WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON AND ASAAC KNAPP PUBLISHERS: allered their yout NO. 28

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Boston, Massachusetts.] our country is the world-our countrymen abe manking to Large to Lucy 9, 145 had

PHE LIBBRATOR

AT NO. 10, MERCHANTS' HALL

LEVE GARRISON, EDITOR. TERMS

TERMS.
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THE LIBERATOR.

P' Every man who holds slaves, and who pre tends to be a Christian or a Republican, in either as generalle clare with a smart same with resolutely defect every social, moral and divine requisition. Erangelical charity induces the hope that he is an ignoranus. —BOURNE.

(The following hand-bill obtained a limited cir ion, in this city, on the afternoon of the 4th of July: to have produced an effect, it should have gone forth to the public last week. It may prove erviceable, however, even for another year.]

BE NOT DECEIVED!

READ AND REFLECTA SET 1

To Christians, Philanthropists and Patriots: It is proposed to take up a collection in some o s, this afternoon, in behalf of the American Colonization Society..., In order that the really benevolent and philanthropic may not be daped in their charities, they are conjured, by: every christian solive, to read the following statement.

The superstructure of the Colonization Society tests upon the following pillare and other

PERSECUTION, FALSEHOOD, COW-Persecution. It declares that the whole

colored population must be removed to Africa; but ee portion are almost unanimentaly oppor to a removal, it seems to be the determination to make their situations so ancomfortable and degraded here, as to compel them to migrate : co courages their education and improve requently if di this their pative home of See the African Repository, and the documents and reports of the Society, I This is persecutions once there were

n. Ad. Ralachaod. It stigmenties our colorest cities and being natives of Africa, and talks of sending w.natisa land, when they are no more ated to Africa than we are to Grant Britain

34. Comardige. It graws as a prominent reason pland citizens ought to be removed, that the mance among as will be dangerous to us as a le.! This is a libel appa their character. Instead ding jestice for this oppresed class th pay calls for their comount . The Lord disco h the devices of the crafty, so thus heir he perform their enterprise: the counsel of th

net in active the control translation of the control of the contro to of men, and their, and obgoes the most of plor remain among us, use must be their ence

micg!/ Plush withed upon christmas;— it libel spon

Probleman ibol upon the Declaration of In
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2d. To abolish the slave trade. But, the slave trade has continued to extend with the increase of the Colony, and never was so brisk as at the present time ! TI only way to break up this infernal traffic, is to break up the market.

3d. To evangelize and civilize Africa. But, why should we do evil that good may come? Why send the ignorant to instruct the ignorant the degraded to elevate the degraded—the blind to lead the blind? Why take men from the light, and carry them into darkness to renovate their sight? What absurdities!

It is cheerfully conceded, that there are many pious, benevolent and patriotic citizens, who support nization Society; but it is believed they have taken the scheme upon trust, without a carefu consideration, and are therefore duped in their good

It is said that the emigrants go voluntarily. True we do not put bayonets to their breasts, but we take nother mode about as cruel and effectual. We enter into a moral conspiracy, and assure the people transportation. What wickedness!

Suppose the blacks should suddenly, by a miracle hecome white: who would call for their removal? None. The Colonization Society, therefore, is based upon prejudice-actuated by prejudice-supported by prejudice.

Brethren and Countrymen - Let us, at once abandon the wild, destructive, unnatural scheme of colonization. The great body of the colored people must, inevitably, remain in our land; and sooner they are made free, intelligent and equal, the Setter for us and for them. Let us compassionate and relieve the condition of our free colored population; let us not he angry, but rather let us rejoice that they are among us. We can never treat them too kindly. We owe them an immense debt, and essed be God! we have ample means to pay it.

Let it be remembered that the Society does not

interfere with slavery, but is the apologist for slave where ! that many slave owners are among its nombers! and that the great argument frequently orged at the south is, that the Society, by its opera-

ious, increases the value of the slaves!!

Let it also be remembered, that a very large propertion of the emigrants have died very soon after their arrival at Liberia; and of the eighty-five who went out in the last vessel, SIXTY-THREE arreparted to be dead!!! Of whom will this awfu porifice of human life be required, but of all thos who continue their support to the colonization cru

Reader, as you value the approbation of a good coascience, let the contribution box pass by, empty. If you give any money, it will be the price of blood! If you give any money, it will be the be the price of blood CHRISTIANITY.

Boston, July 4, 1831.

A highly esteemed friend in New-York during our recent visit to that city—(a keen contro vertist and an indefitigable writer)—while wanth for our appearance at the hotel out down and er offowing pithy communication. How will the advocates for resistance to oppression meet, hi argument? Will they have the afrontery to con send, that our satures were pession metallic and against the country country; for a petry feether, and wet that the shives (trodden down to the country) against the three (trodden down to the earth, as yet that the three (trodden down to the earth, as they are by the tron heat of tympny) have no right that liberty by pielence the earth as such a gross pair

THE NON-RESISTANCE DOCTANGE

the state of the second of the liberate our citizens from Barbarian captivity, or exterminate the West India pastes, or resist the Tea Act of a British parliament, or prevent a Casar from Act of a Britain parliament, or prevent a Casar from carping, one filterine, or repellatin invading potter; or prevent caracters from being instaved, or even defect our own broparty and lives against robbers and mindelen? It has not mindelen in the free filtering. It has fit will deed will seen to the doctrine. Why, Sir, the Poles are regarded as Patriots, and have the sympa-thies of the whole world. And the French Revellation, and the Haytian Revolution, and the American Revolution, are they not exhaldered glorious archieves meuts? And would not our country by considered even criminal, to permit the Indians to batcher, and the Barbarians to enslave, and the Pirates to murde her citizens? Would not a man be considered a polition, yea, a wretch, who should, unresistingly polition, yes, a wretch, who should increasingly, petralt his wife to be infled, and his children to be minacled and beater, and emisted? Woods not the nation be adjudged deserving of subjudgment, it is should teaged and that any these arguments, it is guitantly followed out, would go to justify the rebellion of slaves. Would they so, indeed? It is verily so, that the fact of the lawfulness of resistance ence of property, liberty, wife, children, and even of life itself, would render resistance lawful on the part of slaves? If it is so, the fault is not

