

to stupify every mental faculty—to destroy every aspiration of high and honorable enterprise—to weaken every moral and virtuous feeling—to break down every barrier to vice—to give full play to unholy passions—of course, to place the heart entirely out of the reach of religion—and to ruin the soul forever. It is true, that throughout the whole extent of this free, enterprising, happy and Christian people, there is scattered a population, such as I have described. And it is numerous—And it is increasing. Millions of our fellow-creatures are spending in such circumstances, the period of their earthly probation; and thousands are, every year, passing into an unknown and awful eternity. The black population is, then, needy—very needy—and every philanthropic, and much more, every Christian feeling should put us upon asking, *What can be done for them?* What can we do for them?

To these questions some answer, “nothing can be done.”—This is an answer of great and awful extent; and were it made with feelings corresponding with its whole meaning—were it the result of a long and accurate investigation, undertaken under a deep sense of the greatness of the evil, and the pressing need of a remedy; it might receive some attention. It will be disposed of in the course of our remarks.—Others answer, “Teach the blacks to read and write.” “Universal education,” say they, “is enlarged and liberal policy of our enlightened Republic; and it would wake up in the minds of the blacks, lead them to feel and act like men. To bring them within the reach of Christian influence.”—As to writing, in the first place, the slave population have no use for it. They have no business of their own to manage; and for the little correspondence which they wish to maintain with friends at a distance, they can easily procure the assistance of a white acquaintance. In the next place, the ability to write on the part of the slaves, would be attended with eminent danger to the country, if not with certain destruction. United as the blacks are, in hostility to the whites; so ready to take the most desperate measures, and so numerous; if they could but write, and, of course, read; in two months there would be established a plan of as regular and almost as rapid communication among the blacks, throughout the whole country, as the Post-Office Department can boast of; and a united and universal plan could be formed, without the possibility of discovery, which should embrace the universal massacre of the white population. Destruction, it seems very plain to me, would be inevitable. As far as the ability to write existed, so far it would be directly pernicious. What could hinder a few writers from forging orders, passes and other papers, to an indefinite extent? And in such a case, what would be the limit of the evil?—Teach the whole slave population, with their present characters, to write, and you surrender up yourselves and the country to the negroes’ mercy. Teach one—and just so far it is an evil, without any counterpoising benefit. As to reading—if a white man read, he can easily learn to write. I was much struck with a fact I lately heard, respecting a little black boy who had just learned his letters. Having got into a school-room, he opened one of the copy-books lying on the desk, and, through his power of imitation, wrote on his first attempt, a better copy than the scholar; and as it afterwards appeared, knew the name of every letter he had made. Further, if the slave can read, he has access to all that is printed and published on those subjects which so nearly concern himself; and who, in this country, would wish his negroes to read what is every day issuing from the press on these subjects? And even if the majority, or even a large number of slaves could read, it would require but few writers among them, or but few wicked, or well-meaning, though indiscreet individuals among the whites, to produce the whole evil of which I have been speaking.—But it is said, that religious instruction should be joined with intellectual; and as the slaves should increase in the ability, so they would increase in the disposition, to do their duty as rational and moral beings. It could not however be hoped that true religion would be more prevalent among them than it is among our white populations:—and if we were universally enslaved, with the ability to read and write, and with the knowledge we now possess, would there be religion enough among us to produce an universal obedience to the precepts,—“*Servants be obedient unto your masters?*” The interdiction of reading to the slave will, probably, however, after all, be objected to, as proceeding from the same views as govern the most high-minded, hard-hearted despot: and it will be said that if reading is forbidden, we take away the possibility of intellectual and moral improvement. Let such an objector examine the history of the primitive Church, or even of the reformation: and when he has read of the multitudes who savingly embraced the truths of the Gospel, and well understood it and adorned it by a consistent life, and maintained their profession in the face of danger and death; then let him inquire, how many of these could read. And a

gain, if you expect to do any good to the black man, you must do something more than put a book into his hand, even if it is the Bible. He must be influenced by other means: and the same causes which make necessary in the church a living ministry, and makes it the duty of every christian to act by direct personal appeals, warnings, and exhortations, upon his friends, if he intends to do them good; make it necessary also to exert a direct and immediate influence upon the slave. The plan, then, of teaching the slave to read, even if it were not attended with the dangerous consequences of which we have spoken, would not accomplish the object which we have in view—that of raising the black man from his degraded state of ignorance, misery, and sin with its future consequences: and bringing him to feel and act in a way corresponding to his character as a man, and preparing him for everlasting happiness.

