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BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS. 7

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE MANKIND.

[SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1831.

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THE LIBERATOR.

Slavery is unnatural; a violation of human rights Slavery is unnatural; a violation of numar regues inconsistent with every sound system of national policy, in opposition to every principle of religion, replete with wrongs and crueiltee to men, and of-feasive and insuling to Gold, who has made of feasive and insuling to Gold, who has made one blood all the individuals of the human race, and with whom there is no respect of persons. and with whom there is no respect of persons.

ADDRESS TO SLAVEHOLDERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

We wish to call your attention to an approaching crisis in your affairs, which, although of no small consequence to us all, is of vital and almost overwhelming importance to you.

We shall not attempt to delineate the deplorable features of a system that subjects one portion of the American people to the uncontrolled despotism of another; few are now bold enough to deny that there is water in the ocean, or that the sun shines a noon-day. Yourselves acknowledge and lament the existence of the evil, even while you vehemently deprecate and oppose every effort to remove it. Some of you are sensible that your dangers and difficulties are rapidly increasing, and that your late coercive measures have frightfully filled a cup that it will require a more powerful hand than your own to avert from your lip

Feeble as are our hopes that any persu be of much avail, a desire to clear our hands of your blood, and of the blood of your victims, soon to be self immolated, unless something be done, induces this address. You cannot be ignorant that Great Britain is likely, very shortly, to banish slavery from all its colonial possessions. You have seen how the sam system has melted away before the rays of liberty in each of the South American Republics, Mexico 100, has abolished the evil, except (mark the accurs ed stigma which attaches to us) except as respects few citizens of these United States," who claim the enviable privilege of being the only slaveholders in that Republic. Several of our western, middle and eastern states have also accomplished the work of emancipation, and we challenge you to bring forward a single instance where the voluntary liberation of any body of slaves has been followed by insurrection, or by any alarming consequences whatever We ask you to produce one solitary instance where those set free have ever refused to work at reasons. ble wages. The alarm which slaveholders feel, at the idea of a general liberation of their slaves, has

but in a harrassed and guilty conscience. The dangers that attend a continuance of the system until it be forcibly destroyed, have been writen in blood, and are a thousand times greater than could possibly attend voluntary emancipation. It

not a single fact to support it, and has no foundation

Austin's settlement in Texas. It is said this privilese was obtained by threatening the government of disco with the vengeance of our President, if their slaves were liberated.

that your present system cannot long be supported. In your desperate efforts to do it, you may trample on the rights of the whites, and free people of color, in hope to rivet more effectually the shackles of your slaves—but beware. Public feeling cannot be al-ways outraged with impunity. The laws to which we allude, you must despise yourselves, for having passed, and you would despise us, if we did not thoroughly condemn and disregard them.

We are aware of the full import of our words, when we say, you are at this moment at war with your slaves!! No man will be a slave any longer than the force of war operates upon him. Th American people are awaking to this subject and ere long will demand that you make peace! Shall civil war, a war all on one side, rage in the very heart of their country, and their lips be sealed? Does the negro ask unreasonable terms? Does he even ask a portion of the wealth his toils have procured you? No! he asks only what peace would give among all civilized nations, that you withhold your grasp from his person. And this peace-this short measure of justice he will obtain, with, or without your consent. We shall not danb with untempered mortar and appeal to the mercy, justice, benevolence, or magnanimity of men, who the habitual prostration of all those principles, and yet understand as clearly, 'much as we abhor your despotism, we advocate no violent means of redress. Thousands feel that the liberation of this people an an object dear to their hearts, who yet would not sacrifice one of your lives to attain it; though there may be among them, some who would be willing to purchase that boon at the price of their own. Call these men fanatics, if you please, your laws cannot crush, nor your threats alarm them; go on they will, proselyting to the principles of immutable justice. A spirit animates them, that will never rest till the oke that hows down the necks of two millions of the American people, be broken. They will contin-ue to expose the turptitude of slavery. Public in-dignation is beginning to respond to their appeals, and you must eventually reform, or be shunned noral pestilence.

The time is approaching when few but slavehold ers will associate with slaveholders, or purchase from them the fruits of their rapacity. Numbers already see that they cannot buy these articles but at the expense of moral feeling, from a consciousness that you do not obtain them honestly, and (sneer if you please at the remark) there is an amount of femal piety and female talent laboring in this cause, that you cannot successfully resist; and why should it not prosper? Was there ever a cause more just noble, more obvious to the common sense of man? Were you to rob a man of all he possessed upon earth, and even do this annually, and leave him his own free agency, and liberty to obtain his support, how, and when he pleased, his situation be enviable, compared with that of your slaws; thus it is demonstrable, that a highway rob ber obtains his booty more equitably than you do How inconceivably mean it is to be extort ing daily, the wretched pittance from your miserable -and yet we are told you are honorable men men who can insult the general government with impunity—nullify its laws—defrand the Indians of their lands, and dare to show their faces in legislative bodies and halls of justice. Shame on our common country, that these things are suffered! The hall of justice is indeed your appropriate place, and at its bar, and if you cannot be brought there, the bar of ic opinion will do its office.

Minds of the first order, in which are sown the eeds of all that can dignify and make man a blessseems of an inat can begins and make man a charming to his fellow, could they flourish freely, alas! in slavery's soil are choked beneath an exuberant growth of its natural products, cruelty, dishonesty, and insolence. Indeed, the virtues of slaveholds extol them as we may, are eclipsed by those of Milton's very devils.

Rise! we beseech you, above the degrading state of things, and assert the dignity of man; tell your slaves, simultaneously, that they are free, and that you will hire and protect them. Temporary incon-

argues a degree of judicial blindness not to perceive | venience should weigh nothing against the immen preponderance of good that would flow in on all concerned, from the adoption of this measure. And should a general co-operation be for a while unat-tainable, let each individual act uprightly himself; liberate his slaves, and fearlessly call on his legislature to repeal its prohibitory laws.

The writer of the foregoing has recently had the satisfaction of attending a religious meeting, called for the blacks, and could set his seal to the truth of a remark made by one who had labored among them in the West Indies. 'The negroes,' said he, 'are remarkably susceptible of religious impressions. What a forious field is opening to the benevolent to improve the physical, moral, and religious standing of this people. Do this, and the time is approachof this people. Do this, and the time is approaching when they will become a most valuable portion M. of our population.

The following extracts are taken from a recent comunication of an intelligent traveller in Hayti,

On Sunday morning, at 7 o'clock, his Excellency On Sunday morning, at 7 o'clock, his Excellency the President, was pleased to appoint me an audience. I passed through the portice of the palace, lined with the officers of his staff, into the hall of audience. Faces of the deepest black, to the lightest shide, were among them; but the black was the most predominant. The saloon of the palace is a room of excellent proportions, lofty and long. The floor is of marble, in varied compartment; the furniture issisfial and elegant, but not rich. The section of the particular compartment, when the staff of the following when the footsters of a person moving over the floor of just narodaced me to the officers in waits when the footsteps of a person moving over the floor of an adjoining anti-room, announced the approach of the President of Hayti. His person is small, his manners perfectly easy, and his deportment graceful. He was plainly attired in the costume of a general officer, the only mark of particular distinction being his shoulder belt or bandolier, which was of embroidered crimson values 132.

He was 'plainly attired in the costume of a general officer, the only mark of particular distinction being his shoulder belt or handolier, which was of embroidered crimson velvet. His address was unaflected and friendly. He seated me by him; welcomed me to Hayti; and expressed, in particular terms, his approbation of the object which led me on a visit hither. He gave me the assurances of his esteem and confidence, to which he was pleased to say he field I was entitled, by the high recommendations contained in the letters I had presented to him."