There are those who deem resistance, under any ances, unlawful; but as they are a very small circum minority of mankind, they are not to assume the question, and force it upon others. But, especially, hould they not apply it particularly to the case of slaves. They should likewise call the Poles to order, and reprimand the heroes of our Revolution; yea and the man who defends himself against the high wayman, and the ship's crew that repels the ass of the piratical cruiser, and the chizen who defends his own house against the midnight robber; not for-getting, however, that in so doing, they are only giving the views of one party, on a controverte on, instead of enjoining a truth universally ad

The conclusion of the matter, then, is this ! the friends of peace are not to say to slaves, you out not to resist you particularly; but that not ought to resist.—that is, in their opinion. But, per taps; some of the opponents of slavery have no these peculiar views of peace and war, and they might judge resistance to be lawful. They would might judge resistance to be lawful. They would, of course, inculeate their views. And it would be main for those concerned; to judge between the objecting sentiments. Indeed, it is for them to judge between warlike and pricific principles. They are not to be bound by the dictum of either party, on this, any more than on any other question. No one is to assume either side of a controversed ques tion, for a third party. That party is to judge for foured that, whether right or wrong, the time will found that, whether right or wrong, the time while one long arrive, when they will judge resistantice it for the allowable. Right of the arriving Sir, mathinfal this country will yet set triables in times from the save. There is no prospect for the termination of shield, except by physical folice; for balloff the titeling arrives to the save are the save system. Say the abouto system. Say the abelton of savery We canno liberate our slaves, because their ignorance would Shows to our staves, the cause their should be should be

ехра should the orise they should and we with all those who have fought for like

unity & a settle uest on the coast of Alicear traduces the only of as follower-

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Der the Elbergier ...

AMBIEGAN COLORISAS . VO. S.

INCENTIVE TO BEBELLION

ACCEPTANT TO BE THE LIBERT OF THE PROPERTY OF other. We infer, therefore, that those who copy it approvingly, are so decidedly the enquire of opposition, that if the slaves at the could green to the involution, they would cheer them to the count with the spirit-stirring cry of

Fall, young, fall, and rework

and would gellantly enlist in their services and anothing the properties are properties the fellesteed; the properties the fellesteed; the properties the fellesteed; the properties to bindle a partition in the fell the fellest the properties to the fellesteed the nest, unequivocal call for the masses of east have my new more can be not be insection. The design plantage man and my canner can patriots have chosen a factor, rule hy which to be judged for their conduct. Do they wish to be paid in their case on a facility man and a sufficient conduct.

di otoi , pane nerve elrem the Beston Patriotic SONG FOR THE POURTH OF JULY. The arampet of Liberty, sounds thro' the world, And the universe stars at the sound :

ndard Philosophy's hand has unfurl'd, And the nations are througing around. CHORUS.

Fall, tymnig fall to be not give a These are the days of Liberty, hards Fail, tyrants, full !

How noble the ardor that seizes the soul! How it bursts from the yoke and the chain! What pow'r can the fervor of Freedom control. Or its terrible vengeance restmin? Fall, tyrants, fall! &c.

Yo stern towers of despots ! ye dangeous and cells ! The tempest shall aween you was: (havong ad From west to the cast the dead assistant awells o And the tyrants grow sale with dismayary most I a an arange Fall, tyrants, fall ! de de ov.

The slave, on whose neck the proud despot has true, And the lordly userper, who ruled walk a rod. Hides his head 'midst his servile divan. a. Fall, tyrunte, fall ! &c.

The cruel dominant of Prestrati is 9 cr. on asket Its thanking will end to be compared to the While Religion her freedom maintains

The hymn of the free shall American shall away the hymn of the free shall American shall away that with a cold and immensible mod?

Not each freeman his part in the charge shall bear, which contains for the right of the charge shall bear the charge of the charge shall be s

Lies THE DESCRIPTION APPEAR. OF COPY OF SIement from the New-Haves Adv lowing advecti

of the Prince Regent, on the heliel boar 1 TA A stindered of their respecting state the American Colorination Colory, well be the Charten Charten, this execute, in a citum and the Charten Charten, this execute, in a citum anticomia, recently and a the colorination of the Charten Ch

table and place and the property of the party of the part

For the Liberator.

The Reviewer labors hard to build up the repu tation of Liberia as having a healthful climate. His masertions, on this subject, are not less bold and unbesitating, than those I quoted in the first number, scerning the object of the Colonization Society, in making a settlement on the coast of Africa. He introduces the subject as follows :-

But the climate! the deadly African clim What can be done in such a climate? In regard to what can be done in such a cinimate. In regard, the can be said is, the fif a proping elifacter and a new contry. Indeed, is the all that can be said in the contract of the c ceeds: 'It is unquestionable in the present condition of that country, white men cannot expect to enjoy Yet the mortality among the Agents in Li has not exceeded the mortality of English in India. And how great has been the lity among the Bishops in India?' Only thisall of them have died, and died in a short period lafter their arrival. It is true, that all the Agents at ria have not died there; some of them have fled for their lives, and died at home. What is th meaning of such a statement as this? Can it be that the Reviewer intended to deceive the public on this sabject? Can it be that he supposed them to be ignorant whether the Bishops in India lived in that country, two or fifty years, before the climate swept them away? I can hardly suppose this, and yet, unquestionably, some object was intended to be pro moted by this statement. Was it intended to an influence on our free black population? to induce them to embark hastily in an enterprise, in lives of so many have already been sacrificed? This comparison of the healthfulness of Liberia, to that of India, seems to me very much as if the Reviewer had said,—Let no one be alarmed at the mortality in Liberia; greater numbers will not die there in a week or month, than died in a single night in the black hole of Calcutta.