(To be concluded next week.)

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

IMPORTANT FOREIGN NEWS.

New-York April 6. By the packet ship York, Capt Bursley, the editors of the Gazette have received their files of London and Liverpool papers to the 23d and 24th February. The extracts which follow exhibit much animation in the condition of European politics. Some of the London Journals, it will be seen, contain intimations that the prospects of war are not very remote.

Bell’s Messenger of the 20th says:—“Ministers are about to alter the cotton duties; that it is to spare the East and West India cottons, and to throw the whole weight of the new tax of one penny upon the American and foreign cottons.”

The London Globe of 22d, says:—“An attentive observer of our commercial men asserts that the opinion grows that a war will soon take place on the continent, and that this country will be led by circumstances to take part in it on the side of the despotic powers—a possibility which they look to with natural horror and alarm. We are encouraged to hope that the stupendous folly which any ground for this alarm implies does not exist in any persons who have an influence on the current of affairs.”

Russia and Poland. The London Courier says:—“Accounts have been received by express from Berlin, dated the 10th Feb. containing the important information of the entry of the Russians into Poland, on the 2d and 3d instant, in three places, namely, Mercy, Alexotin, and Prenn. On the 5th inst. a division of Russians was at Sgskie, but no attempt at resistance had been made. The Warsaw papers of the 5th announce that the Cossacks had passed into the frontiers, at a point much nearer Warsaw, in the neighborhood of Beyese Sitewski, on the Bug, in Lithuania.

Warsaw, Feb. 7. The day before yesterday the Russians passed the frontiers in five places—Utelug, Brzesc, Granoe, Tykocia, and Agosto. Hitherto there are only Cossacks, who mark the movements of the army.—At Utelug some dragoons have entered, belonging to the crops of General Giesmar; his design seems to be to invest Zamore, and to advance into the plain country beyond the Vistula. The Russian main army advances on the line from Lomza and Brzesc. Up to this time there is no account of any fighting, for there were no troops on any part of the frontier. The first out posts of our army are three leagues from Siedlec towards Brzesc, and on the line towards Lomza they are at Ostraimka.

A great battle is expected by the 12th at farthest. Warsaw will soon be declared in a siege; the cannon already placed on the ramparts. It was not believed that Count Diebitsch would enter now because if the first attack does not succeed he incurs great danger. If the thaw sets in the ice will disappear, the rivers will overflow, and the low grounds in which he acts will become a complete morass. His army advancing against us amounts to about 160,000 men. At present we have to oppose him only 57,000 men in the field, and the patriotisms of our people. The 17 new regiments of infantry are not yet organized. The organization of the cavalry is more advanced, and it will be complete and ready to take the field in a fortnight.

The Polish Diet, by a vote of 33 to 13, had placed the Executive Power in a Commission of five members, composed of Adam Czarterouski, President; Vincent Menjowski, Th. Morouski, Stan. Bazykowski and Joachim Lelewel. The New Poland paper, complains that one only of these had a part in the late Revolution.

