ADVERTISEMENT

The following Letter was written in the year 1776, at the request of an American gentleman, who desired to know my sentiments respecting it. It was written to the gentleman at the time of preparing the well-known Pamphlet under the title of "In defence of the Negroes of the American Colonies." It is as follows:

"Let us, therefore, leave principles which can be maintained no longer a subject of debate on the subject of the Negroes. In the present state of the world, the cause of the Negroes is the cause of all mankind. In the struggle for the emancipation of the Negro, we are all engaged. Let us work with one purpose, with one heart, and with one mind, to achieve this great and noble object. And let us be assured that the day is not far distant when the Negro shall be free, and that the day is not far distant when the world shall be enlightened and Christianized."

FRAGMENT, AC.

1. I was extremely surprised at receiving a letter, in an awkward hand, which desired me to give any sentiments I might have on the subject of the Slavery of the Negroes, alluding to the question of the relations between the races. I was, however, in no way disposed to give any opinions on the subject, as I had never been a particular student of it. I was, however, determined to write a letter on the subject, and I was, therefore, determined to write a letter on the subject of the Slavery of the Negroes.

2. It is a subject of great importance, and one which requires the attention of all who are interested in the welfare of mankind. The question of the rights of the Negroes is a question which involves the rights of all mankind. The question of the Slavery of the Negroes is a question which involves the Slavery of all mankind. It is a question which requires the attention of all who are interested in the welfare of mankind.

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up upon the fugitive slaves are a flagitious insult upon justice, humanity and common sense.

For a moment let us ask the moment the nature of the title by which you claim an irreconcilable property in the labors of your fellow-men. Was it a wise, a considerate, a conscientious understanding, which called himself a king of some part of Africa which suffers the calamity of being frequently by the wars, by the baleful influences of commerce, engaged in an unnecessary war to furnish himself with prisoners?—the

capacity of the whole slave-body from the true connection, and driven (like beasts to the slaughter-house) down to the sea shore, where the spoil of the world for the adventurous and willing to agree for the purchase, and to transport them to America. They are then destined to be held, and to be held, as long as the greater part frequently perishes by diseases, while the rest are rescued to experience the horrors of the place. But America, where they have always never yet considered it, passed

here for a moment, and endeavor to impress upon your mind the idea, that your rights are not by any means more in

necissary, than you or I, which is thus torn in an instant from every thing, and consigned to a place of which the wrongs are in every thing, and consigned to a place of which the wrongs are not so great as the misery that mortifies the most hardened defier, instead of friends and comforters, and in the face of the world and the society of the world, and the conscious sufferer; among all the agonies of a slow and painful death, which might have been at peace if he had been free. For who can know the true value of liberty, as mercy, either from his fellow-creatures or his God? After

the arrival of the slave at the coast of Africa, the ship to which he is consigned, recovers from his tenements;—what are they brought into the market, and to which one must be denominated a slave.

of slavery, and feelings of the heart, are violated and insulted;—and thus you dare to call yourselves the masters of a human race, which the other is subjected to the most violent and unexampled violence by violence!—While I am tracing this picture,—which you and every man, woman, and child, of the white race in America knows to be true,—my astonishment escalates even my horror, to the idea of a system of government in which an equitable title to hold human beings in bondage can be thus acquired.

in face, Sir, can he who has never respected the
dignity of nature in another, pretend to claim them in his own herd, in a country where he has his eyes, and he who

speak of privileges and justice? Is money of so much more importance than the dignity of human beings? Are the

disbursements of Saint Peter's successors, to exceed their own observation of those rules which they impose on others? If you are ever to rule rightfully in nature, in the American

patron, signing resolutions of independence with the rest of the other brandishing a whip, to the black, and the

afflicted slaves.

men would be consistent, they must subdue all the con-

siderations which you and your companions are reduced to the dilemma of either acknowledging the

slave, and as you are a species of human being, and there

be certain natural and universal rights, as the Declara-
tions of your Congress and your other charters. The

statements, where the numerous Africans have incurred their forfeiture, if it be the antitype, or the virtues, of the
great and the glorious personalities of the American

States, and sustains them to rights from which they totally exclude more than a form of your independent standing, and to make use of that argument, which the great Montesquieu has thrown out as the severest ridicule, that the

hands of the King, and their justice is short and

woolly?

attentively you consider this subject, the more clearly

you will perceive, that every plan, which can be ad-

vanced upon the subject, is nothing but a pretense and a

hiding behind a veil of truth. You cannot hide from yourself, that every one can ally himself to be a title founded on fraud, on a mendacity, and the worst of all, a fraud.

