(Concluded from the first page)

community. I do not suppose, however, that they would object to their reception in the free states, if they choose to make preparations for their comfortable settlement among them.

5th question-'Is there any good reason to believe that any thing of importance, generally speaking, will be done to prepare the slaves for freedom, before they are made free?'

As the colonization scheme advances, I think much will be done. Many masters will prepare their young slaves for such a change. Many, who cannot afford to emancipate altogether, will make arrangements with their slaves to go to Africa and remit a moderate price for themselves, as they may be able to do. And if a desire to return to their fathers' land should become general, (as I trust it will,) both among the slaves and free blacks, nothing could be better calculated to improve and exalt the whole coloured race. would encourage them to good conduct, industry, temperance, and all those efforts that men make to better their condition.

6th-Is there not an under current of opinion and feeling in the south among the more enlightened and philanthropic, and is it not widening and strengthening, against the continuance of the present system, and an increasing conviction that it may safely and advantageously be abolished?

I have not seen any appearance of such a current for several years past. I think it would be difficult to find any tolerably informed individual who holds such opinions or feelings. There was formerly some feeling of this kind in favour of a gradual abolition of slavery. I think there is none now, unless connected with the condition of removal. I assure you that I never hear, though converse with men of all sorts, slaveholders and others who hold no slaves, any opinion favourable to emancipation, except on that condition.

7th-What will probably be the influence upon the southern mind of the experiment now in pro-

gress in the West Indies?

If the southern mind becomes calm and unheated by opposition, and that experiment should succeed, it would, I think, have great effect. time. Removal from the country might not then be insisted on as a condition of emancipation.

8th-'What, in your opinion, has been the effect, on the whole, at the south, of the efforts of abolitionists? Were the letters which passed, last winter, between Mr. Ellmore and Mr. Birney, read (to any considerable extent) by southern members of Congress? So far as they were read, what was the impression produced by the statements and reasonings of Mr. Birney?

I think the efforts of the abolitionists have been most unfortunate. There is a great and unfavourable change of opinion and feeling in the whites towards the blacks, which, I think, cannot be otherwise accounted for; and the whole coloured race have been injured by these efforts. The free and the slaves have been both subjected to more restraint. The publications mentioned have been very little read by southern men. They would rarely take up any thing understood to be written by a prominent abolitionist.

9th-'Can there be any useful co-operation between good people at the north and south (except by means of the colonization society) in efforts for abolishing or meliorating the present

system of slavery?" I think good men at the north, if they will fairly inquire, will, both for the sake of Africa and our own land, prefer the colonization plan to any other. They must do this soon, as they must soon know (what they may now know) what benefits Africa is receiving, and our colonists are enjoying, under its efforts. But, if any of our northern brethren cannot see this, let them prepare an asylum for emancipated slaves among themselves, where they can be usefully employed and happily settled, and raise funds for their removal and settlement. I believe as many could be obtained readily as could be thus provided for. In this way, they could essentially promote eman-