'Port-au-Prince, though by no means a handsome town, is, at this day, in style, and one may say in splendor, far superior to what it was in the colonial period of its history. Whatever may have been the wealth of the old colonists, whatevor their refinement and breeding, the external appearance and internal economy of their ancient houses, exhibit an extraordinary disregard to all taste and elegance. If such was the ancient city in its time of colonial prosperity, we cannot wonder that the Haytian, not in the insecurity of their independence, for that, nature, by the barrier of mighty mountains, had placed beyond all risk of being overturned, but in the insecurity of their independence, for that, nature, by the barrier of mighty mountains, had placed beyond all risk of being overturned, but in the insecurity of their house the shore, daily liable to destruction from the hostile armaments of France, should be contented to inhabit the old city, not merely without attempting to improve its architectural appearance. Dut at all litters prepared to leave its eneshould be contented to inhabit the old city, not merely without attempting to improve its architectural appearance, but at all times prepared to leave its enemies nothing but its ashes. As soon, however, as the acknowledgement of their independence, by the once sovereign state, placed them beyond the necessity of resorting to that system of desperate defence, which, by the fiftieth article of their constitution, has been made an essential element of their liberty, "that at the first sound of the alarm gun, the towks should disappear, and the nation should rise in arms," houses have been erected of elegant character, and of permanent materials. All the prudence which a long futurity of peaceful possession suggests has been of permanent materials. All the prudence which a long futury of peaceful possession suggests has been attended to in their construction. We see, in these facts, the sure evidence of the country's progress in the arts of civilized life. Unhappily, however, the little wealth of a people who, estimating liberty above all price, had been contented to endure poverty in their sacrifices to nossess it has been estable. ure poabove all price, had been contented to endure po-very in their sucrifices to possess it, has been greatly dissipated, if not wholly swept away, by the min so recently suffered by, confingration. One third of the city, eight years ago, fell by the destructive element. Industry has, in a great measure, repaired this calem-ity, but the marks are not entirely oblicerated. Ra-ined walls are still visible, and the absolute poverty, entailed on many families of comparative opleance and the diminished fortune of those heratolore es-letemed rich, have retarded the progress of this bet-ter spirit.

the repirit.

' I few public objects in Portsus Prince offer claim to more than currory notice. The palace of government is large and convenient, but not headeone. It is of one story, and situated in front of the parade, to the south-east of the town. Its entrance is up a

e fine flight of stops, beading through a specious peritic oint the hall of audience. The floors of all the public rooms are of black and white marble. The financiar is transfel and elegant, fin not costly. This building, the residence of the governor general of the ancient colony, was constructed with more stention to convenience than effect. The spartments are pleasantly cool. Its situation, at the edge of a fine plain beneath the mountains, appropriated as a review ground, is unobstructed by buildings on either side. It has spacious gardens around it, which securely the space of the city, with a single tree of the Palma Nobilis growing beside it, is the marble tomb of the President Petion. It is a plain edifice, containing the remains of one, who, by his genius, persevenues and valor, having suce a people, has given to a simple shrine the leater and importance of a costly and splendid massoleum. The Haytimas, in their deep affection for his virtues, never speak of him, but with six spinker—as, "their fath or Pation," or as, "the man who never caused a tear, but when he died."

In a supportry shed, not far distant from this

er Petion," or as, "the man who never caused a tear, but when he died."

'In a temporary shed, not far distant from this torner, but when he died."

'In a temporary shed, not far distant from this torner, but when he died. The subject of the state of t

square columns, but without any pretentions to archi-tectural regularity.

'The senate house is one of the new buildings just completed. It is well proportioned. The facade has a pleasing effect, though of no architectural or-der. The projecting front is a pediment containing a sculptured bas relief of the tree of Haytian liber-ty and independence. It is the Palma Nobilis, sur-rounded with military trophies. The ground fifeer is erected with an arched roof of mesony, supported erected with an arched one of meaonry apported by columns; and contains the seaste-hall, with side galleries, for the public. In the apper, stery, are the bureaus. This house has not yet been opened for deliberative purposes. It is graced by a full length portnat of the Abbe Gregorie; in his episcopal robes. 'The Lycee, or public college of the city, is also one of the newly erected edifices. It is large, phain building, supported on a row of arches, and has a convenient extent of garden attached to it. The entire ground floor comprises the school; it is of large dimensions, coel and airy.

e, with its werehouse and

quay, has been commenced some time, but he progress is saryet made in completing it.

'The mint, and secretary of state's offices, neat buildings, but not large. These are among t number of ancient edifices. The arrenal wise droyed by an accidental explosion, in 1620; notified troyed by an accidental explosion, in 1620; notified but the work-shops crist. There are no realization of the prison is well arranged. It is judiciously was lated, and watered by two fountains, and has a good en within its walls.

THE BENEVOLENT NEGRO. Our makers will no doubt recollect the case of the benevolest segre-which we published about three weeks age, who during the inclement season of the past winter generously presented nine cords of wood for the rate of the saffering poor.—From the circumstance of his driving a cow-before his eart, he was well known in the neighborhood of Christies street, where he resided in a small tenement by Jimself. We write informed by Judge Hopson this norming, that he had seen called on by Mr Isasc O'dell, residing at 85 Christie street, who stated that the segre-decopied a small tenement joining his residence, and that he had seen the second of the second street, who stated that the megro decopied tenement joining his residence, and these herben seen or beard of sings the letter, part. Mr Odell was of opinion, from his well known acter and the fact of his bring several thous law in the Savings! Beak and the Mechanic that his nysterious disappearance could not counted for in any other way than by sup was effected by some nefarious hands—it of the nigro to George Robers. A good of citement has been created by his absence, the savings and that ame cole may be furnish.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REV. MR. MAY'S SERMON ON SLA-VERY IN THE UNITED STATES. Delivered in the Rev. Mr. Emerson's Church, Boston, May 29th, 1831.

The text of this discourse was Exodus iii. 7. 8. Mr May began by speaking of the cruel bondage of Greece and Rome; and of the abhorrence, with which we view those acts of oppression committed in ancient times

Why then, I ask with high astonishment, why are we so silent, so unmoved, in view of the s enormities, existing in this enlightened age, in our own land, permitted not to say encouraged by that government which we are upholding? In these United States there are Two Millions of our fe men held in a bondage, as abject as ever was inflict ded upon any of the human race! and another Mil-lion, who, though they are called free, are enchained by us to degradation! What are the words that will by us to degradation ! fully express how inconsistent this is with the fundadoctrine of our Civil Constitution, no les than with the first principles of the Religion we pro-fess to revere? Yet there seems to be no shame ong us, nor sorrow for this egregious wickednes Indeed in New-England there is no consciousness of We are hardly conscious that Slavery exists in our land; certainly not that we are helping to pernetuate it. Most of our people have never seen sound of their oppression are lost in the distance And so we go on from day to day pursuing our avo cations and pleasures, rejoicing in our own liberty but atterly regardless of the fact, that in this land oastful of her institutions and her laws, there are two Million Slaves, two Million human being to whom our laws deny all the peculiar rights of man! To such an enormous extent is our's a nation of oppressors! But because the victims of our injustice are beyond our sight, we of New-Eng-land heed it not. Like that mighty river, which drains the waters of half our North America; so does this vast accumulation of physical, mental and moral evil flow on increasing, through our southern and western States; and we are utterly unmoved a the thought, because we have never seen the sight Occasionally indeed the Slavery in our land is spoken of; but then in such cold terms of acquiese as we should use in allusions to the Diemal Swamp It is allowed like that to be an ugly feature on th face of our fair country; like that too, we regard it as established by nature, an unavoidable evil, be nd the reach of any means of cure which we can devise. But even in this heartless tone, the subjectis rarely mentioned among us. The fact is, we are quite indifferent to the claims of our colored breth-We are prejudiced against them; and there consent that they should suffer. How silent ar our Halls of Legislation !- our pulpits ! and the press ! Those who guide public sentiment, make no attempt to enlighten our community on this sub ject, and bring them up to their duty. On other topics, however exciting, however liable to kindle party and sectional anim party and sectional animosities, they have not refu-sed to speak, to write, to print. But on this, ou most atrocious wickedness, our most alarming evil, they open not their lips. We owe it to them to consider well, and fairly weigh the reasons of their silence, seeing we have ventured thus to blame them The reason most commonly given is, that Slavery, being confined to the southern and western is peculiarly their concern. We have no ddle with it. Our brethren of those state should be left to reform their own institutions.' Bu if we see not that they are attempting reformation shall we not remind them it is necessary, and urge them to their duty? Is not this an office of good neighborhood, ay, of common humanity? Do we not owe as much as this to a foreign nation, and do less for any portion of our own? Is ts between the men that relation, which sab of this confederacy, such, that we are forbidden to be as faithful and f arless in admonition and reproof of each other, as we should be towards those, who ive across the Atlantic? Shall we send the truth abroad to the ends of the earth, and withhold it from those of our own household? What we have to say respecting Slavery may indeed be ungrateful to our southern brethren, may awaken for a time their asure; but if we are persuaded that they need to hear it-that it will deliver them from cal ity and crime, we ought to hazard the consequence re ought distinctly to utter and reiterate the truth however painful it may be to them and to us.