France. On St. Valentine’s day, the anniversary of the assassination of the Duc de Berri, the partisans of the exiled family got up a mass for the repose of that prince’s soul, in the church of St. Germain Auxerrois, (that church whence sounded the knell of the massacre of St. Bartholomew.) After the service, lithographic portraits of the Duc de Bordeaux were distributed, and a figure of the child crowned in the sacristie with a wreath of *fleurs-de-lis*; some of the assistants wore the cross of St. Louis, others the dress of the national guard, several wore the uni-

form of the military school of St. Cyr, and the greater number were ladies, and the grateful tradesmen of ex-royal family. Towards nightfall an attack was made on the church by the populace. They pulled down the cross with the *fleurs-de-lis* from the gothic portico, and it was dashed to the ground, and broken by the hammer of men engaged by the commissary of police. They destroyed the furniture of the churmh, trampled on the decorations of the Duc de Berri’s canopy, broke and kicked about the wax tapers, spilled the holy water, but spared the pictures, painted windows, and gothic fret work; the curate’s house and the neighboring windows were not so far as respected; but the national guard mustered so strong as to fill the streets surrounding the church, and at eleven o’clock the mob only vented their anger in shouts of reprobation against Jesuits, Carlists, Congregationists, and other such impossible names. Another mob crossed the Seine and broke the windows of the Archbishop’s palace. The national guard prevented further mischief, and a forest of bayonets bristled in defence of the church of St. Sulpice, which was also threatened. In the place du Palais Royal the crowd gathered, and howled the *Marseilloise* and *Parisienne* till midnight under the surveillance of the national guard. Nine persons were arrested, but no one seriously injured, although the old organ blower of the church, escaped by a miracle from the fate intended for him, when he was suspended by the enraged mob over the river. On Tuesday the sound of the *rappé* called the national guard to quarters. The avenues to all the churches were strongly guarded; and this precaution alone saved them from demolition. The mob in vast numbers, preceded by the tri-coulored flag, made an attempt on each building in succession, but excepting at the *Petits Peres*, where they converted a richiadem of *fleur de lis* into a skull with cross bones and defaced the ex-royal and (we fear we must add, religious ornaments,) there was no injury done. In the course of that day the people were pursuing, in perfect good humor, the amusements of the day of carnival. It appears that there was a simultaneous rising of the Carlists in that day at Bordeaux. The use made of the disturbance in Paris is the total demolition (by the authorities) of the crosses and *fleurs de lis* on the churches and public buildings.

The French papers of the 17th and 18th are principally occupied with speculations upon the probable promoters of the late disturbances in Paris, of which their preceding numbers contained such copious details. It now seems to be thought that there was another party much more dangerous than the Carlists connected with these movements: a party from which the present order of things in France has every thing to fear—that of the republicans. The discussion to which a partial development of this supposition led in the Chamber of Deputies, on Thursday, is curious and important. M. Lafitte, in reply to a taunt from a part of the Chamber, exclaimed “that the Government was still stronger than the Chamber, and that it would prove it when necessary.” This observation has led to much discussion and contributed, with the other concessions which have been made to the popular or republican party, to induce a belief that the Chamber was about to be dissolved, and another convoked mere in keeping with the march of events since July. The populace have completely triumphed; the *fleurs-de-lis* are every where disappearing from the public buildings by order of the authorities, and even the great seal of the kingdom has been remodelled, those offensive memorials of the late dynasty having been entirely effaced.

The London correspondent of Gore’s Liverpool Advertiser, writes as follows, under date of Feb. 22:

The political horizon continues lowering; every breeze that comes from France alarms the timid and fires the brave.—Will we have war is the general inquiry, and numbers are found in the most influential circles to proclaim the fearful affirmative. Certainly the aspect of affairs on the Continent is decidedly warlike, and it will require a degree of firmness and tact on the part of the citizen King, to rein in those ardent spirits, who sigh for war, and would riot in spoliation.—The French king has been tried, and I fear has been found wanting; he may be wise, but certainly is not great. He wants the master mind “to ride on the whirlwind and direct the storm.” He is already suspected by the Republicans, and I need not add, hated by the Carlists. The culpable negligence of the Government in permitting the late display in the church of St. Germain L’Auxerrois, has eventuated in a manner that the court could never have anticipated; the moderate part of ministry have been assailed, in a manner that I fear leaves them no alternative but retirement; indeed the accession of the ultra liberals is already confidently mooted, which, if found correct, then indeed the warrior need not bid farewell to the “plumed troop.” From Poland, nothing of a definite nature has yet arrived in the city. Diebitsch, it is true, has passed the frontier with an army of