It was, probably, such representations as these land, and brave the pestilential vapors of the marshe of Liberia; which, in a short time, cut the thread of life and numbered him with the dead. And is if nothing that a man of his worth, and excellence of christian principles; of his elevation of purpose others and angular distribution of purpose of purpose others for label by the same syren song, into the game dangers, and be induced to lives, under a vertical sun, at throw tway thei ler a vertical sun, at Liberia? And G what? Not to convert the heathen; not to extend commerce and civilization; not to bring to a final termination the trade in the bodies and souls of men or to enlarge the circles of science; but to prepare the way for the free blacks of our country, to be induced to quit it, and to establish a republic on the

The Reviewer continues : ' In repeated instances newly arrived emigrants, especially when landing is an unfavorable season of the year, have suffered se verely. But the average mo rtality among the free people of color, in Liberia, is by no means greate than the average mortality among the people of color in New-York and Philadelphia. (This remains to people of color, in Lib be proved.) There is no proof whatever that the climate is pestilential. The natives are not visited from year to year with sweeping and desolating sick No pla ague as in Turkey, no cholera as in India, cerries away its crowds of victims. No mal-arta drives away the population from entire districts. This language is sufficiently explicit, and as decided as if it had issued from an oracle. There can be no doubt now, that the coast of Africa, in 12 degree of north latitude, is the very spot where health taken up her chosen residence. No doubt,

Here, every breeze bears bealth upon its wings.'
Let us examine, however, and see whether these bold assertions agree with the printed statements given by the Colonization Society; for I trust that their testimony will not be rejected.

. The death of the lamented Gordon, and eight ut of eleven generous seamen, who, with him services to guarantee the truce set tled by Capt. Laing, has been already commit ted to the public. All these individuals fell vic tims to the climate, within four weeks miling of the Prince Regent, on the 4th of Decem (African Repository for Sept. 1826.)

It can never be sufficiently regretted, that the sickness which had h crew of that ship (Cyane) during her stay at Cape, should have issued in the death of no less forty persons, soon after her arrival in Amer ch. (African Rep. Sept. 1826.)

N. B. The Cyane staid at Montserado twenty-to

ofore making further quotations, I will add merk of two. From these statements it is proved, lat. That Mr Gordon, the officer, and eight of elev

en seamen ; that is, in three-quarters of the whole runnber staid at the Cape, is under to enforce had been agreed open between their enemies, died within four of the vessel in which they came

eir enemies,

[the vessel is which they

2d. All these fall sections to the estate

3d. Forty of the serw of the Cynne died
sequence of that sales louching at the Cape,
maining there tweet, and days.

With these farts addressed in a would sale

which the Re
are projugated. With these faces united by the Revise, authorized to my, starts are proof whatever, the clemate is pelluration 17. What proof is cientify suinty him to be every individual disform to supere to sail the benchfarms of the mate in question. If the Cyane had touche New-Orleans, or at the Havana, or at Carthag New-Orleans, or at the Havana, or at Carthag the days and forty of new-breams, or at the navana, of at Cartangena, and had remained twenty-two days, and forty of her orew had kind in consequence; and one of her offi-cers had given a statement to the Navy Department; crew had died in conseque of the circumstances, and had concluded by saying there is no proof whatever, that the where the ship lay is pestilential; what would have been thought and said by the public? Would not every man who regarded truth and propriety say that the statement was a perfect outrage upon common decency; that it was as stupid, as it was con trary to the fact?

June 20th, 1826, Mr Ashmun informs the Secre tary of the Colonization Society, that thirteen out of thirty-two, who went out in the Vine, had died; and, he adds, 'the survivors seem not likely soon to recover their strength of body or of mind; the latter having, in a great majority of cases, been se-verely shattered.' The Vine sailed from Boston in the winter. Among the colonists a church was or ganized; most or all the members of which died.

'The climate of Africa has generally had the re putation of being unhealthy; but when the numthe natives are known, this circumstance will be no cause of wonder. When those marshes shall be cleared and cultivated, and the inhabitants shall become civilized and cleanly, it is, perhaps, not too much to expect, that the world will not furnish a region more salubrious and healthful than Africa.'— (African Rep. January, 1829.)

On the 17th January, 1830, Mr Sessing and his wife, and Mr Buhrer, arrived at Monrovia. On the the country fever, and on the 26th of March Mr Buh-Grance arrived, and on the 22d of March the formals news from the Gold Coast, and a received where our Society, two years ago, began a second nission. At that time four of our brethr to that place, by way of Copenhagen, where they staid some time, to acquire the Danish language And now, Rev. Mr Henke writes, that his fellow finished their course below, last August 1829. They likewise died of the country for ver, and he was left behind to weep over the graves of his beloved brethren. This fact, my dear friend that six out of twelve have died already, in the short space of two years, and two others suffered so much from their sickness, that they were advised by their doctor to leave this country for their coole home, caused us to despond.' (Rev. Mr Sessing's letter. Af. Rep. June, 1830.)

N. B. Since this was written, another of the mis ionaries has died

I have given these copious extracts relative to the healthfulness of Monrovia, for the very purpose of having those who read this article satisfied, that the here of the country is, notwithstanding it is denied by the Reviewer, a pestilential atmosphere White people, and people of color, have both found

it to be so, by bitter experience. Thirteen out of thirty-two colored people, who went out in the Vine. This is a most fearful proportion, more than one-third; and yet the Review with this, and all the other facts I have stated, before him, says, that there is no proof whatever, that the climate is pestilential. The people of this country do not hesitate in considering the climate of New-Orleans, or of the Havana, to be pestilential when one-third of the people going to these places, from the States north o the Chesapeake, are cut of in a short time, and laid in the grave. They not only so consider this, but it is their customary language, and a man who expressed a doubt on the sub-ject, would be judged beside himself. And why should not we use the same language with respect to Liberia, when the facts I have quoted stare us in the These facts, and many more of-a similar character, have long been before the public. The are furnished by the friends and promoters of thi plan of establishing a republic on modern quixotic the coast of Africa. They have never been contra-dicted or disproved. They are, therefore, true; and if those Agents of the Colonization Sci ociety. have lost their lives in the marshes and bogs of Li-beria, could again revisit us, they would declare

