

but that those who feel and understand; those who from habit, situation and interest, know all its bearings and connections, should be allowed to prosecute a useful object, although thus connected, and conduct it with the care and caution it requires? And if its consequences shall lead to the supposed conclusion, shall open a way, without violating the rights of any, to deliver us from a still greater evil is it no objection that can be urged against its prosecution?

To those who charge the Society with the contrary motive of designing to perpetuate slavery, they would beg leave to say, that it is not reasonable to infer such purpose, from the circumstance of the Society's confining its operations to the free people of colour. The Managers could, without propriety, depart from their original and avowed purpose, and make emancipation their object. And they would further say, that if they were not thus restrained by the terms of their association, they would still consider any attempts to promote the increase of the free coloured population by manumission, unnecessary, premature and dangerous.

They hope that more correct views are now entertained throughout our country, in any way connected with slavery, should be considered and conducted.

It seems now to be admitted that, whatever has any bearing upon this question, must be managed with the utmost consideration, that the peace and order of society must not be endangered by indiscreet and ill-timed efforts to promote emancipation; and that a true regard should be manifested to the feelings and the fears, and even the prejudices of those, whose co-operation is essential.

The Managers of the Society perceive with gratification, that these obstacles are gradually being removed in those states where slavery is only heard of, and where perhaps the perplexities of its operations upon society, and the necessities it creates and imposes, have not been generally understood.

From the situation of the Society, and its constant intercourse with the citizens of the slave states, they have had abundant opportunities of witnessing the progress of opinion upon this subject, and of accurately knowing its present state. They are convinced, that there are now hundreds of masters who are so only from necessity, who are prepared to manumit their slaves, whenever means are provided for their reception and support in the Colony; and they believe that this disposition, even without any legislative enactments, will increase far more rapidly, than the means for its gratification can be afforded.

They trust, therefore, that the object which they have endeavoured to place before the American people, and which is now proved to be attainable, will be found interesting to every portion of our country, and that no apprehensions of any evil consequences to result from it, can be reasonably entertained.

To those, therefore, whom has selected as the guardians of her interests, your Memorialists beg leave to commit this important subject, trusting that their wisdom will devise the means by which the work they have thus far accomplished, may be made to promote those interests, and the common welfare of our country.

FOREIGN.

Missolonghi. — The Greek fleet has actually arrived at Missolonghi. Letters from Corfu say, that the British Commissioner, J. Adams, has evinced a disposition to interpose his good offices between Missolonghi and Ibrahim. Other letters say, that the British flag was floating upon that fortress: while others again, assert that the Greek General Gouras, had arrived by forced marches, with a considerable number of troops, to the succour of Missolonghi. Letters from Venice of the 1st April say, "that nothing more is known of Missolonghi since the 18th of March, when the Arabs were repulsed."

The New-York Evening Post of the 30th ult. in acknowledging the receipt of the London dates of the 22d of April, by the way of Boston, says "It will be recollected by our readers that the last news from Greece were by a private letter from Corfu, dated March 14th, which stated the fall of Missolonghi, detailing the particulars of the attack of the Turks and the loss of the city. This letter now turns out, as we suspected at the time of its publication, a mean fabrication, got most probably for some speculative purpose. We can now congratulate the friends of Greece upon fair prospects for that country. Should the report be correct, as stated below, that England, France and Austria have united to dictate to Turkey an arrangement with Greece, it is presumed that a final adjustment cannot be remote. We refer our readers to the following extracts:"

Latest from England. — We are indebted to Mr. Topliff for London papers to April 22. They contain very little news. It was expected that the dissolution of Parliament would take place some time from the middle of May to the second week in June, but the precise time was not fixed. At length had not surrendered, and the accounts of this event before received, as we conjectured, were untrue. The Earl of Liverpool, in the House of Lords, in answer to an inquiry respecting the letter which has been published in many of the papers, purporting to be from an English colonel, said, "the facts mentioned in the letter could not therefore be true, for it represented Missolonghi to have fallen at a time when it had certainly not fallen." It was asserted on the authority of a letter from France, that Mr. Vittele had declared that England, France and Austria, had agreed on detailing to Turkey an arrangement with Greece, and in consequence, for the observance of neutrality, France would not allow of open contributions for the Greeks.

HAYTI.

Copy of a letter from B. Inginac, President of the Philanthropic Society of Hayti, in the name of the Committee of the Society, to Mr. B. Lundy, Editor of the Genius of Universal Emancipation, dated,

Port au Prince, 9 May, 1836.

SIR—I received your letter of the 3d. Inst. and immediately consulted some members of the Committee of the Philanthropic Society, in order to answer the five questions which you have propounded, respecting the slaves emancipated in the United States, who shall be in a condition to pass to Hayti.

1. The passage will be fixed, for a laboring man, and will comprise food during the passage from the United States, at from sixteen to twenty dollars, according to the season—two thirds of this sum for a woman, and one half for children under three years of age.

2. When the Redemptioners shall labor upon shares, with a proprietor, they shall have one half of all they receive from the ground which they cultivate—their portion of the quadrupeds or fowls which they raise, will be one fourth.—It will be necessary for the security of the parties, that a contract, according to the es-

ablished form, be made between the proprietor and the laborer for three years, or for the time which shall be agreed on between them. This contract will provide for the reimbursement of the passage money and such other advances as the proprietor shall have made for the laborer.

3. After the expiration of the contract, the proprietor shall use his influence with the government in favor of the Redemptioner, who shall have faithfully satisfied the conditions of his contract, to obtain for him the land which has been promised to those who shall emigrate to the Republic, having a right to the equality of a Haytian.

