





For the Liberator.

WILBERFORCE SETTLEMENT.

MR. GARRISON—I find that the Wilberforce settlement has far exceeded the expectations of many...

A COLORED CITIZEN OF BROOKLYN

The New-England Magazine for April, contains an original paper in support of the American Colonization Society...

This number also contains a keen and critical, though brief, review of Hall J. Kelley's pamphlet...

LECTURE ON SLAVERY. Agreeably to public notice, a lecture was delivered at the First Methodist Meeting-house on Sunday evening last...

We shall be allowed the privilege of presenting to our readers, next week, the Address of Mr. Hall, delivered at the request of the New-England Anti-Slavery Society...

Letters received at this office from March 31 to April 7, 1852. Henry E. Benson, Providence, R. I.; John Cannard, Gardner, Me.; Thomas Williams, Lewistown, Pa.; Charles Joiner, Lockport, N. Y.; Miss C. Pillsbury, Newburyport, Mass.

Commerce with Liberia.—The Managers of the American Colonization Society have determined to establish a regular line of packets between this country and Liberia...

Deaths. In Newburyport, Mr. John Atkins, aged 48; a man of color. He died after a long illness without a murmur, triumphant in his Saviour. In Naugatuck, Mrs. Elizabeth Burden, a colored woman, aged 62.

tion of man. It may be so to those who can kindle their imaginations to hope that it can ever be realized; but with me, the vastness of the grandeur takes away all the nobleness, for it argues absolute impossibility.

I observe a western member states, that a certain member from the east, had called on the western delegation for aid—in this sacred cause, to relieve us from the impending danger...

In the event, the House adopted the following preamble and resolution. Profoundly sensible of the great evils arising from the colored population of this Commonwealth...

which can have no effect but one, let it flow from the indirection or over-much zeal, and not from vicious design, be excusable and praiseworthy in their eyes.

I do most earnestly and deliberately recommend to all the people of the slaveholding parts of Virginia, and moreover to all the people of the South...

APPOINTMENT. The Police Bill which is now a law, prohibits slaves, free negroes and mulatto preachers, whether ordained or licensed, from preaching or holding any meeting for religious or other purposes...

SLAVERY RECORD.

VIRGINIA POLICE.

The Police Bill which is now a law, prohibits slaves, free negroes and mulatto preachers, whether ordained or licensed, from preaching or holding any meeting for religious or other purposes...

As our wise and considerate representatives have resolved to await, and in effect to invite, a development of the public sentiment, it is hardly necessary to remind the people of Eastern and Southern Virginia of the vital importance of their next elections...

Interesting Case.—With cheeks burning with shame for our country, we copy the following paragraph from the Cherokee Phoenix of the 16th inst.: On last Tuesday, a company of the Ga. Guards visited a school in this place under the care of Miss Sawyer...

Sawyer had ever heard of the existence of such a law, before she took the boy into school, we are not able to say; but it is very likely she never had. She was promised to be arraigned at the next Superior Court in the newly formed county called Cherokee...

A young lady is teaching a poor little black boy to read the bible—the word of him who spoke as never man spoke—and she is forthwith visited by a ruffian Guard, with bayonets fixed, and ordered to desist...

Colored People in Maryland.—Several of the Baltimore papers publish two new acts of the Maryland Legislature, one relating to all Colored People, and the other to free persons of Color.

The intention of those laws was, and their effect must be, to expel the colored people from this state. They will find themselves so hemmed in by restrictions, that their situation cannot be otherwise than uncomfortable should they elect to remain in Maryland...

Upon the foregoing, the Boston Telegraph makes the following cutting remarks:

Is this right? Is this justice? Is this doing as you would be done by? Most men, women and children in great numbers, be banished from this land of freedom, where the leading doctrine is 'All men are born free and equal, for no other reason than a dark skin? So says Maryland.

Alabama.—Among the acts passed at the late session of the Alabama legislature, is one which requests the governor to open a correspondence with the governor of those States in which ' incendiary publications relative to slaves have been issued, for the purpose of procuring their suppression...

Kingston, (Jamaica), Feb. 17.—By an extract taken from one of the Cornwall papers, we are informed that the Baptist missionaries, Burchell and Gardiner, have been lodged in jail to take their trial for preaching sedition.

A resolution has been adopted by the Colonial Assembly of Jamaica, 20 to 6, that IT WOULD NOT ENTERTAIN ANY MEASURE TENDING TO MELIORATE THE CONDITION OF THE NEGROES.

BOSTON. SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1852.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE!

The Boston Courier of Wednesday contains the following extract from a Charge of Judge THACHER, at the opening of the Municipal Court in March. We have not room for comment this week.