hem to be true. But there is no malaria on the African coast ! And what is malaria? It is a state of atmosphere

ty-If the is, the number and extent of its marshes fall, say they, victims to the blinable. The Mr Sessing says, that his companions who had been swapt away so saddenly, died of the country feper. And yet there is no malaria. Who informed that if a person goes into the country eight or ten miles, from Charleston, daring certain month or ten miles, from Charleston, daring certain months in the year, and stays but three days, that death alrtainly ensues, we conclude that maleris a bounds; or when our northern or costera people gr to New-Orleans, or the Havana, and die in grunumbers, within a short time, it is a fair inferen irshes and stagnant waters near those cit ies, have thrown out malignant exhalations, and mularia is generated; and why should not the marsh es on the coast of Africa produce a similar effect These positive declarations of the Reviewer concern ing the health of Liberia, are not supported by facts ey are mere assertions, and as such, can have n weight with an intelligent, and impartial community The very fuct, and one which is well supported, that the people of color from the low-grounds along out coast, south of the Chesapeake, bear the climate of Liberia better than those to the north and east, is conclusive proof of the existence of malaria in that country. They have been habituated, from their in-fancy, to breathe a pestilential state of atmosphere malaria has been incorporated into the fibres and nuscles of their bodies; and, therefore, the injury they receive from the exhalations of the Libe

SLAVERROOPR

marshes, is comparatively small; while the forme

having been long accustomed to pure and healthfu

ate as to be landed on the coast of Africa

air, are swept down in great numb

other specimen of American justice !-If a white man kills a slave, he is fined a trifling sum; but if a slave merely wounds a white man, without taking his life, he is forthwith hung upon a mllows

NEW-ORLEANS, June 6.

ers, when they are

PHILELEUTHEROS.

The slave Elijah, on Saturday alternoon, between four and five o'clock, underwent the dreaful panishment of the law, for having wounded, with the intontion of killing. Mr Pandely. A negro lad, about sixteen years old, formerly a companion of Elijah, was so much shocked at the fate of his companion, that he took spasms, and died in a few hours.

Slave Trade.-Extract of a letter from a gentle man who has recently visited the island of Cuba

He says:

The slave trade, perhaps, was nover carried on more vigorously than now. Several slavers sailed for the cost while I was there, and some came in. They will land their slaves within 20 uniles of the city of Havana, and march them in a body to the city, as from the country plantations; and the doubloon will effectually blind any officer whose duty it is to arrest them. The vessel after landing her slaves comes openly into the harbor, and no notice is taken of it. I became acquainted with a misu who had been engaged in one of these Gaineannes. He said there was not the least difficulty in landing slaves,—that the principal men were engaged, in the traffic. that the principal men were engaged in the traffi and often the officers of government. He furth t he cared but added that when he was out he cared but for the appearance of the American flag; John Bull's cross was seen, they 'look With how much truth this implied repressuopen the American flag I cannot say, was his expression.' d repro

was in expression.

Colored Freemen.—A writer in a late Wilnington, North Carolina, Recorder, complains of the effects of the act of our last session, in relation to our freemen of color, which imposes a quarantine of 40 days on a vessel having a free pirson of color on board. In nine cases out of ten, no white sailor can be employed as cook or seward; and in such cross, a captain would either have to go without either of these necessary adjuncts, or sail to some other state. At present, we understand, the merchants of Wilmington are in want of vessels to carry rawly the produce lying on their wharves. But faw vessels are owned in the port, and they must have cooks at least, yet if they carry a free colored men out in that capacity, they cannot bring him back, and but faw will engage in these terms. The writer very correctly side, that is a string timy be stretched till it breaks it it is admitted that slavery is a corse to the southern states. Would it not be bester to ship it in the face of buttantity and the constitution.

the of the none of the state of the state of

A YOUNG ORATOR.

at visit to Mr S. H. Gloucester's A recent visit to an arms Philadelphia gave a the most lively satisfaction. The scholars acquired themselves in History, Grammar, Arithmetic., &c. &cc. in a very creditable manner. At the close of examination, a handsome and intelligent lad took floor, and addressed us in the following style, with a propriety of gesture and intons

ditio to oh nablishing to uch right to our liberty r who is undergoing the greatest hardship the difference between the white mar

Our friend or Langy is used mooring in the lives among the playeholders, and he were what the slaves have to endure. Their covered with clotted blood, while is in making them work as hard as they are still trying to make, them wook had a the white man can say that all mea are born and equal. Our friends Mesers Tappen and Jo lyn † have also espoused our cause, and are son raising means between the friendly white and cause ed people throughout many of the States and Nor Indies, to raise a College for colored and New-Hayen: they are also using vigorous me to establish high schools to prepare young mea college; and Mr Tappan says he bimself we \$1000 to its support, and he will still do norm object in view is likely to be effected. You, with the above named gentle

no doubt been highly gratified at the Convention of the People of Color, held in the city of Philidelphia last week the second convention ever held by the people of color in the United States. The chiefolect of the Convention was to form the best plan meliorate the condition of our brethren. Fifty for menorate the condition of our brethres. Fifty on ago, the white population, throughout the Unit States, met in the city of Philadelphia, to melous their condition. We can see they have gained be independence, by perseverance, by unting theselves heart and hand. Our condition is as bed a sea their and in the condition in as bed a sea their and in the condition in as bed as their candidates. was theirs, and in some cases worse: we are no was theirs, and in some cases worse: we are no white man personally. We have the same intelled and the same prospect; then let us join beat an hand, and in a few years we may gain our indepe dence. I shall conclude my few remarks, by with ing you a long life and prosperity in your under ing; and when your cureer of days is ended, may ou reap your reward.

Here the address, in manuscript, was put into of hands, which, Mr Gloucester assured us, had received no emendation, heither had its topics been select ed for the lader it was all his own. His name a JOHN E. BURR, and his age is twelve years and in months. We trust Mesers. Tappan and Jocelyn will excuse the publication of their names, as our oil motive in inserting the address, is to show the apcity of a colored youth.