e utter fatility of the reason we are consider ering, will appear, if we look at it again. It is bas upon the assumption that if our sphite brether at the south object to our interference, we are bour to forbear. This reveals, more distinctly than any ng else, the depth of that degradation to which d population are reduce ed. In determining at our duty is respecting Slavery, we are to re gard only the wishes and feelings of our white brethren! The slaves themselves then have no claims upo We must not attempt to break n us ! , until their masters may be p Their sufferings should be unhe

No. We have been ready enough to denounce oppression elsewhere, be ready enough to denounce or the oppressors and the oppressed who the ed who they may. artily sympathized Republicans in their struggles for liberty, not se we knew them to be enlighten in Egypt-of Slavery as it existed in pared to enjoy and use aright their freedom, but be cause, and simply because, we recognized th fect right to it.

The cry for succor, which came to us fro Greece, was heard and promptly answered in almoall our towns. And why? Because the Greeks were a more virtuous, intelligent people than their to think then No. We had little cau to be better than the Turks. But they were the injured party, and therefore we roused ourselves to aid them. However our orators and poets gathered up the hallowed associations, which cluster over tha classic land, these were but the decoration, not the point of their appeals. It was the cry of the oppressed, which found its way to our hearts, and ened them for their relief

Coming from any other land, the cry for free wakens in our bosoms thrilling emotions of delight We stor not to ask the character, much less the complexion of those, who claim their birth enough for us that they are fellow men. With what eagerness are we now listening to every day's report from Poland! How do we exult wh Poles are victorious! Yet they are not any more nearly allied to us than the Russians. Nor have they any higher claims to our regard, excepting one this one, they have been oppressed. Therefore we give them our best wishes, our fervent prayers nd are ready, if need be, to add our contril

Thus we reason-thus we quickly feel and act in all cases but one—that one, in which we ourselve are implicated with the oppressors. But will this a-pology, for our inaction and indifference, avail us, think you, at the bar of eternal Justice? Does it e. now avail to cover from the observation of the world our egregious inconsistency? No! No A stinging reproach is often sent he broad; and we deserve it all. rno to ne from a

Another reason, which I often hear, why he north should not interfere with the institution of Slavery, is, that our Federal Constitution guar to the south the privilege of holding slaves. Guar-antees the privilege of keeping fellow men in bon ny, peremptorily deny, that it was in the power of the parties concerned, to make a com-pact like this, that could be binding. Where, pray to know, did our Fathers get, or pretend that they got, the right to compromise the liberty of any portion of the inhabitants of the land? Can a co entional agreement change the relations, which God has instituted among the members of his human family? Can a form of words, of man's devise suspend the operation of an eternal truth? Could our Fathers say, at one moment, 'we hold it to be self-evident that all men are born free and equal,' and the next moment vote, or even silently consent that a portion of the inhabitants of the land he slaves? They surely could not without self-con tradiction. They did so, however, and thus exhibit ed to the world an inconsistency that has no parallel The fame thereof will be eternal. "T is m glaringly manifest, that they did what they had jus eclared no man could have a right to do. course, they could not bind themselves in justice or in honor, by an agreement that involved the su gation of any fellow men. Much less could they ntail upon us the necessity of perpetuating slavery Therefore, if we sanction their unrighteous compre nise, the sin is all our own. We cannot the ack upon them. Every day that we consent to live under a government, which holds two million nen in abject bondage, we consent to live in a stat of signal iniquity. No necessity constrains us. If we do not every thing, which can be done, by lawful means, to alter this constitution, we are as guilty of the wrong, as if it begun with us. We must bear our full proportion of the burning reproach, that is cast upon the nation. Nor may we complain, as d without cause, if we are overwhelmed by the calamities, which such iniquity must bring over our country, if God is just, and his justice does not leep forever.

But I have something more to say, touching the ect due to our Constitution.

was it intended—was it supposed, that that in rument could never be, and should never be chan ged for the better? Did our Fathers determ t was perfect, or that their children should not atits improvement? Did they forbid us to speak and write against any part of it, which may eem to us defective? Far otherwise. They made provision for the amendment of the Constitution whenever their successors might see fit to amend i We are then at liberty (granting that our liberty We are then at liberty (gran defined by the Consti ion) at perfect liberty to write freely against any part of nent, which we do not approve. For thus it is that all amendments must be gun. Our Conon, then, does not lay us expressly, or by im-on, under the slightest obligation to be silen plication, under the sli respecting Slavery. If it secures to our m

their rights disclaimed! My hearers, have we rea- brethren the right to hold slaves, it equally secures prethrem the right to note saves, it equally secures to us the right to object to their so doing. Nor can they have any just reason to complain of us, if we exercise this right in a spirit of kindness, with due consideration of the peculiar difficulty of the circumces in which they are placed.'

> For the Liberator. REVIEW ON AFRICAN COLONIZA-TION.'s NO. I.

MR EDITOR-In the Christian Spe September, 1830, there is an article styled, 'Re-iew on African Colonization.' This Review is written in a bold and fearless manner; the wri feeling apparently, that he thoroughly unde and that the public ought to have no mor ed in his own mind doubt or hesitation than exis statements are likewise made, which are inended to remove the obstacles which the Coloniza tion Society has met with, in extending their cause and rendering it popular, in the eastern and north tates. There are some things in this Review, w ination ; the di ar to me to require exam of which, if I mistake not, will be useful to the pub-lic. In prosecuting this plan, I propose to give you ny thoughts in a few separate numbers, to appear

can be spared from other importunate avoc The first quotation which I shall make is from the 462nd page of the Review :

This Institution [the Colonization Society] pro-coses to good by a single specific course of measures its direct and specific purpose, is not the abolition of layery, or the relief of pauperism; or the extension of commerce and civilization, or the enlargement of of commerce and civilization, or the enlargement of cience, or the conversion of the heathen. The ingle object which its constitution prescribes, and its constitution prescribes, and cient colonization from America. It proposes only o affords facilities for the voluntary emigration of ore people of color from this country to the country of their fathers. It is laboring to establish on the const of that continent, by emigration from the United States, a free and civilized republic.