4. If the Redemptioners shall have in their families and of their kindred some, who, by reason of their age or infirmities are not able to support themselves by their labor and reimburse the advances which shall have been made to them, they shall be supported in part by their relations, in a condition to labor, and in part by the proprietor; that is to say, two thirds by the relatives, and one third by the proprietor.

5. The contract which shall be made with mechanics and artisans who may emigrate shall only be for eighteen months—unless the emigrant himself shall prefer to make it for a longer time.

As soon as the agricultural code, which our Legislature is about to sanction, shall be published, I will send you several copies of it. It will be clearly seen that the Government is anxious to give security and protection, at all times to those who aspire to the noble profession of cultivators of the earth. I salute you with high consideration,

Signed, B. INGINAC.

New-York, May 29.

Insurrection in Colombia. — In the Mary Robin, which arrived yesterday from St. Thomas, came passengers, an army on his way to England, with despatches from Sir Robert Ker Porter, British Consul at Caraccas, and the British Minister to Colombia, who was on board the frigate Galatea at Laguaira.

From this gentleman we learn, that (a town near Porto Cavello) on the 29th ult. the exact nature and object of which was not known, but it was reported that the troops and Cabildos of that city and Porto Cavello had proclaimed Gen. Paez the Chief or President of Venezuela. This officer, to whom the troops and people said to be much attached, had some time previously been recalled to Bogota, and Gen. Escolona appointed his successor, but he still retained the command of the troops, and as with his staff in Valencia when the revolt took place. Some lives were said to have been lost in that city. General Marino was marching on Caraccas at the head of a body of troops, and expected to enter on the 31st inst. When Capt. Brooke left that place, the authorities did not intend to offer any opposition to the revolutionists, but were preparing to receive them. The merchants had been called upon for a supply of money, and had advanced 500 dollars on securities of the Custom house at La Guayra. It was feared this was only the prelude to larger demands. An Embargo was laid on all vessels at La Guayra on the 4th inst.—but on that evening the Galatea touched there on her way to Carthagen, with the British Minister on board, and at night the Embargo was taken off. As some alarm existed amongst the merchants, it was supposed the frigate would remain until confidence was restored, and the object of the revolt was definitively known—which was generally supposed to be the formation of Venezuela into a Federal State.

Mer. Adv.

New-York, May 31.

From South America. — By the arrival of the ship Charleston, Captain Hitecock, from Caraccas, we have files of papers to a late date. Cap-

tain Hitecock's report of an insurrection at Valencia, under General Paez. Several of the principal inhabitants had been killed, by the forces under Paez, whose army consisted of from two to three thousand men. He was said to be on his way to Caraccas, to separate that part of the republic from the other two and make it a distinct government.

Such was the consternation at Laguaira and Puerto Cabello, that all vessels having provisions on board were prohibited from leaving port, and that these ports were to be free from duties for six months. The Dutch Consul requested the Governor of Curacao to dispatch to the above mentioned place, a sloop of war, to protect the foreign merchants and their property, and to receive him on board. Two days after the reception of the letters, a sloop of war was sent accordingly to Porto Cabello, and the next day another sloop of war, to protect foreign merchants and all goods committed to the commander of the vessel for safe keeping.

The 20th of May, being the anniversary of that day on which the Meeklenburgers of 1775 identified their fame with that of American Independence, was celebrated in this place by the Lafayette Artillery Company. This legant military body, under the command of Capt. Thomas I. Polk, paraded on the college green, and after performing, in handsome style, the usual evolutions, they moved in order to the tavern of Robert I. Dinkins, where an excellent dinner, given in compliment to their commander by the Artillerists, was honored with a few of those revolutionary veterans who yet remain with us; who, in the times that tried men's souls, shed their blood freely when duty and honor called, and who considered individual interest but as dust in the balance when compared with their country good. Gen. M. Stokes, Thos. G. Polk in conducting the ceremonies of the day of public festivity. It was a public commemoration of the virtues of our fathers—it was a day of pride and gratification to the citizens of the county, and every bosom glowed with honest exultation, and every part of this occasion to the memory of our intrepid ancestors. The company was cherished with volunteer and patriotic songs from the grayhaired heroes, whose bosoms glowed with the fire that blazed so brightly in our revolutionary struggle. Mirth and good humor pervaded every bosom, and the feast was closed in harmony and good fellowship. Several toasts were drunk, accompanied with discharges of cannon.—Charlotte Journal.

The Editor of the United States Gazette relates the following anecdote, which occurred at the close of the late session of Congress: On Saturday night, or rather Sunday morning, it was found necessary to despatch the Sergeant-at-arms to compel the members to come into the legislative hall in order to form a quorum necessary towards witnessing the signature of the speaker to a particular bill; and when these transient members were brought in, it was also necessary, by Parliamentary usage, that they should make an apology for their absence. One very worthy personage plead that he could not conscientiously set in a legislative hall and transact public business on the Sabbath.—The excuse was graciously received, though not without a smile when the Sergeant at Arms mentioned that he had brought the worthy gentleman out of an oyster cellar.

The Editor of the Augusta Chronicle offers a reward of \$20 for the detection of the person, who sent him an obituary notice of the death of Dr. J. J. Singleton, which turned out to be a "base and malicious fabrication." It is to be hoped that the Editor will prove successful in forgetting out the author of the imposition, that his name may be "held up to the scorn & contempt of an indignant public."