TRADUCER OF THE FREE PEOPLE
OF COLOR: LOOK AT THIS!

Western. The white population in 1850 was 5,200,000, and the colored population was 3,400,000. In 1860, the white population was 20,000,000, and the colored population was 5,600,000. In 1870, the white population was 30,000,000, and the colored population was 7,000,000. In 1880, the white population was 40,000,000, and the colored population was 8,400,000. In 1890, the white population was 50,000,000, and the colored population was 9,800,000. In 1900, the white population was 60,000,000, and the colored population was 11,200,000. In 1910, the white population was 70,000,000, and the colored population was 12,600,000. In 1920, the white population was 80,000,000, and the colored population was 14,000,000. In 1930, the white population was 90,000,000, and the colored population was 15,400,000. In 1940, the white population was 100,000,000, and the colored population was 16,800,000. In 1950, the white population was 110,000,000, and the colored population was 18,200,000. In 1960, the white population was 120,000,000, and the colored population was 19,600,000. In 1970, the white population was 130,000,000, and the colored population was 21,000,000. In 1980, the white population was 140,000,000, and the colored population was 22,400,000. In 1990, the white population was 150,000,000, and the colored population was 23,800,000. In 2000, the white population was 160,000,000, and the colored population was 25,200,000. In 2010, the white population was 170,000,000, and the colored population was 26,600,000. In 2020, the white population was 180,000,000, and the colored population was 28,000,000.

The above data shows that the colored population has been growing steadily over the years, and that the white population has been growing more slowly. The colored population has been increasing at a faster rate than the white population, and this trend is expected to continue in the future.
The correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, in a recent dispatch, has informed the public that the present state of affairs in the United States is such as to demand the immediate action of Congress and to necessitate the exercise of the powers of government in a manner not hitherto seen in the history of the country. He suggests that the government should take steps to prevent the spread of insurrection, and to suppress any undue influence of foreign powers in the internal affairs of the Union. The correspondent also emphasizes the need for a strong and united government to address the pressing problems of the day.

**Comment is Needless!**

**NEGLIGENCE.**

**Mr. Sterling.**—Most of our readers are aware that the recent events taking place in a portion of our country have created a great deal of agitation and excitement. The question of secession has been raised, and it is feared that there may be a danger of civil war. In this connection, I would like to make a few remarks on the subject of colonization as a solution to these problems.

 Colonization has been proposed as a way to address the issues of slavery and racism in the United States. It involves the idea of relocating African Americans to Africa to establish a new society based on principles of democracy and equality. This concept has been championed by some as a way to resolve the conflicts arising from racial discrimination and the need for political representation.

 However, it is important to note that colonization has been met with significant challenges. It has faced resistance and has been criticized for various reasons, including the lack of a suitable location, the costs and the logistics involved, and the potential for continued conflict.

 In conclusion, while colonization may offer a potential solution, it is important to consider the various factors and challenges associated with this approach. A comprehensive and well-planned strategy will be necessary to successfully implement colonization and ensure its success.

**Remarks of Mr. Walker.**

Mr. Anderson Walker of Mr. G. T. Walker. In a speech in the House of Representatives, he expressed his concern about the potential consequences of colonization. He stated that while colonization may seem like a solution, it may lead to further divisions and conflicts. He urged the government to focus on addressing the root causes of the current problems rather than seeking external solutions.

In conclusion, Mr. Walker's remarks highlight the complexity of the issue and the need for careful consideration and planning. It is essential to approach colonization with a clear understanding of its implications and to ensure that the process is carried out in a way that promotes unity and progress for all Americans.
LETTER FROM ARTHUR TAPPAN, ESQ.

[For the Liberator]

Andover, Mass., March 22, 1836.

Dear Sir,—Your communication of the 15th instant finds me in Boston, a consequence of a pressing business of some consequence. You have alluded to the question of abolition, and suggested the inquiry, 'Whether it may not be expedient to establish a place of instruction for the instruction of the negro children?' I have long been interested in the cause of education, as I believe that it is a means of undermining the power of the slave system. My engagements do not allow of my giving an immediate answer to your question, but I will give it the most careful consideration, and will communicate my views to you on the subject, as soon as possible.

The Anti-Slavery Society, which I have organized, is based on the principle that slavery is a sin and an injustice, and that it should be abolished. We have already made considerable progress, and I am confident that we shall succeed in our objects.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Mr. Lewis Tappan, New York.

SACRED MUSIC.

The public is respectfully informed that the last performance of the Second Day's Concert of the American Concert Association will be on Saturday, the 29th instant, at two o'clock, in the Grand Concert Hall. The concert will consist of oratorios and other sacred music, performed by the Society's own orchestra and chorus.

A full and detailed programme will be published by the Society, and the public are requested to attend.

GRAND CONCERT.

The public is respectfully informed that the Grand Concert, which was held on Thursday, the 26th instant, at the Grand Concert Hall, was a decided success. The concert consisted of oratorios, anthems, and other sacred music, performed by the Society's own orchestra and chorus.

The concert was attended by a large and enthusiastic audience, who were highly pleased with the performance. The concert will be repeated on Saturday, the 29th instant, at two o'clock, in the Grand Concert Hall. The public are requested to attend.

BEAUTIES OF COLONIZATION:

The American Anti-Slavery Society has received a number of letters from its members, expressing their admiration of the colony's progress. One of these letters, written by Mrs. J. D. Cortland, is as follows:

My dear friend,—I am deeply impressed with the beauty of the colony. The scenery is magnificent, and the climate is healthful. The people are industrious and thrifty, and the education is excellent. I am confident that the colony will be a great success, and I am happy to see that the Anti-Slavery Society is doing all in its power to promote its success.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Mrs. J. D. Cortland, Boston.

SACRED CONCERT.

The American Anti-Slavery Society has received a number of letters from its members, expressing their admiration of the colony's progress. One of these letters, written by Mrs. J. D. Cortland, is as follows:

My dear friend,—I am deeply impressed with the beauty of the colony. The scenery is magnificent, and the climate is healthful. The people are industrious and thrifty, and the education is excellent. I am confident that the colony will be a great success, and I am happy to see that the Anti-Slavery Society is doing all in its power to promote its success.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Mrs. J. D. Cortland, Boston.