

THE LIBERATOR

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON AND ISAAC KNAPP, PUBLISHERS.

VOL. III.

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

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hohel relations of life may be sundered forever, to gratify the cuprice or the avarice of an irresponsible master. We have been proud of calling this a land of freedom, of truth, and of general intelligence, where all men may think for themselves, and the laws shall secure the rights of the oppressed.

scale of freedom. If they had faithfully discharged their duty, that poor Slave, the second of the Union in size, would have been freed from that withering curse which will be a powerful barrier to its prosperity and improvement.

convened for the purpose, amongst other things, of passing the real object sought in the formation of this Society. I believe, Sir, the gentleman is utterly ignorant of all these matters; and I will therefore venture, with your permission, to inform him and this meeting of the manner of the meeting.

[Loud cheer.] It is well known that a great many of the horrors of slavery take their rise in the smallness of the slave population, which induces the needy and rapacious planters to overlook his rights, and apply those coercive measures which have proved so fatal to his happiness, elevation and existence.

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Great Anti-Colonization Meeting in New-York

[CONTINUED.]

GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq., in rising to move the second resolution said: Sir, before I address myself immediately to the resolutions, I desire to be the recipient of this respectable meeting, I must claim permission to comment, for a moment, upon what I cannot but designate a cruel and heartless attempt to withdraw our minds from the contemplation of the great amount of misery inflicted upon 2,000,000 of our fellow beings by the wickedness of man, by directing our attention to the existence of partial and home wretchedness which I assure you will deprive, I will again remind the honorable gentleman [Mr. Hunt] who has acted this unworthy part, of what he seems to have forgotten,—although pressed upon by the friends of suffering humanity at home have ever been the warm and sympathetic friends of suffering humanity abroad.

should co-operate with America in transporting a colored population to Africa. Mr. BUCKINGHAM—No, not transporting. Mr. THOMPSON—Sir, I readily grant the word transportation was not introduced; but there lies the wilful error,—the desertion of one of the leading friends of Africa, and the abolition of slavery, was intended to take effect in the proceedings of that day; though it was held at a time most favorable to their attendance, we would they were in London from all parts of the Kingdom, in order to watch the interests of the black man in the British Parliament. Who, then, called the meeting?—An American? [Hear, hear.] Who called this meeting?—That England should co-operate with America in transporting a colored population to Africa.

[Resolved.] That we view with deep abhorrence the American Colonization Society, as an enemy of the free people of color, by the promoter of this measure, "that they are a dangerous and useless set of men, who are the cause of the misery which they live in, the hour of danger they ceased to remember their wrongs, and rallied around us in the name of Africa." [Loud cheer.] [Resolved.] That we never will separate ourselves voluntarily from the slave population in this country, and that we will not be the cause of any emigration of our people to Africa, or to any other country, until there is more virtue in the state of our country, and more honor in the name of Africa, than in the name of America.

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"AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE."

FELLOW CITIZENS—Too long has deep slumber over our powers; too long have we slumbered in our benumbing ignorance and oppression; too long have we allowed ourselves to be lulled into a state of torpor by the siren song of the oppressors.

Let us, then, regard them as men,—treat them as men,—allow them the privileges of men,—and then we can with better face protest against the injustice of those who make them brutes. With what force and reason might God interrogate us, 'Have I not borne with them,—fed, protected, and sustained them from their childhood to old age,—withholding their color, and calling you, who are yourselves also sinners, give them room enough to enjoy the blessing I bestow?' We are guilty, in the third place, because we have taken away the rights of the colored man in the Territories, which was admitted into the Union, it is in the power of Congress to abolish slavery in that territory, and make it a free State. An attempt was made to accomplish this, but it failed, and we were obliged to give up the idea.

MARK LANGDON BILL, N. H. JOHN HOLMES, M. MASS. JONATHAN SHAW, D. C. SAMUEL EDDY, V. VERMONT. JAMES STEVENS, S. SOUTH CAROLINA. HENRY MORRIS, D. DELAWARE. JEREMIAH BROWN, N. J. BERNARD KAY, N. C. DAVID FULLERTON, S. C. CHRISTOPHER RAY, MISSISSIPPI.

Does he know, besides that the meeting is convened for the purpose, amongst other things, of passing the real object sought in the formation of this Society? I believe, Sir, the gentleman is utterly ignorant of all these matters; and I will therefore venture, with your permission, to inform him and this meeting of the manner of the meeting.

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LITERARY.

THE HUMBLE PETITION OF THE WEST INDIA PLANTERS TO THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND, WITH EVERY ENGLISHMAN'S ANSWER. Come, buy our rich produce, ye Englishmen, buy! We have excellent sugar, and coffee, and spice; But we want a good market, so pray you draw him. (For we're not nothing without you) and give us our price.

It is true that our fields are still cultivated by slaves, And their sweat and their blood is aye wrought from their backs, By the Beating-rod cart-whip, applied to the knaves; For they wouldn't work else, all these indentured blacks.

STANZAS. BY MISS COVERLY. Why an' speer come to light, Where the mountain kings so high, 'Tis that thence their streams may flow, Fertiling all below. Why have clouds such lofty flight, Basking in the golden light, 'Tis to send down gentle showers On this lower world of ours.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[From the Lowell Observer.]

'THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE HOME.' The ground of this universally adopted sentiment lies in the associations connected with the scenes of childhood. It is not often that we become so attached to the place where we have resided but for a few years. The moments we form are so easily obliterated and perished, that we soon forgetten. But memory clings to the events of our early years. We can in imagination become young again by mingling in the society and visiting the scenes of childhood where we used to fill up our time in joyous mirth. And it is well that it is so. For if we were less attached to our early home, we should doubtless indulge our disposition to roam over the wide wastes of the world, and thus become unsteady, and possibly be ruined.

MR. MACAULAY.

This gentleman, whose disquisitions, for they hardly be called criticisms, in Edinburgh were so interesting for the character of the best living writer of England, is building up for himself a higher reputation by his liberal opinions and eloquent speeches in the House of Commons. The following extracts are from his late speech on the question of Jewish Emancipation. "He thus alludes to the cause, which has raised the Jews to a glory, and then, in his glowing language, recalls to our memory what they once were.

MORAL.

THE LAWS WHICH AUTHORIZE THE TRAFFIC IN ARDENT SPIRIT AS A DRINK, MORALLY WRONG. (Concluded.) It is not true, then, and may not long afflicted and suffering humanity lift up her head with exultation, that the time is approaching, when, in the language of the Chancellor of the State of New York, selecting men will no longer be given to the growing gang-gang-shops as a means of gain, than they would now think of poisoning the well from which a neighbor obtains water for his family; or arranging a mine to blow up his own house and the houses of those around him. And say we not odd, when reflecting legislators, too, will no more think of sanctioning the one by law, than they would now think of sanctioning the other by law.

acter; and that no more of them should be permitted to do this, than certain other men, who might be equally interested in the circulation, should judge would be for the good; and that they should not be authorized to pass it to drink, as it might injure them, could it be so. saying, that for those men to do this is morally wrong. Would it not present a mighty barrier in the way of convincing them, by moral means, that it is wrong? And suppose in some rare case we could not do this, and that we were prevented the mischief? Apply the same rule to any other vice. And that it does apply will all its force to the traffic in ardent spirit as a means of doing good, only to injure mankind, is most manifest.