



THE LIBERATOR.

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BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.] OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD—OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE MANKIND. [SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1831.]

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Will subsequent ages credit so monstrous a statement, that Preachers of the Gospel, eighteen hundred years after angels had sung, *On earth peace, good will to men*, were characterised as proverbially devoted participants in all the enormities and iniquity of man-stealing? and nearly fifty-six years after the promulgation of the noble Declaration of Independence reprobated its *self-evident truths* as unsound propositions, because in practice their covetousness, and their barbarous robbery of the rights of man, would have been restrained?—*Rev. George Bourne.*

From the New-Haven Advertiser.

COLLEGE FOR COLORED YOUTH.

In a recent communication, I intimated an intention of giving a more particular account of the College for colored youth, proposed to be established in this city.

With its true object before the mind, which has been again and again publicly stated, it appears impossible that any candid person should say aught against the design and existence of such an institution. Those who have wantonly attributed every unwholesome and inhuman objection to the projectors of the college, probably are not to be affected by evidence in this case.

In the following remarks, I express my own views, in connection with those of a few individuals early associated with me in this enterprise. Two years ago, the subject of a school of high order for colored youth, to be located in this city, was presented to a body of our literary men, who were, from their peculiar situation, supposed to be better able to judge of its effect upon Yale College and the female schools, than any other persons in the city. No opposition was made at that time, and the design was cordially approved by most of the gentlemen present. Various circumstances prevented our going forward with the plan, until May last, when we commenced making efforts to establish the institution. At New York, we found that a number of colored men of much respectability had formed an association, preparatory to the establishment of a high school in that city, for the education of colored youth. About this time, we received information of some young men of color who were preparing for college; but no college was then known, excepting Bowdoin College, in Maine, that would receive persons of color to the enjoyment of their privileges. We proposed to the people of color in New-York, to establish a college on the manual labor system, connecting agriculture, horticulture and the mechanic arts, with the study of literature and the sciences, at New-Haven. Our object and plan were popular, and the intelligent people of color, whom we saw at that time, determined to turn their attention to that object, rather than to prosecute their intended enterprise.

We were requested earnestly to visit Philadelphia, and lay the subject before the Convention of the colored people of the United States, which was to meet there in a few days. We met the Convention

on the 6th of June last, at the Wesley Church in Philadelphia, and were requested to state our object to the Convention. This we did, and gave our reasons for the establishment of the institution, and also why New-Haven might be selected as the place of its location. Our object was most cordially embraced, and a committee was appointed, which reported decisively in favor of making an effort, in union with their white friends, to raise \$20,000, to commence the college. The doings of this highly respectable body, we are informed, will be soon before the public. The necessity of a college, we ascertained, was felt in various cities. In Boston, the people of color had consulted on the subject also in Baltimore—and the friends, ever devoted to the cause of the oppressed, were contemplating a school of a high order, for colored youth in Philadelphia. Designing, as we were, to establish a primary school, (which is now in operation in New-Haven,) and a high school or academy preparatory to the college, so as to present a complete system of training from a very early age, we saw the great importance of establishing the college, for the benefit of those who were desirous of every advantage in literature and the pursuits of extensive usefulness.

Some of the friends of this college are in favor of immediate emancipation, and some of them are opposed to it. Some of them are opposed to the Colonization Society, and some of them are its advocates. When we see that its object is simply education in literature, the sciences and the arts, without respect to peculiar denomination, we are not surprised that liberal minded men, of different views on other subjects, should heartily unite in this. New-Haven was regarded as a good location for the college, and would still be such, were it not for the very unexpected excitement which has been got up against it through the influence of prejudice and slavery accommodating spirit. It was supposed that men of influence and literature here would favor the undertaking, as worthy of their protection and support.

There was reason to believe that many persons who had a good degree, and in some instances with peculiar zeal, assisted in the improvement of the colored people, by means of Sabbath and common schools, and in the means of public worship, would go still further in the cultivation of this afflicted people. We are happy to say that, although many estimable persons, and even professing Christians, were hurried by excited popular feeling to join in all the resolutions of the New-Haven city meeting, some of them, at least, regret the course taken. Tried friends continue their efforts for the colored people, and are daily gaining strength, to come out and meet the tide of persecution which is flowing against the too long oppressed and neglected race for whom they labor. The soberness and reputed refinement of New-Haven gave assurance of better things than we have experienced. If there were any who overrated the liberal and friendly feeling of the citizens, when addressing the friends of this institution abroad, and especially the people of color, they will, we trust, believe us at least as much disappointed as themselves, and excuse the fondness and respect of one for his native city, and for which he will yet hope, though he dare not on that hope suspend any vital interest of the people of color.