This paragraph is a very satisfactory one to my This paragraph is a very satisfactory one to my mind. The explicit object, for which the society now labor, is declared; and the declaration is expressed in language by no means obscure, but easily understood. When contributions are now called for, it will be a very easy task to make the public undertand the specific object for which the mo wanted. Some years ago, when money was solicited for the Colonization Society, the idea was held ou to view, and in a prominent manner, that this Soci ety, in the course of its progress, was to relieve th country from the dark stain resting upon it, from the slavery of a million and a half of its inhabitants This idea, when first brought before the public eye was, by many sober minded, calculating men, con sidered as chimerical; and, in discu newspapers, proved to be so. I rejoice that the pub be held in doubt no longer on this su When the contribution is non solicited for this So ciety, the friend to the universal freedom of all our population will know, that by contributing to th funds of the Colonization Society, he does not advance one inch the object on which his affection rest with pleasure; for the reviewer says expressly the object of the Institution is not the abolition o slavery. The Colonization Society certainly de serves credit and respect for these explicit de tions, for, as the reviewer speaks with entire decision it must be supposed that he has consulted the managers of the Society, and that they accord with his

The reviewer, in the paragraph quoted, ata erms equally explicit and unequivocal, that the obof the heathen. The most plausible argument, so far as my knowledge extends, which, hitherto, been urged in favor of the plans of the Colonization Society, has been, that it would immediately extend the promulgation of the gospel, and that the heather tribes of Africa would in this manner be brough under its influence. It was urged, likewise, this manner of introducing the gospel, by establishing a colony on the coast of Africa, was far mor excellent, and promised more abundant so he ordinary mode of sending missionaries with the Bible in their hands. It seems, however, that this was all a mistake. The Society has no such intention. It is altogether foreign from their object. Their object is not the conversion of the heathen Let this be remembered on the ensuing Fourth of July, and on all succeeding anniversaries of Ameri can Independence, by the matter of conscience to obey the last command o our sheending Redeemer; • Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature,' act accordingly in the fear of the Lord. W have benevolent societies who have d erms, that their object is to promulgate the G of Christ; indeed, they were organized for this ex press purpose. Now, as we understand the object press purpose. Now, as we understand the object of the Colonization Society, and know that it is not the compersion of the h conversion of the heathen, there will be no ger, when the agents of the Society solicit our sey, that the friends to the conversion of the solicit ou on of the id to an object foreign will be die nish, appropriat

wishes; or that the gifts intended for the conversion eathen, shall be diverted from their p of the

It is further remarked, in the paragraph that the direct and specific object of the Society, a not the extension of commerce and civilization, the enlargement of science.' I can easily conceive cial men, such, for instance, as the habitants of Holland, or for our large cor seaports, as Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and nore, might feel much interested in sending colony to any part of the globe, where the fair prospect of immediate or remote gain, te or remote gain, from the nent. Sagacious men of hi ways reasoned and acted in this manner. five or thirty centuries ago, the Tyrians, Athen and Carthagenians, the sagacious merchants cient times, understood this subject well, and inhed colonies in Africa and in Europe; and we greatly enriched by them. Had this h of the Colonization Society, and could they have made out a plausible story, there is no doubt the commercial aid would have been promptly granted at the reviewer says this does not enter into views of the Society whose cause he is pleading. of their solicitude. This declaration, I must acknow ledge, excited my surprise. The reviewer is circus scribing the field with great rapidity, not to ess; and those eminences, gilded by the my of the sun which rested upon them, and which lieved the eye from the surrounding gloom, he la azed to the common level. The darkness hoven over the prospect becomes more dense and palpab The extension of civilization is not the the society : in the name of common sense, when What, establish a colony on the shores of A ie ? rica where ignorance and barbarism have reigned with undisturbed and undisputed dominion for m than twenty centuries, and yet it is no part of plan to civilize the people!

Great, very great efforts have been made with fifty years to explore the interior of Africa. Pat, and Clapperton, and Denham, and others have braved the dangers of the desert, of robbery and a. sassination, of pestilence and slavery, in order in learn the state of civilization among the inhabitus and the geography of the country : but we find the these objects are not of sufficient importance to en into the views of the Colonization Society. No al ditional knowledge of the geography of Africa at be expected from the colony at Liberia; no disco eries as to the literature, government, or history the interior nations; for it is not th society to promote the enlargement of sci

But the reviewer goes further ; he tells us not on what are not the objects of the Society, but what an It proposes only to afford facilities for the voluntar emigration of free people of color from this country to the country of their fathers. It is laboring to a tablish on the coast of that continent, by emigrati from the United States, a free and civiliz Here, if I understand the writer, are two objects, accomplish which, all the efforts of the Co Society, on the coast of Africa, are directed tone at the free blacks who choose to go, and the other to establish a free and civilized republic on the or tinent of Africa. The first of these objects may of some value, but I appeal to the intelligent compassionate among our citizens, wheth bear a comparison with many benevolent plans whe are before the public. Whether the free blacks the United States, whose numbers are very said compared with those who are not free are rem to the land of their fathers, or not, is of but little portance in a national point of view. It would well that they should be gratified, if they wish to But one quarter of the money which it has con send them out, and to support them, would be made them vastly happier in the United States. a republic is wanted, and wanted on the cost Africa; and for this object we must bring all our ergies into active exertion : we must tax the nity, from Maine to Louisiana; we must be societies organized in every town, and t auxiliary lage, and hamlet ; we must send them our ag raise funds until the people are tired of seeing And what is this republic to accomplish? Is it ed to show the nations of Europe that a republic exist, and the people remain happy? If this is the ject, it is already done in the great republic of Amica, in a manner vasily more satisfactory than it est er vastly more sati omplished in Africa. But, perhaps, the inf of the republic is desired in on bes of black people. Can any one hereft of common se Boatswain's people, or king Peter's, will fall is let with a repu an form of government cause they see an example of that kind of go Really, the reviewe my is wanted on the the objects for which a cold rican coast, so closely, that little or nothing n my view, in which the public will feel me If the friends of civilization and of ce, and of the extension of the gospel amon athen, and of the abolition of slavery in our c avery in our o try, are to believe, as this writer informs these objects, which they consider as of primary

portance, are not the objects which the Colonization Society directly and specifically propose to accom-nish; then, probably, they will say, and in the dedaration I should cordially agree with them,—Let ties for the voluntary emigration of free people of color to Africa, and who are desirous, in this manner, to establish on the African coast, a free and civilized republic, contribute abundantly for these objects; but do not call upon us, for the objects we wish to accomplish, we consider as of immensely greater value than those you avow and patronise.

PHILELEUTHEROS

ANTI-COLONIZATION MEETING.

ANTI-COLONIZATION MEETING,
BROOKLYN, June 30, 1831.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the
colored inhabitants of the village and township of
Brooklyn, convened in the African Hall, Nassanstreet, for the purpose of tuking into consideration
or views in relation to the Colorizations Society.

The throne of grace was addressed by the Rev.
M Hogarth, after which Henry C. Thompson was
called to the chair, and George Hogarth appointed
secretary.

Secretary.

Appropriate addresses were delivered by Messrs (feorge Hogarth, James Pennington, and George Woods. The following resolutions were then adopt-

Woods. The ionowing resonations were then adopted:—
Resolved, unanimously, That the call of this meeting be approved of; and that the colored citizens of this village have, with friendly feelings, taken into consideration the objects of the American Colonization Society, together with all its auxiliary movements, preparatory for our removal to the coust of Africa; and we view them as wholly gratuitous, not called for by us, and not essential to the real welfare of our race. That we know of no other country that we can justly claim, or demand our rights as citizens, whether civil or political, but in these United States of America, our native soil, And, that we shall be active in our endeavors to convince the nembers of the Colonization Society, and the public generally, that we are men, that we are brethren, generally, that we are men, that we are brethren. that we are countrymen and fellow-citizens, and demand an equal share of protection from our fede-ral government with any other class of citizens in the

ral government with any other class of citizins in the community. It was also Resolved, That the following persons, viz James Pennington, Henry C. Thompson, and George Woods, be appointed a committee to draft an address to the public, expressing our views more fully in relation to the Colonization Society; and that a delegate be appointed to proceed to the city of Philadelphia, to represent us in the ensuing convention, (which will commence its sitting the 6th inst.) to co-operate with the measures that may then be adopted, for the general welfare of our race.

