freeholds which formerly existed. It has been asserted, and never contradicted, that the majority of the House of Commons is elected by less than fifteen thousand persons, while the number of householders paying taxes is little less than a million.

It is however maintained by those who are opposed to reform, that the ends of government, have been better attained in England, with the present state of the representation, than in any other country; that there exists in that country greater liberty and security of property than any where else; and that under these circumstances a change so materially affecting one of the three branches of the legislature, might destroy the balance of the constitution, hazard all the existing advantages, and eventually produce revolution and general confusion.

Such seems to be the state of the question respecting Parliamentary reform, between those who are sincere on both sides. There are however evidently among those who side with one party or the other, some that are not sincere. They consist of persons who profit by any abuses which may exist under the present order of things, and of those who have nothing to lose and a chance of considerable private gain by revolution and confusion.

It is only from the efforts of the two last descriptions of persons, that the present agitations in England are accompanied with any danger. Men who have disinterested views for the public good, are never violent or wish for violence. It is only those who have views of private interest, that become

violent themselves, or approve it in others. What may be the number of the two descriptions of persons that we have mentioned is very uncertain. As far as our own observation goes, we should think that they are but a small proportion of the people, who wish for nothing but what, in their opinion, may tend to the future quiet and welfare of the nation; and we trust that the present agitations will have the effect of making them more active in promoting it.

It is evidently impossible that the present state of things can continue much longer without violence, or a dangerous abridgement of that public liberty, which is the vivifying principle of the British Constitution.

The enemies of England no doubt rejoice in her present difficulties. But they know very little of that country, who suppose it is about to become less powerful than formerly.

On Tuesday last, the 23d inst. the first snow of any consequence, this season, fell in this city; but it is not yet sufficient to admit of good travelling with winter carriages; and the weather is again set in mild.—*Quebec Gazette*.

From *Bakerwell's Geology*.

Earthquakes and volcanoes may be considered as different effects produced by the agency of subterranean fire. They frequently accompany each other; and in all instances that have been observed, the first eruption of a volcano is preceded by an earthquake of greater or less extent. Volcanoes do not make their appearance in every country where the shock of an earthquake is felt; but earthquakes are more frequent in volcanic districts than in any other. Earthquakes are almost always preceded by an uncommon agitation of the waters of the ocean, and of lakes. Springs send forth torrents of mud, accompanied with a disagreeable stench. The air is generally calm, but the cattle discover much alarm, and seem to be instinctively aware of approaching calamity. A deep rumbling noise, like that of carriages over a rough pavement,—a rushing sound like wind,—or a tremendous explosion like the discharge of artillery, immediately precedes the shock, which suddenly heaves the ground upwards, or tosses it from side to side, with violent and successive vibrations. The shock seldom lasts longer than a minute; but is frequently succeeded by others of greater or less violence, which continue to agitate the surface of the earth for a considerable time. During these shocks, large chafms and openings are made in the ground, through which smoke and flames are seen to issue: these sometimes break out where no chafms can be perceived. More frequently stones, or torrents of water, are ejected from these openings. In violent earthquakes the chafms are so extensive that large cities have in a moment sunk down and forever disappeared, leaving a lake of water in the place. Such was the fate of Euphemia in Calabria, in 1638, as described by Kircher, who was approaching the place when the agitation of the ocean obliged him to land at Lopizicum: "Here (says he) scenes of ruin every where appeared around me; but my attention was quickly turned from more remote to contiguous danger, by a deep rumbling sound, which every moment grew louder. The place where we stood sunk in a moment, and after some time, the violent paroxysm ceasing, I stood up, and turning my eyes to look for Euphemia, saw only a frightful black cloud. We waited till it had passed away, when nothing but a dismal and putrid lake was to be seen where the city once stood."

The extent to which earthquakes produce sensible effects on the waters of springs and lakes in distant parts of the world, is truly remarkable. During the earthquake of Lisbon in 1755, almost all the springs and lakes in Britain and every part of Europe were violently agitated, many of them throwing up mud and sand, and emitting a fetid odour. The morning of the earthquake, the hot springs at Toplitz in Bohemia suddenly ceased to flow for a minute, and then burst forth with prodigious violence, throwing up turbid water, the temperature of which was higher than before: it is said to have continued so ever since. The hot wells at Bristol were coloured red, and rendered unfit for use, for some months afterwards. Even the distant waters of Lake Ontario, in North America, were violently agitated at the time. These phenomena offer proofs of subterranean communications under a large portion of the globe; they also indicate, that a great quantity of gas or elastic vapour was suddenly generated and endeavouring to escape. From the fetid odour perceived in some situations, it may be inferred that this gas is hydrogen or sulphuretted hydrogen. In other instances it may be steam, which condensing again would produce a vacuum, and occasion the external air to press downwards; which has been observed in mines immediately after the shock of an earthquake.

The space over which the vibration of the dry ground is felt is very great, but generally wider in one direction than another; and where a succession of earthquakes has taken place in the same district, it is observed that the noise and shock approach from the same quarter. It has been before mentioned that earthquakes * It is the opinion of some travellers, that the lakes of North America were once the immense craters of ancient volcanoes. It has been observed during many earthquakes in the Eastern States that the subterranean noise and motion appeared to emanate from the lakes, and proceed towards the Atlantic in a direction from the north-west.