The mild atmosphere of New-Haven, and its healthy climate, rendered it desirable for the location of such an institution. It combines the country with the city, and while it is easy to secure land for agricultural purposes, the variety of manufacturing business promised the means of instruction in

almost every department, when the workshops should be erected. The advantages arising from viewing every species of art, as may be seen in such a place, are great—such advantages are not often obtained in country villages.

Another important reason given for its location in this place, is the benefit which arises from its literary character. A greater variety of instruction can be secured in literature and the sciences, than in country villages, and at less expense. Fewer professors would be necessary at the commencement of the institution, as persons versed in almost every department of education, are residing here, and might be employed to teach in the classes—and lectures on every subject of interest, who visit our city, could be secured to lecture to the students. Believing that the age in which we live peculiarly demands not only thorough knowledge of fundamental literary studies, but the knowledge of men and things, gained by observation and intercourse, it was regarded as important that the students should grow up in the midst of circumstances favorable to the attainment of such knowledge; and although it may not be desirable to locate the college in a large city, it is important that it be where well regulated and respectable society, to a moderate extent, may be by them enjoyed. Peculiar difficulties might arise on this point, in many places, where there were no thrifty, respectable or pious people of color. Such society, as much as would be useful, may be enjoyed in New-Haven. The moral character of the people has greatly improved, and a large number are industrious, honest and pious, and deserving of respect. We are aware of the illiberal spirit which condemns all this people alike the good and the wicked; those who know them, know that the same distinctions of manly character exist among them, as among the whites.

Another reason why New-Haven was preferred, was that its commercial business is principally with the West Indies. Desiring to promote education in the West India Islands, it was natural that we should, for the reason stated, select New-Haven. Facts require us to believe that those islands are soon to be free from slavery. The exertions of Clarkson, Wilberforce, Washington, O'Connell, and hundreds of others in Great Britain, are already telling, as they did before on the question of the slave trade—and now, as a first step, we learn that Parliament has decided the freedom of slaves owned by the British government. Already the free people of color are gaining the business ground in some of the islands, and are admitted to all the privileges of free citizens, and some are in offices of trust and great responsibility.

When we reflect upon the immense wealth of the free people of color in some of those islands—owning, as they do in Jamaica alone, property valued at thirty millions of dollars—equal to the entire capital of the United States Bank, it becomes a question, not whether we shall encourage a lazy and abandoned set of men, by such an institution as has been proposed here, but whether the friendly intercourse which would exist between us and those islands, in consequence of favoring the education of their people, would not be exceedingly beneficial to us in a commercial point of view. If business connections are presently forming in this matter, our citizens may yet turn this thought in their minds, as their business interests may suggest. Let any other city, well situated for trade with the West Indies, and with Mexico and South America, cherish such an institution, and they will show us what we lose in business, resources and favors. To a superficial observer, all this may appear to be of no account; but those who have studied the political situation of the West Indies particularly, and the rising character of the people of color, together with the increasing determination of the British people to make their people of color now in slavery free, will see that it is no improbable result which we anticipate. Aside from the benevolence of multitudes in Great Britain, the people all know that it is madness to attempt to hold them longer in slavery, when there are, on an average, nine colored persons to one white in their islands. We have citizens who can inform this community of the increasing power of the colored people in the islands, in business and in the increasing trade. This is proved untrue in many instances. We know a man of wealth in this State, who, through peculiar favor from a colored man of influence, an officer in one of those islands, made one hundred per cent. on one or more cargoes. This gentleman speaks of the favor with mingled respect and gratitude towards the officer who generously caused his advantage. It will be peculiarly unfortunate, in every point of light, for us to be received as the people of color in the injured, and in other parts of the world. So long we shall be regarded as such, while our city resolutions of the 16th ult. remain against us, especially the second resolution,

so full of hostility to their dearest rights and privileges.

To a pious mind, the good to be promoted by such an institution, outweighs all other considerations. To be instrumental in educating men to be useful to a population in the West Indies exceeding eight hundred thousand souls—to millions, it may be, in Mexico and South America, and, at least, to do good to three hundred thousand free colored people in the United States, who need and must have intelligent teachers in literature, in the arts, and in the Religion of our Lord Jesus Christ, is a privilege too rich to be refused. And when we cast our eyes towards benighted Africa, and remember that death is the early portion of the white man there—and that colored men only can go to them, with hope of life, and preach the gospel of salvation, introduce the arts of civilized life and sustain institutions of government, what mind with this subject fairly before it can fail to bid God speed to the enterprise connected with so much blessing?

If indeed the sons of Yale are supposed no more gallant than to abuse colored youth, or if the colored youth would not, from the nature of their circumstances and through principle, be docile and respectful in their conduct, it might be well to place the college for colored youth elsewhere, for the benefit of all parties. We confess the fear that most of the youth of Yale College and the colored youth have been too severely adjudged by the feelings of men of riper years. (Also the ridiculous plea of the necessity of amalgamation as the certain result of such an institution in our city, is sufficient to prevent this laudable enterprise, we shall have the credit justly of refusing a good through fear of a shadow.)