HERRY C. THOMPSON, Ch'm.

George Hogarth, Sec.

ADDRESS

ADDRESS
TO THE COLORED CITIZENS OF BROOKLYN,
N. Y. AND ITS VICINITY.

Respected brethren, and fellow citizens:—As
men and as christians, whose secular and eternal interests are the same, we are seriously called upon by
truth and reason, and every thing of which human
action is composed, to take into consideration the objects of the American Colonization Society; which
aims to remove us, the free people of color, from
this, our beloved and native land, to the coast of Africa; a country unknown to us in avery refort

this, our beloved and native land, to the coast of Africa; a country unknown to us in every respect.

As they propose to remove us with our own free will and consent, we do not contradict the assertion, that their objects, in the abstract, are salutary and benerolent; but when we hear those influential gentenen, who are advocating this cause, generalize by language directly calculated to increase that prejudice, which is already one grand reason of our wretchedness, we are moved by a spirit of reliance properties and checided voice against their proceedings; and consider them as a stigma upon our morals as a people, as natives, and citizens of this country; to whom equal rights are guaranteed by the declaration of Independence.

natives, and citizens of this country; to whom equal rights are guaranteed by the declaration of Independence.

When we consider that by abridging men in their moral liberty, we touch their responsibility to the highest anthority in the universe, we should shadder at the thought of retaining such feelings, as would lead to any irreligious or impolitic acts; nor should we be willing to yield one particle of ours to others, unless it be on the ground of expediency, and in some way condactive to the glory of God.

We are sorry to say that those gentlemen fave injured their cause, and perhaps caused much good to be evil spoken of, by making use of improper langage, in their discussions upon our character, and condition, in this country; without using one effort to impige or prepare us for the posts of honor and distinction which they hold forth to us, whenever we set foot on this much. talked of, and long expected, promised lamd. We would ask the Colonization Society, what are they doing at home to improve our condition? It is a frue proverb, that 'charity begins at home.' How can they extend their charities with christian sympathies and feeling, some thousand miles across the Atlantic ocean, when they are not willing, with a few exceptions, to give us even a christian instruction while among them? To prove be assertion, we would enquire, how many of our able brettern have been elevated to any post of distinction, in this country? even in states, where unanteed the country? even in states, where our states are a state of the country? In a large of the country of the country of the province of the country of the sacross of the country? even in states, where our subsenties are the country? even in states, where our subsenties are the country? even in states, where our subsenties in the country? even in states, where our subsence in colleges, and advanced into different branches of business; or taken into mercantile house, manufacturing establishments, &c.? Are we not vilage and in its vicinity, how many of us have been educated in colleges, and advanced into different branches of business; or taken into mercentile houses, manufacturing establishments, &c.? Are we not even problind from some of the common labor, and dadgery of the streets, such as cartmen, porters, &c.? It is a strange theory to us, how these gentlemen can proble to honor and respect us in Africa, when they are using every effort to exclude us from all rights and privileges at home.

They say, 'that those of our friends, who look for the day when we shall have equal rights in this country, are mistaken,' may we not accept it as an assurance, that they will do all they can to prevent our own land? Away then with such fake sympathies and friendships! they are as foreign to us as the coasts of Africa.!

We truly believe, that many gentlemen who are engaged in the Colonization Society, are our sincere friends and well-wishers; they wish to do something for us, consequently they have subscribed largely to it; because there was no other plan on foot. Some of them have been deluded into its schemes, with a view of thoroughly civilizing and christianizing Africa, by our free people of color, and eranacipated slaves, who may, from time to time, be colonized on its coasts, with their consent. We conceive that is no way calculated to have such an effect. To send a parcel of uninstructed, uncivilized, and unchristianized people, to the western coast of Africa, with bide in their hands, to teach the natives the traits of the gospel, social happiness, and moral virtue, is mockery and ridicule in the extreme.

Massionary families should be well instructed in the rudiments of our holy religion, that their examples may shine forth as lights, in that much neglected and bengitted land. We are much in favor of christianizing Africa; but not according to the plans of the Colonization Society, to purchase their lands of them, with a few paltry guns, beads, &c., and them establish forts and garrisons, to protect traders and traffickers, without, perhaps, once naming the religion of Jesus to them. We well know that the religion of Jesus to them. We well know that the religion of Jesus to them. We well know that the religion of Jesus to them. We well know that the religion of Jesus to them. We well know that the religion in Jesus to them. We well know that the religion of Jesus to them. We well know that the religion of Jesus to them. We well know that the religion of Jesus to them. We well know that the religion o

rigines of our country? We believe that a few men, well instructed and possessing a true missionary spirit, are calculated to do more good in that country, than a thousand families on the colonization plan.

Many wish us to go to Africa, because they say that our constitutions are better adapted to that climate than this. If so, we would ask why so many of our hearty, hale, and healthy brethren on arriving in that country, fall victims to the malignant fewer and disorders, prevalent in those regions? We would observe, that none are exempt from being touched with the contagion. It operates more severely upon those from the higher latitudes.

Some of our brathren have come to the conclusion to leave this country, with all its prejudices, and seek an asylum in foreign climes. We would recommend to your serious consideration, the location in Upper Canada; a place far better adapted to our constitutions, our habits, and our morals; where you will be surrounded by christians; and have an opportunity to become civilized and christianized.

Brethren, it is time for us to awake to our interests; for the Colonization Society is straining every nerve for the accomplishment of its objects. By their last publications we see, that they have invoked all christian assemblies, and churches throughout the Union, to exert their influence, by raising subscriptions, to send us (the strangers within their gates, as they call us,) to the coasts of Africa. They have got the consent of eleven states, who have instructed their senators to do something in the next Congress for our removal. Maryland calls imperatively on the general government to send us away, or else they will colonize their own free blacks. They have by their influence, stopped the emancipation of slaves in a measure, except for colonization purposes. by their influence, stopped the emancipation slaves in a measure, except for colonization purpo

slaves in a measure, except for coionization purposes. We owe a tribute of respect to the state of New-York, for her not having entered into the confederacy. Though she is the last in proclaiming general emancipation to the slave, yet we find her slow in adopting any such unchristian measures. We may well say, she is deliberate in her councils, and described in the resolution in the resolution. terminate in her resolutions

terminate in her resolutions.

Finally, brethren, we are not strangers; neither do we come under the alien law. Our constitution does not call upon us to become naturalized; we are already American citizens; our fathers were among the first that peopled this country; their ewent and their tears have been the means, in a measure, of ther items that peoplet the country; their sweat and their tears have been the means, in a measure, of raising our country to its present standing. Many of them fought, and bled, and died for the gaining of her liberties; and shall we forsake their tombs, and flee to an unknown land 2 No! let us remain over them and weep, until the day arrives when Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands to God. We were born, and nurtured, in this christian land; and are surrounded by christians, whose sacred creed is, to do unto all men as ye would they should do unto you—to live our neighbors as ourselves; and which expressly declares, if we have respect to persons, we commit sin. Let us, brethren, invoke the christian's God, in our behalf, to do away the prejudices of our brethren, that they may adopt the solemn truths of the gospel, and acknowledge that God is no respecter of persons—that he has made of one blood all the nations that dwell on the face of the earth—that they may no longer bring their reasonings in contact the nations that dwell on the face of the earth—that they may no longer bring their reasonings in contact with the omniscience of Deity; and inanuate to the public, that our intellect and faculties are measurably inferior to those of our fainer brethren. Because adversity has thrown a veil over us, and we, whom God has created to worship, admire, and adore his divine attributes, shall we be held in a state of wretchedness and degradation, with monkeys, baboons, slaves, and cattle, because we possess a darker hue?