cipation. In 'meliorating the present system of slavery,' they could also do much. This might be done in several ways, but more particularly in assisting in their religious improvement—a subject which now greatly occupies the minds of southern men, particularly since the Southampton insurrection, which, you may know, originated with a religious fanatic, or a hypocrite, playing the fanatic. From a variety of causes, the public mind, particularly of religious professors, has been turned to this subject. The assistant bishop of Virginia, a year or two ago, made a strong appeal to the churches | favour. of his diocese; and the ministers of all denominations are taking up the subject, and considerable efforts are making for their regular religious instruction. The bishop of North Carolina told me, a year ago, of very interesting commencements of this kind introduced into that state. He stated that it was now common for two or three neighbouring planters to join in employing a minister for their slaves; and he said he had then applications for ministers for six or seven such situations, and found it impossible to supply them. I was informed, last winter, of the arrangements that I offered, partly to accommodate you both, to made by Mr. Rhett, a member of congress from South Carolina, for the instruction of his negroes. He employs a minister, who lives on his estate, and devotes himself to the improvement of his slaves, for whom he has built a church, where they have regular service. I made several inquiries of Mr. Rhett, who gave me a very interesting account of his establishment, and says it has introduced order, good conduct and happiness | know I hold no slaves-I am principled against | perience, is beneficial both to themselves and those among his slaves to a remarkable degree, and that many of his neighbours are endeavouring to adopt | Surely he will not sell you. similar arrangements. Now, we want ministers for all these places. The demand for them is a power of money to pay for his cousin in town, great and obvious have been the advantages of the young men of this city are resolved to come now great and earnest; and I believe that, in | who was broke up last spring; and another debt removal. every neighbourhood where there are many slaves, has now gone against him, last week, at the In some parts of Maryland, slave labour is no gift which the citizens of Louisville are about to in the middle states such situations will be found. | court. So he called me into the hall yesterday, | longer profitable. They cannot be maintained | make to the patriotic and most benevolent cause Let our northern brethren qualify their young and says he, 'Tom, you have been a good fellow, there. Their masters must remove with them, ministers for these interesting charges—qualify and so was your father before you. You'll have or dispose of them in some way. Humanity a society called the Young Men's Colonization them, by making them understand this delicate to be sold by the sheriff, if you can't get a master to them requires this. subject of slavery-or, keeping them pure from in the neighbourhood: go and see what you can | Must they, then, go further south, as slaves? in the church at the corner of Fourth and Green all the fanaticism of abolition, send them, with do.' So he gave me this note, and he gave notes or to Africa, as free men? their minds open to conviction, where they may to all but the old people. He said he had been to This is the condition of the coloured population their subscription in aid of the \$4,000 project see and judge for themselves, and where they the gentleman who held the debt; and all he of Maryland-this is the alternative presented for will learn that, while many christians are holding | could do was to give him one week, to try and | them to the consideration of the benevolent. slaves, from the necessity of their situation, they | sell the people himself, that the sheriff might n't | I agree that, if removal to Africa is this horriare holding them without forgetting they are their | have to sell them to the soul-drivers. I am sure | ble act of cruelty that it is represented to be-if | attention. There is no doubt that the whole brethren,—and where they will see slaves far I am sorry for him, as well as for myself, for he happier than the labouring classes of many coun- has been a good master to us all. tries. At present, young men from the north are Mr. B.-Tom, I am sorry for you; but I cannot stand still, and be indifferent whether they go excluded from these situations, because they are buy a slave-I cannot give such a sanction to this south, as slaves, or cross the ocean, as freemen. supposed to be under the influence of abolition | horrible system. You must get some body else to principles, and slaveholders are afraid to trust buy you: I will hire you, and give the highest them. Let this prejudice against receiving young | wages. I know you are a good hand; but I canmen from the north as teachers and ministers in | not hold a slave-it is against my principles.

and charitable state of feeling and opinion at the north towards slaveholders, and a wide and most success, and he and his wife were in great trouble. in Africa.

to promote emancipation also. the methodist teachers and preachers on the part wish done for himself. But slave-holding, he had you may think will do good. own observation and experience, that, under cer- ful leave of his wife. tain circumstances, it is perfectly consistent with Mr. B.—Tom, I am sorry I have not the means christian principles to purchase and hold slaves. of buying you and setting you free. If I could Methodists formerly denounced slavery in general afford it, I would gladly do so. terms, as it is now denounced at the north. They were never allowed, and would not be now, to act | work for you as long as I live, that would be all I (I believe about 200) to Africa. Most of those as jurors in a suit for freedom. They were not | could ask. You would have to run the risk of | now in Africa have been emancipated with the allowed by their discipline to continue in the | my dying or running away; but you would have church, if they purchased and held slaves. If a | my labour as long as I worked for you, and this member of their church purchased a slave, no | would save you the hire of other hands—so that matter under what circumstances, the matter was | you might afford to do this, instead of buying me brought before the monthly conference, and it and setting me free for nothing. dered, what was a reasonable term of service to | slave-I must not be a slaveholder. be required of him as a compensation for what | Tom.—Master, then hold me, not as a slave, but reimburse the advance of the master-and he was | slave, and that I may run away when I pleasethen to be no longer a slave, but a servant for that | you know I will not.