100 to 120 thousand men; to meet these, about half the number of Polish veterans are already on the march, with an enthusiastic nation to support them. The next accounts are thought will be decisive.—their are rumors of a mutiny among the Russian troops, but I could not trace them to any authentic source. From Belgium we have still uncertainty and intrigue, and it is now said that his Dutch Majesty will proceed single handed against the Belgians. The deputation has left Paris, &c it is stated they are determined to recommend to the Congress the establishment of a Republic. Since writing the above, I find that affairs in France are verging towards a crisis. Montalivet, the Minister of the Interior, has resigned, and Odillon Barrot has obtained his seals of office: this has created a great sensation in the city.

London, Feb. 23. We received last night, Hamburg papers to the 15th Feb. They describe the enthusiasm in Poland as very great. An engagement of no great consequence with the Russians, seems to have taken place near Novogorod; but the Poles intend to have their grand struggle near Warsaw. They consider the early thaw as very much to their favour, as impeding advance of the Russian materiel. The spirit in Prussian Poland is said to have evinced itself in the most decided manner in favour of the Poles.

Italy. All Italy is in commotion, and the people have succeeded in rescuing from their rulers the power which has been so long used only to oppress them. It is said that an insurrection has just broken out in the Tyrol, and that on this occasion also, a person of the name of Hofer has placed himself at the head of the insurgents. It is affirmed that troops are going to stifle this rebellion.

It is affirmed, that the Duke of Modena, after having accompanied his family to Mantua, returned to Novi, where the remainder of his soldiers have rallied.

A report is spread that some troops, composed of Italian refugees, have effected a landing at Ostia.

The most perfect order prevails in Bologna and it seems certain that the other towns in Romagna have signified their adherence to the Provisional Government.

The North Eastern Boundry. We learn from the Portland Evening Advertiser, that on Wednesday last the injunction of secrecy was removed from the proceedings of the Legislature on this subject. A copy of the decision, accompanied with the protest of Mr. Preble and other documents, had been transmitted from Washington by Mr. Van Buren.—These papers were referred to a Committee of the House, who on Thursday submitted a report, accompanied by resolutions, which were adopted with only one dissenting voice. “The report,” says the Evening Advertiser, “is pretty decisive. It considers the arbitration not binding, as the arbiter has not given a decision upon the points submitted, but advises as to certain disputed points.” A copy of the report and resolutions was ordered to be transmitted to the President of the United States, and also to the Government of the several States. [Boston Courier.]

The Stock in the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road is now much in demand for permanent investments by non-residents of Baltimore. Sales to the number of eighty six Shares were made to-day, at twenty five dollars and twenty five cents, being an advance in price of more than three dollars per share within the last three weeks.—[Balt. Gaz.]

Austins Colony. TEXAS.—The emigration to Texas last season, was unparalleled. Twelve or thirteen vessels were engaged in the trade between that place and this, all of which were crowded with emigrants: in addition to this, numbers went by land. This season it is estimated that more than five times as many will emigrate than went last year; several vessels have already sailed—three are now up—and upwards of two hundred emigrants are now in this city; among them are men of capital. The crops in Texas last season were very fine; some of the planters have had their cotton in this market for sometime past; they enter it for exportation, and consequently pay no duty. It is equal in quality to Mississippi or Louisiana.

The inducements held out by the Mexican government to emigrants, is very great, viz: 4446 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres, to every man of family. The price of passage, for a cabin passenger, is \$20; steerage \$10; when a family is taken, a reduction is made. The time for performing the voyage is from three to five days. [N. O. Mer. Adv.]

Robbery. On Thursday evening the 17th inst. the store of Mr. Jarret Hopkins, in this place, was robbed of about \$350, which was in a small tin trunk in the money drawer. The trunk was found next morning in the counting-room of the store, but the money was missing. [Tarborough Free Press.]

Attempt to Murder. Early on Tuesday morning last, Mr. Amos Clark overseer of the plantation of F. L. Dancy, Esq.,

near this place, was shot at and severely wounded by some unknown person. A number of shot were extracted from him and he is in a fair way of recovery. [lb.]