We feel it our duty ever to remain true to the con-We feel it our duty ever to remain true to the constitution of our country, and to protect it as we have always done, from foreign aggressions. Although more than three hundred thousand of us fire virtually deprived of the rights and immunities of citizens, and more than two millions held in abject slavery, yet we know that God is just, and ever true to his purpose. Before him the whole world stands in awe, and at his command nations must obey. He who has brought about many signal events, to the

not offering an insult to the understanding and huma-nity of our citizens, to call upon them for donations

nty of our chizens, to can upon them for domains to supply this African Golgothawith new victims?

The Salem Mercury says, that notwithstanding the doubts expressed respecting the recent painful intelli-gence from Liberia, 'we fear the first statement will gence from Luceria, 'we tear me mas sustemens was be found literally correct. Capt. Waters got his in-formation from Capt. Weaver, of the brig Henry Eckford, which left Liberia about the 10th of April. The frigate Java left Liberia nearly a month before the Eckford, and of course could bring no account of what had transpired in the interval. Capt. Weaver's account was so circumstantial and minute, that is could not have originated in any mistake, and we shall require better evidence than we have yet seen before we consent to charge him with a wilful fabriute, that it

The Agents of the Wilberforce Settlement in Upper Canada, have made an earnest appeal to the clergymen in this country, requesting them to take up collections in its behalf on the ensuing Fourth of July, or the Sabbath preceding that day—(to-morrow.) This infant colony deserves the sympa-thies, prayers and charities of the friends of bleeding humanity, and we hope the request of its Agents will not be superseded by the preposterous claim of the Colonization Society.

We were not aware, until we read the following emarkable sentence in the Transcript of Thursday evening, that the people in New-England consider the observance of the 4th of July, as obligatory as that of the Sabbath. Says the Editor-

"We are firmly convinced that a man, who, in defiance of public opinion, orders his store or shop to be opened on that day, commits a sin as grievous as that same public would consider it, if he should open his shop on the Sabbath'!!!

The attention of our readers is particularly in-

Ist. To the 'Address to Slaveholders in the United States'—a cogent paper which may be found on the first page. We trust it may fall under the

observation of many slave owners.

2dly. To the valuable Extracts from the Rev Mr May's Address on Slavery. More next week.

3dly. To the communication of Philelentheros,' in reply to a Review on African Colonization in the Christian Spectator. The writer is a gentleman of talent and great respectability.

4thly. To the Resolutions and Address of the

colored citizens of Brooklyn, N. Y. against the Colonization Society. These are drawn up in a truly christian spirit, and with much dignity.

Early on Thursday morning, the upper deck of the steam-boat Ousatonic, lying at Tileston's wharf, was entirely destroyed by fire—the cabin also was much damaged. Loss about \$2500.

The Capitol of North Carolina, at Raleigh, has been destroyed by fire, and with it the famous Statue of Washington by Canova, which cost \$80,000, and which was said to be the finest piece of sculpt ure in the world.

The extract of a letter from the ea which was published in the Liberator of the 19th

which was purished in the Liberator of the inst. was not intended for the public eye.

The press of other matter necessaria cludes our Slavery Record and Juvenile Depart

this week.

The two pirates, Gadett and Collinet, were executed in this city on Friday morning.

The July number of 'THE NATURAL-IST' is received, but we have not had time to ex-amine its pages. Its contents follow:

amne us pages. Its contents tonow:

* Man, (Hair,)—The Strawberry—The Siphonia
(Indian Rubber Tree)—The Great Flowering Cereus—The Passion Flower—Iron.'

In Bristol and Essex North Districts, a fourth trial to elect a Representative in Congress, has proved abortive.

Three dogs, esposed to have been mad, have been killed in this city—one in Brattle street, one on Fort Hill, and the other at the North end.

Fort Hill, and the other at the North end.

The Dog Law.—The New-York Sentinel, of Theseday, states that in almost every street in that city may be seen crowds of boys eagerly seeking after objects for slaughter, or exulting in the success of their bloody work and hestening to claim their promised reward. On Monday evening, one hundred persons were in attendance at the Gity Hall to receive premiums for killing dogs.

In Chatham, N. Y. a boy named David Cahart, aged 12, who had recently read the pamphlet containing the configuous and execution of Gibbs, the pirate, hung him lift, doubtless from curiosity to know the sensation of langing, and thinking he could stop the experiment when he liked.

the experiment when he liked.

A young merchant from Philadelphia or farther south, arrived in New-York last Tuesday, and attempted to cut his throat, but was prevented by some persons in the hotel, who heard him groan after one cut. He tried to keep them at bay with the razor, and when at last overpowered, iore off the bandages at every opportunity. A paper was found saying 'Pha, failure, diagrace—death—furewell.' He is likely to recover.

The National Intelligencer states that a 'passenger from the south saw twelve hundred of the Fayette-ville sufferer in one body, encamped in the neighboring woods'—and it is supposed that three thousand people were suddenly rendered houseless and desitate of the means of subsistence.

The citizens of New-Haven have forwarded \$1-, 500 to the people of Fayetteville.

The Committee for receiving subscriptions in harlestown for the Fayetteville sufferers have for-

Accounts from Warsaw say that the Cholera Morbus is making considerable ravages in the two armies; the Russians lose 500 men by it daily, the Poles from 60 to 70.

A black boy at Philadelphia, belonging to schr. Water Witch, from Petersburg, Va. while dancing violently to the whistling and singing of some white lasts, fell overhoard and was drowned.

MARRIED

At New-York, in St. Philip's church, by the Rev. Peter Williams, ir., Mr Jefferson Ellis, of Livingston's Manor, N. Y. to Miss Sereas, daughter of Mr William Baldwin, of that city, formerly of Hayti.
Also, by the same, Mr Thomas Atkins, to Miss Mary Stevens, daughter of the late Peter Stevens, of New-York.

WANTED,
THREE respectable COLORED GIRLS, as
apprentices to learn the Tailoring business.
Likewise a smart Colored Boy. The best of refers will be required.
WILLIAM SAUNDERS, Merchant Tailor.

Proposals

For Publishing a Weekly Paper, in the city of Philadelphia, by

JUNIUS C. MOREL, AND JOHN P. THOMPSON, TO BE ENTITLED

THE AMERICAN.

We believe that whatever measures are used, or resorted to, having for its objects the removal of our native, free born Colored Population out of these United States, ought, by all true Philanthropists, to be considered and treated as measures taken to perpetuate Slavery, with its baneful effects, in this great republic.

petunte Slavery, with its baneful effects, in this great republic.

The primary objects of the American shall be, to convey useful and wholesome information to our colored Brethrea, and at the same time endeavor to stimulate them in the paths of education and virtue. Religion, Morality, and Temperance, being the three greatest steps in civilization, shall always find a conspicuous place in our sheets. The Constitution of these States shall be respected by us, whilst we shall unceasingly cry against Slavery in any manner, firmly believing there exists no such term in the Philanthropist's Vocabulary, as Humane Slaveholders. The sheets of the American shall never be polluted by advocating such pithy Philanthropy as is set forth by the American Colonization Society and its emissaries. 'For before God we know of no other home for the native born man of color, than these United States.' The true interests of our brethrea shall be inhifully watched and scalously advocated. Under such impressions and with these promises, we have desented it expedient to call our friends and brethren to support us in our undertaking, reating perfectly satisfied, that they are seemally convinced of the unity of ostablishing such a vehicle in this city. The first number of the American will appear a seema as an afficient number of subscribers are obtained to warrant the publishing.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The American will be issued every Saturday.

warrant the publishing.