now, when a member of their church purchases a owning your master's right to you as a slave, and slave, it is brought, as before, to the consideration | his right to sell you. of the conference, and the circumstances are in- | Tom.-Well, it is very hard. I don't see who quired into. If it is considered that he has bought has got any right to object to your buying or from a mercenary motive, for gain alone, without | holding me as a slave, if I am agreed to it. If I any inducements of kindness or favour towards ask such a favour, and you grant it, to save me the slave, he is censured and suspended from his | from being sold away, who can complain of you church privileges, and made to do what is thought | for doing such a kindness-for doing as you right, or excommunicated, according to the cir- | would be done by? cumstances of mitigation or aggravation that may and is considered as having acted consistently was, and he rode over to his master's. with christian principles. In this way, metho-

ters are unable to do so. I will suppose the person applied to be a man benefits from the change. from the north, with the strongest prejudices is, in his opinion, (as in some parts of Maryland the object of making Maryland a free state. it is in fact,) cheaper than slave labour. He has nothing but his farm and its stock, and it requires all its produce, with good management and strict economy, to maintain his family. Such a man, who has lived in this way a year or two, and whom we will designate as Mr. B. is applied to, on a Saturday evening, by Tom, a stout, hearty young negro, and the following dialogue took

place between them: Tom.—Master, I am come to ask a very great

Mr. B.—Well, Tom, let me hear what it is. If what you want is reasonable and in my power, I shall be glad to do it.

Tom.—Master, I think it is reasonable, and I hope it will lie in your power. My wife, you know, is a free woman, and has now been in your

service some time. I was hired to you last harvest, and at other times, and you know what sort of a hand I am. Mr. B.—Yes, Tom, I have been well satisfied with both your wife and yourself, and you know

hire you by the year, but your master thought he could not spare you. Tom.—Well, Sir, he must spare me now. am to be sold; and what I want, and what would

make me and my wife happy for our whole lives, is for you to buy me.

it. I will go and see your master, and hire you. | they liberate. They have already emancipated a

Tom.—Sir, he can't help it. They say he has such others have gone to Africa—and they know how

attended to by the methodists than by any other | favour he asked. Mr. B. was a christian; and he | ings of religion and civilization, and thus denomination. I think more than three-fourths | felt like a man who has two opposite principles of the whole coloured population, where they to walk by. He saw it would be a kind thing to have access to methodist churches, belong to that | buy this poor fellow-that was plain-and that denomination. Nor is there any prejudice against | was just what, in similar circumstances, he should of the masters, although that sect has been always | long settled, was the height of wickedness—and considered friendly to emancipation. A change | how could he do it? If he could buy him and set has, however, taken place, not only in the opin- him free, then his duty was plain; but this he ions and feelings of that class of christians, but in | could not afford to do, with justice to his own the discipline of their church, which it may be family. It would leave him without adequate many of its members have emancipated their proper to mention. It shows how christians, | means to hire labour for his farm. Still he was | slaves, and sent them to Africa, and others have strongly prejudiced against slavery, and anxious | not at ease; and he arose early in the morning, | made arrangements for doing so. Mr. Murray, to abolish it, have been made to learn, by their and called Tom, whom he found taking a sorrow-

was then determined, the age and value of the Mr. B.—That is true, and I am not afraid of slave and the price paid for him being all consi- your running away, Tom; but I cannot hold a

his master had paid for him—that is, how many something else—buy me, and you can call me years' service, at the usual rate of hire, would | what you please; you can tell me that I am not a

Mr. B.—Well, Tom, if I could get around this, The rule of discipline is now changed; and I do not see how I can buy you. It would be