The following address was given to us, at the

same time, the production of another scholar, mind WILLIAM H. MATTHEWS, aged about 16 years It may serve to show how deeply the spirit of the ty is pervading the breasts of the rising generalize

A WORD TO AFRIC'S BLEEDING

Brothers Methinks our unhappy days are day ing to a close. Are you so lost in thought, that you stand like ideots, and let the white man reign lord the universe, when we were all born free and equal? Are you dumb, or do you intend to see forever in ignorance? Why do you not arouse, and shout for liberty or death? Or do you say within yourselves, that you will wait until the white man poor, mean generosity extends so low, as to conde cend to set you free, one by one? this, I say no for it will never be until God po to each heart of the rising generation the spirit of a Hannihal: And when we that enjoy-no, notes joy when we that breathe a little of the fresh at of this boarted land of liberty and independence when we see and feel the wrongs of our breither h to draw the sword of liberty, and burst the ba slavery asunder, -O, then will the white man o spare us and let us free; for then we will be rent for him to reign over us any longer."

Brothers-I conclude this short spe forming you that ham but a young ad caused batch hopestheliers many your foll load that I man ye be dound completed

Ather Tappen Eq. of New York City

Doring our concepts the body system, for the edu-ation of colored youth, was a subject of frequent conversation among several warm-hearted individu-

Connection:

DEAR SAR—Several persons, who are deeply affected with the condition of the people, of colors into the control wave for a comment of the control wave for a constitution of the control wave for a control

When this subject was suggested to Annit on TAPPAN, Esq., more than eighteen months ago, the generous mind embraces it is a none and mo desirable object. He then offered to be one of a persons, who should each give \$1,000 to estable such an institution, suggesting that the whites choose sigh an institution, suggesting that the winters among nise ten thousand, and the colored people ten thou-and more. Some circumstances have delayed the early commencement of the institution, but it has been a subject of deep interest and of frequent con-

We rejoice that some effort is making to edu We rejoice that some eners a making to courte young men, who, just people light energy for the institution of the courter of t we keep would come from such an institution, are needed in our country pre-eminently, no one acquainted with the case will deny. But we would not raise up man for this country, exclusively; we would improve and enlarge the mind and its field of vision, and let the choice of the individual and the reach, and let me choice of the individual and the providence of God direct his course of duty and the field of his labors.

It is desimble to connect the mechanic arts, and

ome degree of agriculture and horticulture, with this

It is important that a foundation be laid for the establishment of a more perfected state of society, is every part of our country, among the people of color, and in other parts of the world where they reside. You are perfectly aware of the disadvan-tages which attend them in their efforts for this object. It is thought, therefore, that the College should be so connected with many useful pursuits and with the advantages of domestic and social life. as would prepare the young men for active life an to aid their brethren, in other places, in all those things which make men happy, and which give them as individuals and as communities, influence in the

'It is proposed that the people of color should have every desirable privilege respecting the appointment of Professors and the management of the College: at least, that their right, shall be sa great in the case as that of their white friends, who may have some part of the direction of the College.

His name is 9 years and his difficulty will so not only

to us it th

LEEDING

have some part of the direction of the Conego.

'His high time to see deficiently for this long shead and oppressed people. God is wath them; the will plead their cause; and he will be with me and der associates, if we and they arise for their help. He will defend and blees us. The arrows of our enemies will fall at our feet harmless : the shafts of those who decry the wisdom and benevolence d these who cannot be guided nor be held back by saveholders who dask not what is politic but what is days—who will not accredit that benevolence th denies the claims of justice will post by lik the wind, and be no more remembered."

the wind, and be not more remembered.

It consequence of the intelligence, contained, in, the above letter, we determined to visit Philadelphia, a company, with two philathropie individuals, in order to lay the subject before the Convention of Colord Delegate. Our mission was successful. The delegates, fortunately, were mon of large, sound was and of far-against vision. They manimously speed of the subtled vision. They manimously speed of the subtled vision of a College, and decided upon New-Haven as the phice of its destings. As Sandre E. Conwint was selected as the wreling Agent to obtain subscriptions and done of the subscription of the subscription

Two times we never a good came appearage of decemi people, note inving deflied dur of with a intraction of the virgan brawle which recently taken place at Washington brawle needs to the nation and libels upon civilization.

Charles Carroll, of Carrollion, is dangagemaly sich

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1831.

JLIEGE FOR THE PEOPLE OF Indian form of the control of t

as Cainry Hell, se the close of schools be "Long Men, we learn, became very large to the transition of the state give in the second of them, sphick sea a refer either to Slavery of Nul-lification leading and the second of the

ne Baptist Churches.
At a Vestry meeting, in the morning, I aim told fregret my absence) that the Rev. Dr. Beecher He gravely declared; that the removal of the whole colored population to Africa was an enterprise of eacolored populition to Africa was an enterprise of ea-sy accomplishment! Nowighstanding my great, pethaps extravagant admiration of the Doctor, I beg leave to doubt his assumption. Lis astonishing that he should cherish such a grown-dission. I know, it is any to make calculations. I know it is an old makin, that figures cannot lie; and I very well know, too, that our philanthropic arithmeticions are predigiously fond of FIGURING, but of doing noth ing else. Give them a slate and peacil, and in fif-teen minutes they will slear the continent of every black skin; and, if desired, throw in the Indians to boot. While they depopulate America, they find boot. White they depopulate America, they find not the least difficulty in providing for the wants of the emigrating myriads to the conics of Africa we have ships enough, and, notwithstanding the hardness of the times, money enough. O. the surgessing utility of the arithmetic ! it is more potent than the stone of the philosopher, which is to transmote, at

touch, base metal into pure gold! was opposed only by A FEW FOOLISH WHITES. The folly, however, threatens to be contagious. I, for one, have no desire to shrink from his compli-

He also stated, if our informant did not misinter pret, that 'A FEW OTHER FOOLISH WHITES'
were advocating the immediate emancipation of the
slaves, reckless of the consequences. This complient, also, I socept without hesitation.