Deaths by Lightning. During the severe thunder storm on Saturday night last, about 11 o’clock, a cabin on the plantation of Mr. Redding Pittman, in this county, was struck by lightning and a negro woman aged about 22 years, and a child about 2 years old, were instantaneously killed. A younger child, lying on the same bed on which it is supposed the others were sitting, escaped uninjured. [ib.]

GOLD.—Extraordinary. We have substantial foundation for the rumors of the last eight or ten days of the great original deposit of Gold discovered in this county. The account almost exceeds belief, and surpasses any thing of the kind in the history of mining. The land on which the gold was found, about 18 or 20 miles east of this place, was purchased two or three years ago by a Mr. Carlton, from Virginia, for the purpose of mining, who, after spending his time and money for a year or two, relinquished the undertaking as unsuccessful. Lately, however, the work was pursued by others, which has eventuated in the discovery of this extraordinary rich deposit, on the 2d instant. The whole amount of gold obtained is variously stated to be from 75 to 120 pounds, but from the statement of a gentleman who was called upon to make a probable estimate of the weight and value, it is supposed there is at least one hundred pounds of Gold, all obtained in one day. The gold was found in a small space, two or three feet below the surface, in grains and masses weighing from ounces and pounds to pieces of five, seven and eight pounds! There was no vein discovered or sign of any, but the laborers came suddenly upon the whole mass of gold, deposited as it were in a nest, and imbedded in very red clay.

On pursuing the labor of digging during the past week, we understand that no more discoveries have been made,—this rich deposit being entirely isolated, promising no continuance of the extraordinary development.

The value of the gold, it is estimated, will not come under \$20,000, after being separated from all extraneous substances. [Charlotte Journal.]

POLITICAL.

[From the N. York Courier and Enquirer.]

The Little Dinner. Last week the great dinner was given to Mr. Webster, and on Wednesday the little dinner was given to Mr. Burgess. At the first, we had the distinguished members of the federal party; and at the second, the Clay men, manufacturers, and small politicians, assembled in tolerable numbers. At the great dinner, Mr. Webster made a speech one hour and thirty five minutes in length, and at the little dinner, Mr. Burges spoke one hour and twenty-five minutes by a stop watch. A highly respectable federal civilian presided at the great dinner, and a highly respectable federal Military Chief-tain (once particularly alluded to by the N. Y. American) presided at the little dinner—so that the political complexion of both dinners was somewhat alike only there was a little Clay under current in the Burgess dinner, and broad political ground assumed in the one given to Mr. Webster. At the great dinner Mr. Webster’s speech had special reference to what he conceived to be the true principles of the constitution; at the little dinner Mr. Burgess only abused General Jackson, and the cabinet.

From all, then, that we lookers on, and not partakers of the feasts, can gather, it does not appear that there is some rivalry in these dinners to the strangers from the east. Mr. Webster’s friends have of late dropped sundry intimations that Mr. Clay would be defeated in his own state, and that it was rash to hold on to him as a candidate. The friends of Mr. Clay, however, have rather compelled their allies to enter into a kind of agreement to unite on Clay for a certain period, and if the “signs” are against him, to establish a grand “coalition” in favour of another man against the General, and here the matter rests. A few more dinners, and a generous glass or two, will develop the whole plot.—When we can get these discordant elements together, old Hickory will put an extinguisher upon them.

[From the Richmond Enquirer.]

Great Clay meeting at Philadelphia. The banner of the Author of the American System has been displayed by the Opposition at Philadelphia. The Great Meeting took place on the 4th, at the District Court-Room. The Philadelphia Inquirer says:—“The assemblage was large, and it was found prudent for the accommodation of all present, to adjourn to the Musical Fund Hall, in Locust street. The hall was crowded, there being, it is estimated, two thousand persons present. John Sergeant, Esq. presided, assisted by two Vice Presidents and two Secretaries. Josiah Randall, David Paul Brown, Jas. Harper and F. Brashears, Esqrs. successively addressed the meeting, and were much applauded. A committee consisting of James Harper, Robert A. Parrish, I. P.