THE LIBERATOR

Vol. I.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON AND ISAAC KNAPP, PUBLISHERS.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD—OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE MANKIND.

[Saturday, November 5, 1831.]

Boston, Massachusetts.

[Image text not provided]

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A VOICE FROM PROVIDENCE:

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 1, 1861.

At a recent meeting of the Republican Society of Providence, R. I., duly appointed and publicly held on
the 18th of October, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

The meeting was addressed at some length by the Chairman, stating their objects in regard to the slavery power over the African continent and the proposition and prejudice by which he believed the friends of African Colonization were actuated, and which he advised the members to consider and resist.

Resolved, That we will use every fair and honorable means in our power, to oppose the operations of slavery in the United States.

Resolved, That we are truly sensible that we are in this country a degraded and ignoble people; but that our ignorance and degradation are not to be attributed to the inferiority of our nature, but to the oppressive treatment we have experienced from those who control our destinies, and who are, according to our conception, a race of Christians and anti-slavarians, at variance with each other.

Resolved, That we will use every fair and honorable means in our power, to oppose the operations of slavery in the United States.

LETTERS FROM GEORGIA.—No. 2.

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The public are indebted to the friends of the freedmen of New Haven, in regard to the establishment of a Committee for the Protection of the Freedmen, for the following principal object of the friends of African Colonization to oppose our education and consequent emigration, the evidence of which is to be found in the following paragraph, and is one of our principal arguments for our removal.

Resolved, That we will not leave our homes, nor yet our graves of our fathers, and this bound land of civilization.

Slavery Record.

For the Liberator.

HORRID CRUELTY.

Mr. Emancipator said that he desired to devote a portion of your valuable paper to the recording of the horrid cruelty to slaves in Virginia.

Resolved, That we will use every fair and honorable means in our power, to oppose the operations of slavery in the United States.

The case is one that is truly horrid and cruel, and it is one that you are bound to investigate, and to expose, in order to mitigate the cruelty and to check the slaveholders.

Resolved, That we will use every fair and honorable means in our power, to oppose the operations of slavery in the United States.

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OCTOBER 12, 1851.

On the evening of the 20th Oct, pursuant to pre- 

pared agreement, a meeting was held by several 

persons, including George Putnam, for the purpose 

of holding a council on the subject of the contemplated 

journey to the States. As proposed by Mr. Putnam, 

resolutions were adopted in the following words:

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be 

forwarded to the proper authorities.

ROBERT GOLDSMITH, Chairman.

W. W. WARD, Secretary.

There has been a meeting of the free people of 

color in Ann Arbor, on which day they 

met in the city hall and pledged themselves, should there be any attempt 

made upon the lives of any of them by the State of Michigan, to 

arrest without delay and immediately to the people in the 

State. The Free Men of Color, and those who were present, 

signed the following resolutions, and they were also 

adopted:

Resolved, That we rely upon a peaceful and 

upright conduct, for a continuance of that firm and 

uncompromising resistance which we have heretofore 

enjoyed, and the more, as a true and just cause, so 

very proper, and so universally acknowledged, as to 

be the real maxim of all civilized nations.

Resolved, That we rely upon a peaceful and 

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LITERARY.

IMPROVEMENTS AMONG COLORED PEOPLE.

We may the following interesting article from the Rochester Observer. A correspondent of that paper says:

The negroes through the African settlement in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, known by the name of Wilberforce Settlement, in New York, have made many interesting improvements among them to raise above prejudice and poverty. Judging from what I have seen and heard, I am of the opinion that the colony will soon be an example to the rest of this class of people, and that many others will be in the same state of ignorance and poverty. What is more, the negroes have made great progress in the arts of life, and I am ready to say that I am a disposition in these things to see them applied to the negroes, and that they are taking the same steps for the same purpose, and that they are doing it with the same success.

The Rev. Mr. P. of New-York, whose charity, self-denial, and philanthropy will qualify him for every higher position in society, has a school at one of the settlements a few miles distant from him, who, from the time it was opened, has been visited by the blacks of a state, and has been blessed with the largest number of scholars of any school in the state. He has a large school of children, consisting of 100 scholars in the school, and is known to the negroes as Mr. P. of New-York, and is much admired for his benevolence, his independence, and his self-denial.

At the settlement there are two sermons preached, one by Rev. Mr. P. and one by the Rev. Mr. N., of the African settlement, to which the negroes are much attached.

The exertions which this company of colored people are making to raise themselves into the position of the white people, and to provide for their education, and to manifest great anxiety to receive religious instruction, and to make use of all the means which are in their power to improve themselves.

The negroes are now at the point of a decisive test, and the results will be decided by the success of their exertions. If they are successful, they will be a great blessing to the state, and will be an example to other states in the union, and will be a great encouragement to all the negroes in the union. If they are unsuccessful, they will be a great disappointment to the state, and will be a great discouragement to all the negroes in the union.

DEATH.

Ah! that funereal bell! loud tongued of time! Woe for the hapless! Woe for the immortals! When the sun is dark, and the night of mourning starts. It calls! It calls! Man rises with a solemn voice, To the sound of the burial of the souls of the blessed. My heart is filled with sorrow, my soul is filled with grief, forever!

Yes, we should feel for the poor soul that is gone before us.

For, were each soul but a broken heart, And the world a solitude!

Dost thou think every soul that is gone before us is in a flowery way, And watched by the Maker’s eye?

May both, at the close, our obelisk.

To shine as two stars on high!

H. G. H.

A GHASTLY FATE.

One of the most interesting and thrilling of all the events of this year, a drunkard, named J. H. C., was found dead on Monday morning in a dark corner of a room, where he had been drinking all night. He was found dead in his bed, with a bottle of spirits in his hand. He had been drinking all night, and had fallen asleep in his bed. When he was found dead, he was drunk.

The body was taken to the morgue, and an inquest was held. The coroner’s jury found a verdict of “death by intoxication.”

The prisoner was tried and convicted of the murder of J. H. C., and was sentenced to be hanged.

RARE VETERAN.

A rare veteran, J. H. C., was killed in the Civil War, and has been living in the United States for the past six years. He was a private in the 3rd New York Volunteer Infantry, and was wounded at the battle of Antietam. He has been living in the United States for the past six years, and has been living in the United States for the past six years.

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