TREES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The American will be issued every Saturday morning, printed on a fine sheet of medium paper and large types, at two dollars per annum, payable in advance. No subscription will be received for a less term than six months.

Communications, &c., &c., will for the present, post paid, be received and attended to, by directing to the Educary, at No 194, South Sinth Stees, Philadelphia.

May 3073, 1881.

LITERARY

THE NEGLECTED WIFE. BY J. G. PERCIVAL.

He comes not-I have watch'd the sun go do And yet he comes not-once it was not He thinks not how these bitter tears do flow. The while he holds his riot in the town. Yet he will come and chide, and I shall weep; And he will wake my infant from its sleep, To blend its feeble wailing with my tears O! how I love a mother's watch to keep Over those sleeping eyes, that smile which che My heart, tho' sunk in sorrow fixed and deep. I had a husband once, who loved me-nov He ever wears a frown upon his brow, And feeds his passion on a wanton's lip, As bees from langel flowers poison sip : But I cannot hate-O! there were h When I could hang forever on his eye, And time, who stole with silent swiftness by, trewed, as he harried on, his path with flo I loved him then-he loved me too- my heart Still finds its fondness kindle if he smile The memory of our loves will ne'er depart; And though he often stings me with a dart, Venomed and barbed and waste upon the vile Cavegos which his habe and mine should share : Though he should spurn me, I will calmly bear and should sickness come, and lay Its paralysing hand upon him, then I would with kindness all my wrongs repay, Until the penitent should weep and say How injured and how faithful I had been.

THE RIBLE CLASS.

IN THE CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON. I saw them bending o'er that holy page, Whose breath is immortality. There seem'd No sadness on their features; to their limbs No fetters clung; and they whose early years Had told dark tales of wretchedness and shame Lifted a calm, clear eye.

Amaz'd, I ask'd Is this a prison? and are these the men, Whom justice from the world's sweet fellowship Hath sternly sever'd ?-

But a voice replied-God's spirit has been here. Serene it came Into the cells where guilt and punishme Rivet their chains, making the victim's life A hated hurden, and his hope despair ! It came !- Rebellion laid his weapons down ; The flinty breast grew soft; the rugged brow Gave channels for the tear of penitence; And sonle which sin had blotted from their race As a foul gangrene to the Healer turn'd-Bathed and were whole.

So now, with humble step, Their penal course they measure,—giving still The day of toil and meeting every night, In solitude, reflection's chast'ning glance,
Which wounds to purity. There too doth glide Fair charity, prompting to deeds divine The unaccustomed pupil, while he cor Mid the deep silence of a lonely bed, tomed pupil, while he cons, His Bible lesson; seeks a deeper root For Christian purpose; or anticipates Glad Freedom's sacred gift.

Ye whom our God Hath held from deep transgression, be not proud; Nor in the heat of passion, haste to weigh A brother's fault. The Eternal judge himself (When by the sin of ingrate Adam moved,) Came not to Eden till the cool of day. And since that hour when first the vengeful sword Hung o'er the forfeit gate of Paradise. Man hath been wayward,-weak, and prone to fall Beneath temptation's wife, and so must be Unto the dooms-day burning.

Then let his bitterest discipline be mixed In Mercy's cup,-that so the prison cell May work his soul's salvation; and the 'law, a school-master' severe, the truant bring To Christ his advocate and righteousness

A DAUGHTER'S PRAYER, Written by one of the most distinguished author, now living, for the use of his own little daughter Its beautiful simplicity will recommend it at once to every parent.

Ere on my bed my limbs I lay. God grant me grace my prayers to say ! Oh! God, preserve my mother dear, In health and strength, for many a year. But oh, preserve my father too, And may I pay him reverence due And may I my best thoughts employ To be my parents' hope and joy! Oh! likewise keep my brothers both From evil-doing and from sloth And may we always love each other Our friends, our father and our mother ! And still, oh Lord, to me impart An innocent and grateful heart; Till after my last sleep I may Awake to thy eternal day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NORTH CAPE

This cape forms the most northerly point of the continent of Europe, and may be regarded as one of the sublimest wonders of nature. It is situated within the arctic circle, in severty-one degrees ten minutes north latitude. It has been accurately described the latter areas from the page account the following by a late voyager, from whose account the

by a late voyager, from whose access the bollowing particulars are extracted:—

In approaching the cape, a little before midnight, its rocks appeared to be nearly of an equal height, until they terminated in a perpendicular peak; but, on a nearer view, those within were found to be much higher than those of the extreme peak, or point. Their general appearance was highly picturesque. The sea breaking against this immovable rampart, which had withstood its fury from the remotest ages, bellowed, and formed a thick border of white froth. This spectacle, equally beautiful and terrific, was illumined by the midnight sun; and the shade which covered the western side of the rocks, rendered their aspect still more tremendous. The height of these rocks could not be ascertained; but here every thing was on so grand a scale, that a point of comparison could not be afforded by any ordinary known objects.

here every thing was on so grand a scale, that a point of comparison could not be afforded by any ordinary known objects.

On landing the party discovered a grotto, formed of rocks, the surface of which had been washed smooth by the waves, and having within a spring of fresh water. The only accessible spot in the vicinity was a hill, some hundred paces in circumference, surrounded by enormous crigs. From the summit of this hill, turning towards the sea, they perceived to the right a prodigious mountain, attached to the cape, and rearing its sterile mass to the skies. To the left, a neck of land, covered with less elevated rocks, against which the surges dashed with violence, closed the bay, and admitted but a limited view of the ocean. To see as far as possible into the interior, our navigators climbed almost to the summit of the mountain, where a most singular landscape presented itself to the view. A lake in the foreground had an elevation of at least ninety feet above the level of the sea; and on the top of an adjacent, but less lofty mountain, was anotter lake. The view was terminated by peaked rocks, chequered by patches of snow.

At midnight the sun still remained several degrees.

atches of snow.

At midnight the sun still remained several degree ove the horizon, and continued to ascend high

anove the nortzon, and continued to ascend ingue and higher till noon, when having again descended it passed the north, without dipping below the horizon. This phenomenon, which is as extraordinary to the inhabitants of the torrid and temperate zones as snow is to the inhabitants of the torrid zone, could as show is to the inhantanta of the toring zone countries on the viewed without a particular interest. Two mouths of continued daylight, during which space the sun never sets, seem to place the traveller in a new state of existence; while the effect on the inhantant of the contribution new state of existence; while the effect on the in-habitanes of these regions is singular. During the time the sun is perpetually above the horizon, they, rise at ten in the morning, dine at five or axis in the evening, and go to bed at one. But, during the winter season, when, from the beginning of Decem-ber until the end of January, the sun never rises, they sleep above half the twenty-four hours, and employ the other half in sitting over the fire, all bu-siness being at an end, and a constant darkness pre-vailing.

railing.

The cause of this phenomenon, as it affects the northern and southern regions of the earth, may be eadily understood.

The sun always illumes half the readily understood. The sun always illumes half the earth at once, and shines on every side ninety degrees from the place where he is vertical. When he is vertical over the equator, or equidistant from both poles, he shines as fur as each pole; and this happens in spring and autumn. But, as he declines to the north, in summer, he shines beyond the north pole, and all the countries near that pole turn round in perpetual susshine; he, at the same time, leaves the south pole an equal number of degrees, and those parts turn round in darkness. The effect is countrar at each pole in our winter. thesun the dereadily understood. ry at each pole in our winter, the sun then de

PROOFS OF AFFECTION.

PROOFS OF AFFECTION.