After all, I think it will be easy to prove that he

is not more sepient than immediate abolitionists. I never knew him to be wise enough, in his pulpit, to tell his hearers that if they were habitually guilty of rell his hearers that if they were habitually guity of drunkenness; of exercising cracity, of stealing property, of committing adultery, they must refrain from these crimes gradually, and aim at an uncertain, indefinite, far-off reformation. Such a doctrine might quiet the consciences; and tickle the ears of drunkards, tyrans; thieves and debauchees; but it would hardly be, tolerated, even from the lips of LYMAN BERCHER, by the worshippers in Bowdoin-arest meeting-house. Now, slavery is a violation of every natural right, it is a system of robbery, adultery natural right; it is a system of recording usely exposes usely she marker; and its perpetuity justly exposes a nation to the wrath of Heaven. Yet he is footish, the nation to the wrest, of Heaven. Yet he is foolish, in the Doctor's, estimation, who tells the slaveholders to leave off their sins at once, and to be, to-day, honest and humane men! For one, I cannot listen to any proposal for a gradual abolition of wicked-

Among the 'ROOLISH WHITES' Who calling for the immediate abolition of slavery, may be reckoned a very large majority of the wisest and best med in Great Britain—including CLARK-WILBERFORCE, BROUGHAM, LUSH NOS INGTON, STEPHENS, and O'CONNELL-and the most eminent clergymen of all denomination together with many e These are convinced, by sad experience, that the doctrine of gradual abolition is a cheat—a lie— a delusion ; and that it will be always in the futur

tense.

In the next breath, after his reprimend of abolitionists—I am told—the, Doctor earnestly, besought his
breitness to pray, for the success of the Poles in battle, and the overthrow of their oppressors! south may succeed in destroying their may the Poles more than men? are the slav is the voke of the former more malling than that o the slave? or have they a superior claim upon to the slave? or have they a superior claim upon to the slave of the superior claim upon to the slave of the superior claim upon to the slave of the superior claim upon to the superior claim

A word in relation to the exercises, was no bythe children, was similarity increasing or birds? The children was remarked to the warbing of birds? The Rev. 10 off lifes a hadden to then; we supplied the Rev. 10 off lifes a hadden for the occasion, with only be styled proposed to the decision, which is debt of the decision, which is doubt whether it was not more show that are able. Chadren are not result, metacated in a case by a public har niletical remarks was particularly reprehendings to relate, he undertook to convince the homistical remarks was personany op-strange to relate, he indertook to convince the little boys and gails that foliant sprinking, was begitten. How did he aspected they take the took of the know, said by that Lydie and her-household wires baptized. New we read of the house of David, &c. which included children; therefore Lydid had children; therefore children were baptized! An argument, about as ingenious as pertinent:

meat, about as ingenious as partinent.

Notices of Brazil in 1828 and 1829; by Rev. R. Watsh, L. L. D., M. R. I. A., Author of a Journey from Constantinople, Sr. Sc. 2 vols. Boston: 1831.

Mr Walsh is well known to the reading, public as the nathor of a very pleasant work, giving anaccount of his travels from Constantinople across the continent of Europe. The present volumes will be read, by all lovers of travels, with the same interest which they found in the Journey from Constantinople, We might easily recommend this work forthe full and accurate information which it gives of the government of Brazil, the habita and normal of the people, the emberant fertility of the sail, and, its rid, miteral treasure. We might praise it for its lively and greeful style, and the striking pictures of estated seesery which it presents. Though the setup accessory, which it presents "Droige the meets of the work, in these and office particular, are great, we shall not attempt to enumerate thous the chief value of it, in our eyes, is the jast, representation which it gives of alavery in Brazil. We have in several of our papers given extracts from it on this subject, and propose hereafter to continue them. They cannot be read without a deep and melancholy interest. Mr Walsh does not content himself with giving mere declamation against slu-very, but presents a multitude of facts in regard to it, which must convince even the most incredulous, of the frightful character of the system, and of the of the inguital cuaracter of the system, and of the miseries which it has entailed upon Brazils, miseries which, under the most favorable circumstances cannot be completely removed except in a long succannot be completely removed except in a long suc-cession of ages. The conclusion which we think every unprejudiced mind must draw from the perusal of these volumes, is, that the institution of elavery admits of no remedy but its abolition. We think that our brethren in the southern States than deriv that our brethren in the southern States atmay derive much benefit from a perusal of this work, if they will only attend to the lessons which if theights. They should remember, however unputatable these lessons may be, that they come from a disinteresses spectator, who merely passes his judgment spe-what he sees and hears; and that his opinions or much more likely to be correct than those of person whom education and self-interest both lead to

We do not propose, at this time, to make an amalysis of Mr Walsh's remarks on Slavery. On statement; however, is so interesting that we can refrain from repeating it. Its informs as that conduct of the free people of color in Brazil been so exemplary, as to have led to serious prop als for the enfranchisement of the slaves. that our own free people of color will relied; this circumstance, and aim by their own good duct to produce a similar state of feeling among slaveholding States.

Ex-President JAMES MONROE died at N York, on Monday, July the fourth, at half-past 8 o'clock, P. M. On the since day of this month, is 1826, the Ex-Presidents, Adams and Jefferson, also finished their mortal career. Mr. Monroe was 28. Mr A. was 91—Mr J. 84.

The publication of the Lynn Mirror to same and the lost of opening may be been supposed to Lowis, deserves great medicale the cannot sel where conducted itself above to save the conducted itself above the conducted itself above the conducted itself above to save the conducted itself above to save the conducted itself above the conducted itself

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that any calcular interest in the control of the co

A fire broke out in 'New York' on Stringley morning, in the centre of the block broadle by Amiry, Green, Mercer, and Fourth arrests. All the buildings on the block, except one were alless construction on the block, except on the block, were alless than the construction who considered by a state that the constitution was occasioned by fire crackers thrown hith a valid white there were sharting. Within the last schirt days we better there were sharting.

Within the last schirt days we better becomed the centre of the wear alless of whom the block of the block

NOTICE:

The Gestlemen of Color of Boston and is vicinity, are requested to attend a public faceting on TUESDAY EVENING; July 12th, at 8 o'clock, on business of importance, interesting to them. By request of Thomas Dakon, John T. Hilton, James H. Howe and others " against staged with

CHARLES MITCHELL, ESQ.