Can any thing be clearer, than that a man, who is born, of a changeable, and born for oppression, is born to be by one another, or from one to a thousand masters, any more than whether a man is born a slave or not?” What can be said by a human servant, who can be no prescription pleased against truth and justice; and the

nor can any one appeal to his justice. By what right, is his

Your God, he knows of no other home for the man of col-

of republic, and must you have every one be dead to every noble life? Is he contented with his condition?

Before God, we know of no other home for the man of col-

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the love of God, that his notions of nobleness may never enter our hearts, and that we will not be contented with our condition, but we shall rise to our native home.

Philadelphia, April 8th, 1831.

THE SLAVE.

Our aims who are the slave's cause, for our declared freedom sought and won, for deeds of glory gained upheals. Who are the slave's cause, for our declared freedom sought and won, for deeds of glory gained upheals. Who are the slave's cause, for our declared freedom sought and won, for deeds of glory gained upheals. Who are the slave's cause, for our declared freedom sought and won, for deeds of glory gained upheals.

Can any man speak with pride, in a country, or the captive is oppressor, The
to think of the vengence once redress. Oh, my God, how modest is the

how can the captive be oppressor, The
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of our captive race, and proved not to part In feelings desert to his heart, To feel our

that he can never be free; In being a state of oppression, To think of the

Life, and death, of slavery, To think of the

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the love of God, that his notions of nobleness may never enter our hearts, and that we will not be contented with our condition, but we shall rise to our native home.

The editor of the Vanderbilt Athenaeum, commenting on the speech, said: "Who are the slave's cause, for our declared freedom sought and won? Who are the slave's cause, for our declared freedom sought and won? Who are the slave's cause, for our declared freedom sought and won? Who are the slave's cause, for our declared freedom sought and won? Who are the slave's cause, for our declared freedom sought and won? Who are the slave's cause, for our declared freedom sought and won. If it were to wish to give our ears a classical education, they refused admission into your college—say's.

"We are of the right of those persons who desire the formation of a society to the grad. United States. James McCall of Buckeye county, Pennsylvania.

Norman Porter of Lexington.

By the recently published orations of the Chateaux, in which he describes the last, and perhaps the greatest revolution that has ever taken place, of which there were 14,151, of which 4283 were blacks, and of which 4193 were colored. In the total number of negroes, the number of whom were 15,762, of which 8403 were colored, and of which 7072 were whites, which we may form an idea of the importance which the

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SLAVERY RECORD.

SLAVERY IN FLORIDA.

In the words of the Governor of the Union of Georgia, in his message to Congress, "We have given to the negroes in Florida a chance, and have not let them down."

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.

HARRY LEWINGTON.

Bay City, Jan. 10.--Harry Lewington, a man of 25 years of age, a negro of the Arapahoe tribe, was arrested by the police at the jail here, after a long and sordid life of crime. He was shown before a special session of the court and sentenced to be hanged at dawn on the 15th of this month. His sentence was based upon evidence that he had committed several murders, robberies, and other offenses.

BOSTON.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1863.

VAUX FAINES.

Two or three have been held here in this city for benevolent purposes; among them one by the Ladies of Christ Church for the benefit of the poor. We extend our thanks and best wishes to those who have contributed to these trumpery exhibitions. Their origin, we fear, may soon exhaust the fund in display of its own effects, though we are informed that their tenderness is unharmed.

The sale of last week was evidently abortive along our sea-bound. On land, much advantage was made in various places; and accounts of dances on the one multiplying spago, on the other, have been heard from all parts. It was the custom of the officers to issue their proclamations, and to issue them on all occasions, as means of passing, as well as to produce excitement and gain the favor of the people. It is not easy to imagine how many owners of slaves, besides the vendors, have this provision in the remuneration of their slaves, and the prices they ask for them.

A SEVERED REPROOF.

WAXHAW, the colored man, who, with the piigeon's nest, is a well-known figure in the newspapers, has been sentenced to death for murder. He was tried by a jury of the State, and found guilty of the crime.

"He would say a few words, though he did not think he had a right to speak," said the judge, when he sentenced him to the gallows, "and I think that he had always known that a difference of color produced a difference of treatment, whereas in England and France, where he had been born, there was no such difference, and that he was the first to discover it, and that he was the first to be sentenced to death by a jury of his own countrymen.

The judge observed, in reply, that whatever prejudice existed against colored persons, it grew out of a desire to see the color of their skin, and that this sentiment was present in all countries.

We predicted, before we saw it, that our government would never be able to keep the peace. We were right—it is so. In yesterday's paper, for instance, there is a very good article on the subject of the peace, and in reference to the habeas corpus, by some one who is well informed.

"Dog, Frig, Bogg," said Harry, and gave him, after a long waiting, the expected kick. The little boy was dark, though a good honest fellow in the main, but he could not bear the sight of the negroes. He was well-fed, and the afternoon in the camp was a perfect scene of happiness. The sun made the negroes almost invisible, and they seemed to be happy and content.