When a boy, I was one morning playing with marbles in the village ball alley, with a light heart and lighter pockets. The jibe and the jest went gaily round, when suddenly there appeared among us a stranger, of a very remarkable and very cheerful aspoct; his intrusion was not the least restrain upon our merry little assemblage—on the contrary, he seemed pleased, and even delighted; he was a benevolent creature, and the rays of infancy, (after all, the happiest we shall ever see) perhaps rose upon his memory. God bless him! I see his fine form, at the distance of half a century, just as he stood before me in the little ball alley, in the days of my fore me in the little ball alley, in the days of childhood. His name was Boyse; he was the in the days of my childhood. His name was Boyse; he was the rector of Newmarket. To me he took a particular
fancy. I was winning and full of waggery, thinking
of every thing eccentric, and by no means a miser
of my eccentricities; every one was welcome to
share of them, and I had plenty to spare after having
freighted the company. Some sweetmeats easily
bribed me home with him. I learned from poor
Boyse my alphabet, and grammar, and the rudiments of the classics. He taught mu the could,
and then sent me to school at Middletown. In
short, he made a man of me. I recollect it was about five and thirty years afterwards, when I had
risen to some eminence at the bar, and when I had
a seat in parliament, on my return one day from risen to some eminence at the bar, and when I had a seat in parliament, on my return once day from court, I found an old gentlemen seated alone in my drawing room; his feet familiarly placed on each side of the Italian chimney piece, and his whole air bespeaking the consciousness of one quite at home. He turned round—it was my friend of the ball alley. I rushed instinctively into his arms, and burst into tears. Worts cannot describe the scene which follows. lowed:—'You are right, sir—you are right. The chimney piece is youn,—the pictures are yours— the house is yours. 'You gave me all I have—my friend—my father—my benefactor!' He dined house is yours. You gave me all I have my nad—my father—my benefactor! He dined in me; and in the evening I caught the tear glist-ing in his fine blue eye, when he saw poor Jack, poor creature of his bounty, rising in the house

of commons, to reply to a right honorable. Poor Boyse! he is now gone—and no suitor had a larger deposit of practical benevolence in the court above. This is his wine—let us drink to his memory.

Strange method of catching the Torton The extraordinary mode of catching the Tortose, is by means of a fish of the genus Echenesis. In 1809, when Mr H. Salt was at Mozambique, having re-ceived a present of one of these fish, the inhabitants ceived a present of one of these fish; the inhabitants assured him that they were wont to employ it, by fastening it with a cord to a boat, and that it fixed itself by the head of the first tortose it met, with so much force, that the latter could not escape.—Cupr's Animal Kingdom.

much force, that the latter could not escape.—Cusier's Animal Kingdom.

The Remora or sucking fish, is used for catching other fish, as recorded by several authors. On consulting one of our memory, we found the following which may amuse our readers:—The Indians of Jamaies and Caba, (says Oviedo) go a fishing with the Remora, or sucking fish, which they employ as falconers employ hawks. The fish which is not above a span in length, is kept for the purpose, and regularly fed. The owner, on a calm morning, carries it out to sea, secured to his canoe by a small but strong line, many fishoms in length, and the moment the creature sees a fish in the water, though at a great distance, it darts away with the swiftness of an afrow, and soon fastens upon it. The Indian, in the meantime, loseens and lets go the line, which is provided with a buoy that keeps on the surface of the sea, and serves to mark out the course the Remora has taken, and he parsues it in his canoe, till he perceives his game to be nearly exhausted and run down. He then, taking up the buoy, gradually draws the line toward the shore, the Remora still adhering with inflictible to-incity to his prey; and it is with great difficulty he is made to quit his hold. By this method,' adds Oviedo,' I have known a turtle caught, of bulk and weight, that no single man could support.

The New York Gazette of Tuesday says—A-

The New York Gazette of Tuesday says—Among the accounts laid before the Boards of the
Common Council last evening, was one from the
City Inspector, for the sum of five hundred dollars,
to be applied towards defraying the rewards offered
by the new dog law. Mr Warren, the Inspector,
mentioned that he had already paid out \$238 to
did not the theoretic to the time the was speaking, waiting around the hall for
the promised premiums.

The Propaganda at Rome have made a donation of 10,900 dollars to the Right Rev. Dr Dubois, Catholic Bishop of New York, towards the establishment of a College in his diocess. Most of this sum has already been received.

MORAL.

ELOQUENT EXTRACT.

ELOQUENT EXTRACT.

'The sea is his and he made R.' Its majesty is God. What is there more sublime than the trackless desert, all surrounding, unfathornable sea! What is there more bublime than the calm, gently heaving, silent sea? What is there more terribly sublime than the angry, dashing, foaming sea? Power resistless, overwhelming power is its attribute, and its expression, whether in the careless, conscious grandear of its deep rest, or the wild tunult of its excited wrath. It is awful where its crested waves rise up to make a compact with the black clouds, and the howling winds, and the thunder and the hunder bolt, and they sweep on in the joy of their dread alliance, to do the Almighty's bidding. And it is swful too, when it stretches its Broad lovel out to meet in quiet union the bended sky, and show in the line of meeting the vest rotundity of the world. There is majesty in its wide expanse, separating and enclosing the great continents of the earth, occupying two thirds of the whole surface of the globe, ponetrating the land with its bays and secondary seas, and receiving the constantly pouring tribute of very river, of every shore. There is majesty in its fulness, trating the land with its bays and secondary seas, and receiving the constantly pouring tribute of every river, of every shore. There is majesty in its failness, never diminishing and never increasing. There is majesty in its integrity, for its whole vast surface is majesty in its integrity, for its whole vast surface is majesty in its integrity, for its whole vast surface is majesty in its integrity, for its whole vast surface is majesty in its integrity, for its whole vast surface is majesty in its majesty of any other in the wide world. Its depth is amblime—who gan sound it?

uniorm;—in its local unity, for there is but one occean, and the inhabitants of any one meridian spot, may visit the inhabitants of any other in the wide world. Its depth is sublime—who can sound it; Its strength is sublime—what fishrie of man can resist it? Ex voice is sublime, whether in the prolonged song of its ripple, or the stern most of its roar; whether it utters its hollow and melancholy tones within a labyrinth of wave worn caves, or thunders at the base of some huge promontory; or beats against some toiling vessel's sides is lilling the voyager to rest with its wild monotony; or dies away with the calm and dying twilingth; in gentle murmurs on some sheltered shore. What sight is there more magnificent, than the quiet or the storny sea? What music is there, however artful, which can be compared with the natural and changeful melodies of the resounding sea?

Its beauty is of God. It possesses it, in richness of its pwn; it borrows it from earth, and air, and heaven. The clouds lend it the various dyes of their wardrube, and throw down upon it the broad measures of their shadows, as they go sailing and sweeping by. The rainbow laves in it, its many colored feet. The sun loves to visit it, and the moon, and the glittering brotherbood of planets and stars; for they delight themselves in its beauty. The sunbeams return from it is shower of diamonds and glances of fier, the moonbeams find it in a pathway of elliver, when they dance to and for with the heece and the wave through the live long night. It has a light too, of its own, soft and streaming behind a milky way of dim and uncertain laster, like that which is shaining dimly above. It harmonies in its form and grandeur to the thander of heaven.—Greenwood.

PROSPECTUS GENIUS OF UNIVERSAL

EMANCIPATION.

Vot. XII.

HE object and character of this MILE object and character of this work are well known. It has been published nearly to years, and circulates in all the states of the Units, and Canada, the West Indies, Europe, and Africa, it is exclusively devoted to the subject of the Abstitute of Stavery, on the American Continent as Islands.

slands.
Within a few years, the proprietor has travelle Within a few years, the proprietor has traveled much, and had to depend somewhat upon the main ance of others to conduct the work. He photosimistic house of the state of the possible investigation will be made as to the stay, the slave-system, and what is doing relative to a perpetuation or abolition, particularly in the vanaris of the United States and the West Indies. Beey exertion will also be made to show what can draw, with propriety and safety, towards endies, this enormous and increasing evil from the America.

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