Whether this argument succeeded with Mr. B. | the opinion of this General Assembly, wild, delube found in the particular case. If he has bought or he was overpowered by the distress of Tom's from kindness to the slave, to prevent the separa- wife and the sympathy of his own wife and chiltion of a family, or in any way with the motive of dren, who all came around him, it might be hard bettering his condition, he is allowed to hold him, to determine—but he told Tom to stay where he

Before I conclude what I have to say under in the states of this Union, or 'to prohibit the dists now buy and work slaves as other christians | this question, permit me again to solicit your do; and their church (as is the case with all attention, and that of your friends, to the present other denominations) only requires that they shall situation of Maryland. This state is a slave state, treat them well. Cruelty to slaves, if charged bordering on a free state.—She is changing her and sustained against any man belonging to a condition, as Pennsylvania and other states have church of any denomination, would exclude him done. Her legislators and citizens very generally from its privileges, and would also exclude him avow their determination that she shall be a free from all reputable society. I do not mean to say state. The free labour of Pennsylvania is flowing that the slaves in Maryland are maintained as over into her, and she can change her labourers; well as they ought to be: in some parts of the and in many parts of the state bordering on Pennstate, I know, as I have already said, their mas- sylvania, there is now scarcely any slavery—certainly none that can be regarded as an evil-for placing them upon an equality with the whites, It may seem strange to gentlemen unacquainted there are no slaves there but such as choose to so far as the legislature can do, and indirectly with our institutions how a man can buy a slave | continue so. Such parts of the state also exhibit | from mere charity; yet nothing is more common a remarkable degree of improvement; so as to -as a very short residence in any slave neigh- convince all that Maryland, in the price and imbourhood would convince them. Perhaps I may provements and products of her land, in the inbest show this by supposing a case—it is such a crease and improvements of her population, and one as often occurs: To make it more apposite, in many other respects, will derive incalculable

against slavery. He buys a farm in Maryland, tions upon this subject, which will show you confederacy. which he cultivates with hired labour, both be- what the legislature of that state is doing, and cause of his opposition to slavery, and because it what evident progress is making to accomplish

Thus will soon be worked out this political problem-'a slave state, lying by the side of a free state, will become a free state.' I believe this as fully as any demonstration in Euclid.

What a prospect this opens to humane and benevolent men at the north, is obvious-particularly to such as desire to remove this blot from as many of our institutions as possible.

When Virginia becomes the border state, she will be brought under the same process. Indeed, in some parts of that state, it is now in operation. Free labour will be brought to her, and she will find that she can change, and change most beneficially, her system. And so will it work on, till the dark line that separates the free from the slave states reaches the southern border of our land!

Thus, and thus only, is the slavery of the southern states to be approached. In many of them, now, it is absurd to propose any scheme of emancipation, or to address their people upon such a question.

But let the work be confined to the border states, and it will go on rapidly and safely.

The slaves of Maryland are diminishing every year, as will appear by the census. They are going off in various ways—many are sold to the south—many are emancipated—some run away Hundreds of masters in Maryland are ready to

emancipate their slaves, if they can go away-a Mr. B.—Tom, that is out of the question. You condition which they know, from the fullest exa great number—some of whom have remained,

their condition in the colonies there established is as wretched as it is asserted to be-humanity may

And this brings me to the last topic of your letter—the present condition and prospects of the colonization scheme. Examine this thoroughly and impartially, and see whether any thing has | Who executes BOOK and JOB PRINTING with neatness such situations be removed, by a more correct | Tom could not well understand this; but he been done, or can be done, to compare with it, in |

interesting field of labour will be opened to pious young men from the northern states, in which in to family prayers; and it so happened that Mr. Publications giving you full information on the they will be able to do much for the melioration B. being in the habit of using, on such occasions, subject) is, that I think I have seen more indiof the present system of slavery, and, in some Doddridge's Family Expositor, came to that part cations of the favour of Providence towards this situations, where it can be done with advantage of the book which contained the precept of our object than any other I have ever considered to the slaves and without danger to the masters, | Saviour of doing to others as we would they | that its success is greater than that of any other should do unto us. The exposition of Doddridge | similar enterprise ever undertaken, and that I I will here mention that the religious instruc- is, as we know, very plain, and very strong. have no doubt of its success—that the long-lost tion of the slaves in the middle states (I speak | Tom understood it, and thought it a pity that Mr. | children of ill-fated Africa will be restored to more particularly of Maryland) has been more B's principles should prevent him from doing the their fathers' land, bearing with them the bless-

'Vindicate the ways of God to man.'