If it be feared that an institution of this kind would increase the degraded and vicious population of colored people here, I appeal to facts to prevent such impressions. This objection has met us every step we have taken for the improvement of this people in education, morality, industry and religion during the last six years. But what are the facts in this case? Why, according to the late census, we have nearly 100 less people of color than formerly. We do not hesitate to say that we have not half the number of the vicious and abandoned which we had there. Many have become pious and industrious, and those who come to our city are usually virtuous and respectable. I inquire—has this been owing to any particular strictness on the part of the city authorities respecting their moral conduct? Had as much spirit been evinced to put down vice in our city as there has been to put down the college for colored youth, still greater improvement would have been observable among the people. Vicious people loved such places as the FIVE POINTS in New-York, and some places among us, licensed by our laws, which are too notorious to require comment at this time. Were duty done in these cases, we might hope to retain the character and blessings of a moral community.

That the friends of liberty and of the universal education of mankind in other places should express their disappointment at the conduct of our city, is to express themselves in moderate terms indeed. The censures of generous and noble minded men throughout the country, turn upon us through a public channel. The second resolution is almost universally regarded as a slavery resolution.

When I state an evident reason of opposition to the institution, I blush for the weakness of the strong, and the folly of the wise, as well as regret the weakness of the unreflecting. While contemplating it as a school, no man, acquainted with the fact, met us with open opposition; but when, from peculiar circumstances, it was determined to establish a college for the education of colored persons, the heart, the voice, the city rang against us loudly; and simply because that, by this one word, we declared more than could have been written in a hundred pages, our assurance of the equal right of the colored man to literature, in common with other citizens. We have unwittingly touched the hidden springs of prejudice and oppression by a word. We have proved the weakness of the great. We have excited the spirit of the unthinking, and discovered to the Christian something of the vast amount of unaccounted gain in us all, which must be purified before we can be the colonial city.

Henceforth we know the spirit which trifles with the interest of the oppressed, and which makes a man an offender for a word; and henceforth we cherish the word which has pierced the unaccounted retreat of despotism, and through his crime has awakened a host—to deliver the captive—to protect the defenceless, and to raise up the foundations of many generations.

SIMMONS B. JOCELYN.

New-Haven, Oct. 1st, 1831.
N. B. Those persons who have expressed honest scruples respecting the use of the word *College*, but who are friendly to the enterprise here or elsewhere, are not embraced in these remarks.

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

What is Ambition? 'T is a glorious cheat! Angels of light walk not so dazlingly...

TO A BUTTERFLY NEAR A TOMB.

I stood where the lip of song lay low, Where the dust was heavy on beauty's brow...

POLAND.

It is with sorrowful feelings that we record the long anticipated, but long dreadful fall of Poland...

A NORTH AMERICAN FOREST.

The natural beauty of a North American forest cannot be exaggerated. It is like nothing else on earth...

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1851. Mr Editor—I observed in your paper of Monday the 24th inst. an article from the National Liberator...

The express from Paris gives alarming accounts of the state of the French capital. The news of the fall of Warsaw seems to have excited among all classes there a phrenzy equal to that produced by the publication of the Polignac Ordinances...

Choice of a Wife. (Burleigh's advice to his son.) When it shall please God to bring thee to man's estate, use great providence and circumspection in choosing thy wife...

We may form some idea of that system of terror which prevails in Portugal under the sway of her present ruler, from the following list of her unhappy victims, which we extract from the London Courier...

From Liberia.—The last accounts, which are to Aug. 22, are sad enough. Great apprehensions were entertained that the Agency schooner, Messurado, Capt. William Thompson, was taken by a pirate, off Little Cape Mount...

Two woodsmen of renown, in Philadelphia, opened on a 14 cord of white oak each, on a wagon. Top gallant, said Daniel Blosson, got through in 1 h. 14 m. Ephraim Smooth, alias Shadrach White, was 15 minutes behind—This may be called a wooden horse race.

If there is a class of beings on earth, who deserve to be regarded as a scourge to humanity, it is the vendors of ardent spirits. We care not whether they sell by the glass or gallon, their own or other manufacture—Mr Wesley says, 'they are poisoners-general! they murder their own benefactors, their own supporters, without remorse; neither does their eye pity nor spare.'

WILBERFORCE HOUSE.

FRANCIS WILES

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that his House, No. 152, Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of color with BOARDING AND LODGING.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE AT QUINCY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a large and commodious House pleasantly situated, at the Four Corners, in Quincy, (8 miles from each Company as accommodation of Travellers from each Company...