Gentlemen: To one other subject, of a general character, connected with our domestic peace, and bearing upon our political relations, I will ask a moment's attention. Composed as that society is, to which we owe allegiance, of numerous classes, each engaged in its own proper pursuit, experience shows, that we depend for happiness, in a great measure, on every one keeping in his own place, and minding his own business. To attempt to confound the elements of society, is the work of an incendiary.

In this Commonwealth, the great principle of equality among the citizens exists legally and practically. But we are one of several states, united under a national bond. If individuals, in private life, must use their liberty so as not to do wrong to others, surely each state, in the exercise and enjoyment of its political rights, is bound to respect those of every other state in the union, and to do nothing, and to suffer nothing to be done, by its citizens, to their prejudice.

We know that slavery exists in many of these states—unhappily entailed upon them by their ancestors, while they were Colonies of Great Britain. Their eminent citizens and statesmen, perceiving with just alarm the growing evil, in all its magnitude, have begun to consult for its removal. It cannot be proper or lawful for those, who are happily free from this great calamity, to do anything to add to its difficulty.

Now, Gentlemen, it is undoubtedly a misdemeanor, and indictable as such at common law, for one to attempt to persuade another to commit murder, robbery, perjury, or any other crime, whether such persuasion be verbal or written; and whether the offence be perpetrated in consequence of such persuasion or not.

deed which manifested that intent was done in this country. To publish a paper here, with the intent to send it to another State, to persuade one or more persons there to commit murder, or treason, the law regards as a libel of peculiar atrocity, and no supposed freedom of the press will screen the author or publisher from the penal consequences of the deed.

In that country from which we drew our principles of jurisprudence, it is laid down by the highest judicial authority, that every publication which has a tendency to promote public mischief, whether by causing irritation in the minds of the people, that may induce them to commit a breach of the public peace, or whether it be more public and specific, extending to the morals, the religion, or magistracy of the country—is a libel.

Every good citizen must, I think, wish that harmony may subsist between us and the citizens of all the other States. But how is this Union long to be preserved, if those who enjoy its benefits, cherish towards each other mutual hatred? If publications which have a direct tendency to excite the slave population of other States to rise upon their masters, and to involve their families and property in a common destruction, are here published and circulated freely, may not the citizens of those States well imagine, that such publications are authorized by our laws?

Believing that the laws of this Commonwealth are not liable to this reproach, I deem it to be my duty to express to you at this time, my opinion, that to publish books, pamphlets, or newspapers, designed to be circulated here and in other States of the Union, and having a direct and necessary tendency to excite in the minds of our own citizens deadly hatred and hostility against their brethren of other States, and to stimulate the slave population there to rise against their masters, and to effect by fire and sword their emancipation, is an offence against the peace of this Commonwealth, and that it may be prosecuted as a misdemeanor at common law.

The last Boston Christian Herald thus alludes to the foregoing Charge: A Judge in this city, in enumerating and explaining the indictable offences, in his charge to the jury, a few weeks since, is said to have reckoned the publishing of a newspaper, calculated to excite insurrection among the slaves in the southern States, as one of these offences, and so said or intimated, that he had such an one put into his hands, alluding undoubtedly to the Liberator. We were sorry to hear of such a remark from a learned Judge, of whom we entertained a high respect, as it appeared like travelling out of his way, and as necessarily, to find something, which might gain him the praise of southern slaveholders. It had also the appearance, manifested by the legislative Masonic Committee of Rhode Island—the Masonic Jackson legislature of Maine, and the Masonic Nationals of our own Massachusetts legislature—in attempting to tamper with, and cramp the liberty of the press.

The editor of the Liberator has constantly denominated his wish to excite insurrection among the slave population—he has uniformly endeavored to dissuade the colored population from such a course. He has recommended quiet submission to the slave, while he has spoken with honest freedom against slavery; and who that is not himself a slave may not speak in favor of liberty, and against slavery, the greatest curse that was ever brought on sinful man, in this or any other country? Man has no right to hold in bondage his fellow man, unless for crime. It is a violation of the law of God—of human nature—a violation which no law of man can sanction.

A BOLD ADVOCATE OF SLAVERY! We publish, to-day, an extraordinary paper from the Richmond Enquirer, over the signature of Appomattox, which is attributed to the pen of Watkins Leigh, reputedly one of the ablest men in Virginia. The faculty of mind, the obstinacy of purpose, and the blindness of vision which it exhibits, render it in fact one of the best anti-slavery documents we have ever placed on record.

Notwithstanding its formidable length, the reader will find something attractive in its eloquent verbosity, even to sustain his interest and patience to the end. Its affluent indignation is poured indiscriminately upon the Genius of Universal Emancipation, the African Sentinel, the Liberator, the Colonization Society, and the Virginia House of Delegates. We learn that the Richmond Enquirer contains another essay from the pen of Mr. Leigh, as splendidly fallacious and surprisingly presumptuous as the present. If we can procure it, we shall lay it before our readers.