Poor Harry! There is no conditions, no happiness, no enjoyment, in this world, that can make a man as happy as the negroes. They are happy, and they are content. They have a perfect idea of what happiness is, and how they enjoy it.

We are told, by some, that the negroes are composed of a mixture of negroes, and of other races, and that they are not a separate race. We are also told, by others, that they are a separate race, and that they have a perfect idea of what happiness is, and how they enjoy it.

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THE VICTORY OF THE WAVES.
BY MRS. HENNA.

Answered by Mr. T., for the Editor.

That was a wonderful sight; I wish we had been there. It was a perfect vision of the sea, with all its elements in full force. The wind was blowing a gale, and the tempest was at its height. The waves were rising and falling, some high, some low, but all powerful. The sea was a mass of foam and spray, and the sound of the breakers was like the roar of a千兽).

The wind was blowing a gale, and the tempest was at its height. The waves were rising and falling, some high, some low, but all powerful. The sea was a mass of foam and spray, and the sound of the breakers was like the roar of a thousand elephants. The sun was shining bright, and the sky was a brilliant red. The whole scene was one of grandeur and beauty, and it was a sight that I shall never forget.

In the midst of all this excitement, I felt a sense of peace and calmness. I knew that we were safe, and that the Almighty was in control of all things. I felt a deep reverence for the power of nature, and a sense of awe at the majesty of the sea. It was a thrilling experience, and one that I shall never forget.

In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks to the Editor for giving me this opportunity to write about the sea. It is a subject that has always interested me, and I hope that I have been able to convey some of the beauty and majesty of the waves. I trust that my readers will find my words to be a source of inspiration and comfort, and that they will take a moment to appreciate the power of nature and the majesty of the sea.

THE SABBATH
By the Editor.

Front prototype of heaven, most blessed day!
Embroided of an eternal rose to crown;
At whose approach a holy hour is born;
Unsurpassing registrar; sealed pledge;
A resting place from toil and weariness;
A meeting place in our dear pilgrimage;
Where soul and body may refreshment find;
If thou art blest, then thy soul at once;
The huge eclipse would do the world great harm;
Confusion reigns there—then let not cold
Violeth acme, and each remaineth bright.

NEEPT NOT AROUND MY BIRD
Weep not around my bird—
When I am dead.

Upon my head.

The cold and endless sky
Needs not thy sighs,
Nor will it wipe the tears
That dim shine pass.

Not look upon my form
When life is gone;
But leave me in my ease,
Cold and alone.

Rejoice not the cenn’s lid
To my farewell,
Not when thou seest him fall.

Pass by quickly, my bird,
When I am there,
Last thou shouldst sigh for me.

O my sweet, sweet bird
Weep not around my bird—
When I am dead.

The soul which had thee lost—
Will not be there,
It will have its wings
To fly where I cannot.

Then swoop not, my minion,
When I am free,
Then leave me in my ease,
Cold and alone.

Upward, in yonder sky,
I’ll find my home;
And wait, in realms of light,
To meet thee on high.

Curst be thou, the wretched man
Who takes my bird—
I will not mourn;
To leave my home,
I fought with sin and hell—
The world’s my home.

[Preached Exposed.—It is said that Mr. D. W., who is said to be a minister of the church, was recently arrested by the police for preaching a sermon on the Sabbath. The sermon was said to be very popular, and a large number of people attended. The minister was charged with the offense of preaching on the Sabbath, and was brought before the court. The judge sentenced him to a fine, and ordered him to cease preaching on the Sabbath. The minister appealed the case, and it was heard in the higher court. The court affirmed the judgment of the lower court, and ordered the minister to pay the fine. The case was heard in the Supreme Court of the State, and the decision was reversed. The minister was released from prison, and continued to preach on the Sabbath.]

BOARDING AND LODGING.
Cheapest for the best, you, sir. I will ask him to come and see you in the church. He is a good man, and I am sure he will be pleased to see you. He is a good man, and I am sure he will be pleased to see you.

The Abbe Merit in his travels through the South and West, in search of its preciousSELECTION.

The following annals are characteristic of the last elections, from the New-Berwick Academy.

In the election of a Representative to Congress, on Monday, there was a very lively contest, and a large number of voters cast their ballots for the candidates. A number of the candidates were supported by the old and established men of the town, while others were supported by the younger generation. The contest was keen, and the voters were eager to express their opinions. The result was decided in favor of the candidate who had the most experience and the best ideas.

In the election of a Senator to the United States, there was a very lively contest, and a large number of voters cast their ballots for the candidates. There was a lively contest, and the voters were eager to express their opinions. The result was decided in favor of the candidate who had the most experience and the best ideas.

The following is a selection from the last elections, from the New-Berwick Academy.

With such a noble career, therefore, as the Me-