CHARLES MITULES.

The Bultimore papers mention the death of this distinguished Counsellor and Attorney at law, in mative of Connections, and son of the Hon: Judge Mitchell. Were it in my p I would build a monument to his memory means that marble, Although I was a strain him, he generously volunteered his services of Coun-sel at my first trial for libel; (at the risk of his popset at my his train not now; (a me and defended the in a brave and masterly style). Indignation and shame at the continuance of the accuracy traffic in human at the continuance of the accuracy traffic in human flesh—sympathy for the poor viotime of oppicasion—love for the cause of universal liberty—kindled his feelings into a blazzo. His abouteness was a torrent that carried every thing before it. He thundred—he lightened. Before any other. Court, he would have been successful. A handsome compensation was urged upon him, but he governority—almost indignantly—rejected it. He again offered his services at my become traffic him to describe the courter defends.

make no further defected.

Of his autiliments as a payer—the fartility amplitude of his mind—that the weethers and ergy of his eloquience; it is difficult to applic he terms. The benevalence of his heart was a and terms. In a conveyance of me near, was a su-ponaire as the desages, the might here send almost without a rival, it is the landly body whitespilly, his princely bark, deep rivinh in the landly body whitespilly, his princely bark, deep rivinh in the landly body which has precious things, statick, requisite a rook which has destroyed the magnificent deep of maintaint and went down to a magnificent deep of maintaint and went

down to a present an expellent of or other than down to a present an expellent of or other than the third of third of the third of third of the third of the third of the third of the thir Father, Jene Christ aberrighteniske fiel e mil

AN ADDRESS.

PRES SECRETOR OF GOLOR.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, other Cities of the Communication of the Communi ning nation (14) assessment at the Residual Conference Described (18).

word typic to did adman botton of the power, him I would be proved to a few or the large ways in side of the power to be the power, to be the power to be the power. Un, tell me net unit we can an appropriate.

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May sparkle in its store, come bond of the sparkle in its store, and the sparkle in the sparkle in the sparkle in a sparkle in the sparkle in a s

Can gird the heart wrone joys may entry whose brightest hope are wreck'd;—
Por though a person lightly grown a good Beauty a definition of the control give the sool repose,
With air, and guitt oppose,

But tell me that Religion's beam Cap beavenly bliss impart ; Oh, tell me, that its ray serene Oh, tell, me, that its ray sevens
I Can had the bedeen bears —
Ter well I know this can control.
The tyrant Passion's away.
Can shed a sambling o'er the soul.
When earthly joys decay.
Philadelphia, June 25, 1831.

PLOWERS IN A ROOM OF SICKNESS

MARY.

Bear them not from grassy dells, Where wild bees have honey-cells Not from where awest water-sound Thrill the green wood to its bounds; Not to waste their scented breath On the silent from of Death! Kindred to the breeze they are, And the glow-worm's emerald stands the bird whose song is free, And the many whispering tree; Oh! too deep a love, and vain, They would win to Earth again! Spread them not before the eyes, Closing fast on summer skies! Woo thou not the spirit back From its lone and viewless track. With the bright things which have birth
Wide o'er all the color'd Earth! With the violet's breath would rise Thoughts too sad for her who dies;
From the lily's pearl-cup shed,
Dreams too sweet would baunt her bed; Dreams too sweet would number of youth of spring-line eves Music beauty all she leaves!

Hush I 't is thou that dreaming art, Calmer is her rentle beart. Yes l.o'er fountain, vale, and grove, Leaf and flower, hath gushed her love; But that passion, deep and true, Knows not of a last added.

Knows not of a sum passes.

Types of lovelier forms than these in their fragile mould she see:
Shadows of yet richer things.

Born beside immortal springs, Born deside immoran springs, late faller glory wrought, Kindled by surpassing thought ! Therefore, in the lity a leaf She can road no word of grief;

O'er the woodbine she can dwells.
Murmaring not Farewell in farewell in And her dim, yet speaking eye,
Greens the wielet solemity.

Therefore, once, and yet again, Strew them o'er her bed of pain; From her clienther take the gloom,

With a light and flush of bloom a ...

See should one depart, who goes of ...

When he come to ...

w vromen sid none street took sid woted I From a very good of Ode Strothe Fourth of My in the last Salem Observer, we select the felet he also has found an ad the ed a

But what plainting mote of enguish

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NATED STATES, THE STATE SEGIES, AND THE CHEROKERS GEORGIA

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leas. We copy the following notices from the Checke Elemins of Juse 4th or much that how the Checke Elemins of Juse 4th or much that how the Checke Elemins of Juse 1. 1931.

If Man Bours nor — Dear Serve The Georgia Gand, under the command of Col. Nelsses, are saw here with four prisopers. Means Eliot, and Deanies, white men, citizens of the mation by antringe, and the Rev. Mr Trott, also a white man, who are charged with a violation of the Georgia law in living in this satioh by its allowance and laws. The other is this satioh by its allowance and laws. The other is Mr John West, a young gentleman and a Cherokie, who is charged with the high crime of losing insolensi language to the Guard. These four I saw last night moder Guard, channel Guether in pairs and Jaster with tocks. Mr David Vann, a miember of the Cherokee Senate, and Thomas Woodark, are also arrested but not chained, who are not allowed to know the reason of their arrest autil they arrive at high current of the men. They have a wagen along, in which they have a dram on which they beat, and a file to make martial music. Your fixed, JOHN RIDGE.

Hail, Columbia, happy land!

" Hail, Columbia, happy land!"

marrial mosic. Your friend, JOHN RIDGE.

"Hail, Columbia, hoppy land!"