I have no objection to your making use of this communication, and of my name, in any way that

answer a part of your last question.

view to their removal there.

F. S. KEY. I am yours, respectfully, P. S .- I did not observe that I had omitted to

The publications of the society will show that of Maryland, sent out all his slaves (upwards of 30) nine or ten years ago; and he often hears from them, and they speak with great satisfaction of their situation. Mr. Fitzhugh, of Virginia, another member of the society, has made provi-Tom.—Master, if you could buy me and let me | sion, by his will, for the removal of all his slaves

## Ohio Resolutions.

F. S. K.

The following are the resolutions adopted by a large majority of the present democratic legislature of Ohio in relation to abolitionism. They were introduced by Mr. Hood:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the state of Ohio, That in the opinion of this General Assembly, ours is a government of limited powers; that all powers not delegated by the constitution are reserved to the people, and that, by the constitution of the United States, congress has no jurisdiction over the institution of slavery in the several states of the confederacy.

Resolved, That the agitation of the subject of slavery in the non-slaveholding states is, in the opinion of this General Assembly, attended with no good; that the amelioration of the condition of the slaves is not enhanced, and that it is a violation of the faith which ought ever to exist among the states in the same confederacy.

Resolved, That the schemes or the abolitionists for the pretended happiness of the slaves are, in sive, and fanatical; and have a direct tendency to destroy the harmony of the Union, to rivet the chain of the slaves, and to destroy the perpetuity

of our free institutions.

Resolved, That all attempts to abolish slavery removal of slaves from state to state, or to discriminate between the institutions of one portion of this country and another, with the views aforesaid,' are, in the opinion of this General Assembly, in 'violation of the constitution of the United States, and destructive of the fundamental principles on which rests the union of these states.'

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this General Assembly, it is unwise, impolitic, and inexpedient, to repeal any law now in force, imposing disabilities upon black and mulatto persons, thus inviting the black population of other states to emigrate to this state, to the manifest injury of the public interest.

Resolved. That the governor be requested to forward copies of these resolutions to the president and vice-president of the United States, to each of our senators and representatives in con-I shall send you some documents and publica- gress, and to the executive of every state in the

## History of Colonization.

Judge Wilkeson has rendered a most important service to the cause of African colonization, by preparing for the press and publishing 'A Concise History of the Commencement, Progress, and Present Condition of the American Colonies in Liberia,' pp. 88, 8vo. This plain narrative is itself the most eloquent appeal, because it rests on facts, in favour of a system of philanthropy, which looks to and carries into effect a series of operations for the benefit of two great races of mankind, and the improvement of two great continents. That all should read this 'concise history' is our ardent wish; that, having read it, they will contribute to the support of the Liberia colonies, we cannot allow ourselves to doubt. [Colonization Herald.

HISTORY OF COLONIZATION.—There has just been issued from the press in this city, a volume of about 100 pages, comprising a concise history of the rise, progress, and operations of the Colonization society, and of the commencement, growth, and present condition of the colonies planted by that society on the coast of Africa. The work is by Samuel Wilkeson, Esq. of this city, who has compiled it with great care from authentic materials. It is a faithful body of facts in regard to the origin and progress of the great scheme of African colonization, and all who desire information on the subject will find it in this clear and compendious narrative of Judge Wilkeson.

[National Intelligencer.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—We perceive that in and share largely in the honour of the noble American colonization. They have associated in Society of Louisville, and will meet on to-morrow streets, to complete their organization, and make which our generous citizens have resolved to raise for the benefit of their enterprise. A better and nobler one seldom if ever was presented to public amount will be secured within a week.

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