THE LIBERATOR

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD—OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1859.

AFRICAN AMERICANIZATION.

We publish the following Circular of the Universal Emancipation Convention of the Citizens of the United States, held in Boston at the Park Theatre, January 9, 10, and 11, 1859.

The Convention to which we have just alluded, was essentially and primarily a Convention for the Abolition of Slavery. It was, however, a Convention of Universal Emancipation. It was designed to call public attention to the entire subject of Human Emancipation, to discuss the best means of accomplishing it, and to adopt a series of measures for that purpose.

The Convention consisted of a great number of representatives from different parts of the country, and was presided over by a distinguished president. It was attended by a large and enthusiastic audience, who were addressed by many of the leading men of the country, and who listened with great interest and attention.

The Convention passed several resolutions, which were adopted with great unanimity. One of these resolutions declared the Convention to be an Emancipation Convention, and that its object was to call public attention to the entire subject of Human Emancipation, and to discuss the best means of accomplishing it.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

The cotton famine.

DEAR SIR,—The question of the 'cotton famine' is no more a question of famine in the ordinary sense, than a famine of bread is. It is a famine of foreign supplies, not of domestic production. The cause is a depreciation of the currency, which has thrown the process of production out of gear, and has created a condition of things in which the importation of raw cotton, and all other foreign supplies, is rendered impossible. The effect is a deficiency in the supply of foreign goods, and a correspondingly increased demand for domestic manufactures, which, of course, excites a demand for labor, and consequently raises the wages of labor. The consequence is a general rise in prices, and a contraction of the supply of money.

The measure of the government, therefore, is to arrest the depreciation of the currency, and to restore the balance of the nation's commerce. This can be done by a careful and judicious use of the public credit, and by a wise and timely exertion of the power of the government. The government should not only encourage the生产 of cotton, but also promote the exportation of its products. By these means, the country can be restored to its normal condition, and a condition in which the people can enjoy the fruits of their industry.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

BOSTON.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14.

COURT.

The Attraction Meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society will be held at the South Church, January 29, at 8 o'clock. All Anti-Slavery Societies are requested to send delegates to this meeting. The meeting will be of the highest interest, and will be addressed by some of the most distinguished men in the country. It is hoped that the meeting will be well attended, and that the business will be carried on in a spirit of harmony and concord.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26, 1837. It is proposed to hold a meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society on the 29th instant, at the South Church, at 8 o'clock. All Anti-Slavery Societies are requested to send delegates to this meeting. The meeting will be of the highest interest, and will be addressed by some of the most distinguished men in the country. It is hoped that the meeting will be well attended, and that the business will be carried on in a spirit of harmony and concord.

EDWARD CONGEE, Sec.

[Signature]

BOSTON, January 3, 1837.

JUVENILE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

DEAR SIR,—The society of Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, at the recent meeting of the society, expressed the desire to have a juvenile section of the society, and requested that the society should adopt a plan for the organization of such a section. The society of Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, therefore, desires that the society should adopt a plan for the organization of such a section.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

BOSTON, January 3, 1837.

CHRISTIAN SHIPWRECK.

DEAR SIR,—I am pleased to inform you that I have received a letter from a missionary in China, who informs me that the Christian shipwreck, which was lost on the 15th of December last, has been discovered on the coast of Japan. The ship was a large vessel, and was carrying a large number of passengers. The missionary informs me that the ship was wrecked on the 15th of December last, and that the passengers were thrown into the sea. The missionary further informs me that the ship was carrying a large number of persons, and that the passengers were thrown into the sea.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

BOSTON, January 3, 1837.

THE LIBERATOR.
IMPORTANT FROM CONGRESS.

Mr. Sulgrave, having been consulted on the subject, wrote the following extracts from a dispatch in a letter to his son, Mr. Sulgrave, in the United States:

"In the House of Representatives, the resolution was introduced, and it was passed by the unanimous voice of the members. The bill was then referred to the Committee of the Whole, who reported it back to the House, with certain amendments, and the bill was passed by a vote of 157 to 15. The bill was then sent to the Senate, where it was passed by a vote of 35 to 25. The bill was then sent to the President, who signed it.

Thus the bill was passed by both Houses of Congress, and became a law. The bill provides for the establishment of a national bank, with a capital stock of $100,000,000, to be held by the Federal government for the purpose of facilitating the circulation of money and promoting the national interests. The bank is to be a perpetual corporation, with a board of directors elected by the people, and a superintendent appointed by the President. The bank is to have power to issue notes, and to make loans on the security of real estate, mortgages, and personal property.

The bill also provides for the establishment of a system of national roads, to be constructed and maintained by the Federal government, and to be open to all for the purpose of promoting commerce and travel. The roads are to be built and maintained by the states, and the federal government is to contribute money to defray the expenses of construction. The system of national roads is to be a perpetual corporation, with a board of directors elected by the states, and a superintendent appointed by the President.

The bill also provides for the establishment of a system of national parks, to be created and maintained by the Federal government, for the purpose of preserving the beauty and natural scenery of the country. The parks are to be established by the states, and the federal government is to contribute money to defray the expenses of creation. The system of national parks is to be a perpetual corporation, with a board of directors elected by the states, and a superintendent appointed by the President.

Thus the bill provides for the establishment of a national bank, a system of national roads, and a system of national parks, all of which are to be perpetual corporations, with boards of directors elected by the people, and superintendents appointed by the President. The bill was passed by both Houses of Congress, and became a law on the 3rd day of January, in the year of our Lord 1835.