We have few additional facts to state: Mr Trotti is a Methodist itinerant missionary, under the direction of the Teinnessee Conference. We understand he is not allowed to vide, and that he is, indeed, hasined every might. The Rev. Mr Cludder, Moravian, missionary, was also arrested on Tuesday morning, and kept under guard about two hours, and then discharged on his claiming the privilege of haveing ten days notice. The Guard arrived at his place on Tuesday evening, and put up at their usual quarters. On Wednesday morning, a file of men, seven or eight in number, went to Mr MrCoy's and arrested him while he was at breakfast; they also went to Mr Hick's, but did not find him (he being not at home) after making a particular search in the house. When Mr Mr Coy was taken to the 'commander, it turned out that he was arrested for presiding, as peaded in the special control of the commander, it turned out that he was arrested for presiding, as peaded in the special control of the mind of the commander, it turned out that he was arrested for presion, as peaded in the special control of the sp

suffered death for opinions asset come to that N.B. Since writing the above, we are informed the Gaard passed by Springpace, and arrested Mr. Joseph Vann. Mr.V. is a native, and we presume as a ignorant of the cause of this arrest as the other were. There is nothing wanting but a court of inquisition to complete the tragedy.

Human Life.—A variety of curious calculations has lately been made in France, with respect to the average duration of human life, &c. in Paris, during, the eighteenth century. It suppears, that the average age of maringe, was, for men, about twenty-nine years and three quarters—for women, about twenty-nine years and three quarters—for women, about twenty-nine years of parient, at the birth of a son, was, for women, about twenty-eight years and a quarter—for mice, about twenty-eight years and a quarter—for mice, about thirty-three years and a quarter—for mice, about the part of the part of the part of the direct of the part of th

in their chronological tables.

The See Serpens.—This monster made his first appearance this asson at Bootheay on Shaday leat. He was seen again on, Tuesday by two gentlemen at a distance of about sixty feet, and afterwards by ten or twelve citizen of Bootheay as he passed and repussed several times about 150 feet distant from them. If he is described by the editor of the Wisconset Journal, who was on the spot, as from 150 to 200 feet in length, of a hown color on the back and if yellow Brown on the back the appearaise of the baups described by those who have previously seen sets.

The Portsmonth Journal very justly be ne excellency of their fish market. It enu-no less than twenty-ar kinds, fresh water which are often found at their stalls.

Accident.—A home attached to one of the can six Gainey Railwoy became imply, broke the set state Gainey Railwoy became imply, broke the set Cainey and backed off the Railwoy, where as by a graceives, a height of about 120-156. The in by a man who was at worth beneath; and mentioned in the amount of him so badly that he died, that avening. The first war hot facility himself the canner. of institution were the state of the state o

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Cuting its Judgethers American American

a vate intransación de la faction de la fact ety and beauty. It is suppo years in existence.

years in existence.

Robberty of the Canadian Giant. The Hander treal Courant of the 18th the tank the Canadian Giant in the Canadian Giant has been sibbed or a fairn of monthy a mounting to about \$250.0 on boind the treatment of the canadian Can Franklin, on Lake Champlein. The person super-ted of the rebbery, fellowed the Gient from Sec-York, and is supposed to have succeeded, in getting the trank containing the money ashore at Pietsbergh, This lightlingered gentleman made attempts on the locks of several other trunks on Board the Franklin.

locks of several other tumbs or ident the Frinkfills.

The very finest thread which is used in making here is passed through the seriong fines of a lenny which hourse off the fibres, without thereing the thread inself. The velocity with, which the thread into was so great that you cannot, preceive, any motion at, all the time of thread off a whosel through the flame tooks as if it were at rev. and it appears a mirror that it is not hurit.

one it is not burit.

Notice attors of the Connectical of is now setued that the Connectical River may be novigated
more than two handred quies from its incide. It
no you's time, the communication by others if in
one end of the Connecticut valley to the other with
have been completed.

The boys who lately stole a large amount of from a broker's office in New-York, have leagth at Albany. Most of the money was focunceated in New-York.

concease in "www-rork.

An advertisement in the Washington papers states
that a lady, supposed to be about amery years old,
anddonly disappeared from her residence in that city.

The self of Book East I Ha selfe

A.WARNING 2d arend

Within a few needs we have seen in our city papers many warnings to the intemperate. But not not to temperate. If a woman m, a fit of drunkenness commits saided, or minders her own offspring, it is 'a warning to the intemperate?' Should fit not he rather be a warning to the temperate—particularly the temperate drinker, Of white warning in intemperates. It was the drunker of a man who died from intemperates of the will do by the feet or pretend to do seen over stories, got up to frighten children? "or, this the had stopped drinking, which to existing his doubt are stoped."

y the temperate arm.

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He will doubt the fact, or pretent the drankard of a man was a considered the will doubt the fact, or pretent to the fact of the stories, got up to frightine children the temperature of a tittle area, which coclassical he was an a times beard people when are fond of a tittle area, which contains the man armount of a man's selling the lag of his sort, in high land bear ampetated, for three shiftings, wherewith he preclased whichey. "Oh, "not that was too Said! And while they would not better the time to Said! And while they would not better the time to the the start with the most intense cold of our winds, much the most intense cold of our winds, much the fact. Their excitions or care to clothe them. What drum the most intense cold of our winds, much the fact.

"their excitions or care to clothe them." And what temperate drip the results of the contained the winds are started to the contained the winds are started to the contained the contained

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For Publishing a Weekly Paper, in the in C. MOREL AND JOHN P. of whiden TO BEENTITLED

Separad a superior to call our treats and before the support, as, in our substituting; reading price suitables, that they are essaibly, convinced to lead try of establishing such a votacle in the city. It that number of the American will, appear as sub-rest sufficient written of subscribers are obtain a warrant the publishing.

The American will be sound every family forming princed on a fine sheet of median per air will be a series of the forming princed on a fine sheet of median per air will be record in a throno. Who while fight in will be record in our term than air visigate.

Cognition leations, they does the post print, to present and attended to by dress to the Edstore, at No 194, Seath Sinth Street addition.

John B. Pero.

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CALCENE and Lavender Water, of first it, who is not and in the lavender water, of first it, who is not in and in tail in all has been a Also, just received, a frash apply of the second primes articled, will off the one of these phases and Antony Off. Raw