

# The Kentucky Advertiser.

WINCHESTER, (Kentucky)---Printed by NATHANIEL PATTEN, Jr.

NUM. 131.]

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1817.

[Vol. III.]

## CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS if paid in advance—TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS in six months, or THREE DOLLARS at the expiration of the year.

No paper will be discontinued, until all arrearages have been paid.

Those who do not direct their papers to be discontinued at the end of the year will be considered as engaged for the next.

Subscribers at a distance whose papers are sent at our expense, will be charged 25 cents per annum in addition.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted for 50 Cents the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Those coming from the country must be accompanied by the CASH, or they not will be attended to.

## Five Dollars Reward!

TO BE AWAY from the subscriber, an indentured Apprentice to the tailoring business, by the name of

John Hutcherson,

on the 7th December, 1816. Had on when he left me, a light mixt Coat, black Vest, and dark mixed jeans Pantaloon. He is about 17 years of age, fair complexion, sandy hair, about 5 feet 8 inches high, stout made. The above reward and all reasonable charges will be paid if delivered to me in Winchester, or secured in any other of the state.

ROBERT KENADY,

Jan 18 129-1f

## REMOVAL!

### JAMES RITCHIE

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has Removed his Store to the room lately occupied by Wm. R. Massie, just below the Hotel, and a few doors above the Bank, on Main Street, where he has on hand a free assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queens-Ware, Books and Stationary, Medicine, &c.

which he proposes to sell low for Cash, Country Linnen, Linsay, Feathers, Hogs Lard, Whiskey, and Country Sugar.

Also, Stamps of all sizes, and Span Cotton of the best quality.

January 7 127-4w

## Patent Elastic Saddles.

THE subscriber has purchased a Patent Right for Clarke County to make Spring Saddles, and is now ready to furnish those who are fond of easy riding, with saddles much more pleasant to ride on than those of the common kind, and equal to them in point of durability. Gentlemen are requested to call and judge for themselves.

THOS. G. JONES.

X. B. He has on hand an elegant assortment of PLATED WARE, and all other articles in his line; and being furnished with the best of workmen, has no doubt but he can render general satisfaction.

T. G. J. Dec 7 123-2c

## Fulling Business.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public that they are carrying on the Clothiers Business in all its various branches, on as good terms as can be afforded in this state. Their Fulling Mill is on Strode's Creek, about two miles below Hornback's mill, nine miles from Paris and nine from Winchester. For the convenience of customers they will attend at Mr. H. Barnes's in Paris, on the first day of every C. M. for the purpose of receiving and delivering Cloth, like-wise at Mr. JAMES ANDERSON'S in Winchester, on the first day of every Court for the same purpose. Having a Fuller equal to any in the United States, they flatter themselves they shall give general satisfaction. Any colour will be made that is required.

OBADIAH DICKERSON.

LEWIS CORBIN

Bougon county, Nov 9 119-3m

## Notice.

WAS taken off a horse, running at large, on the Christmas holidays, a SADDLE but little worn, a BRIDLE and BLANKET.

Also, was found on Thursday the 16th inst. between Winchester and my house, a SADDLE and BLANKET. The owners of the above Saddles, &c. can have them by applying to the subscriber, living on Holder's road, about 6 miles from Winchester and 4 from Combs's landing, and paying the cost of this advertisement.

JOHN PRICE.

Clarke County, Jan 25 130-3w

## Notice.

THE subscribers intending to start to Philadelphia early in March next, request, all those indebted to them to come forward and settle their accounts.

They are now receiving first rate crop

TOBACCO.

and those intending their crops for them, will do well to bring it in early, as they may not take that article long.

W. N. LANE & Co.

Winchester, Jan 25 130-5w

## Clarke County, to-wit.

TAKEN UP by George Fry, living on Stoner, near Peter Schull's, about seven miles from Winchester, a BAY MARE, supposed to be 18 or 20 years old, upwards of 15 hands high, the near eye out, has some white in her face, both hind feet white. Appraised to \$10. Posted before me the 28th of October, 1816.

JOHN WARD, J. p. c.

## THE MEETING

ON THE  
Colonization of Free Blacks.

[REPORTED FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER]

At Davis's Hotel, WASHINGTON CITY, Saturday Dec. 21, 1816.

Mr. HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, having been called to the Chair, and Mr. THOMAS DOUGHERTY, of this District having been appointed Secretary—

Mr. CLAY (on taking the chair) said that he had hoped to have seen called to the place, for which he had the honor of being selected, a gentleman who, from his name, his exalted station, and his distinguished virtues, would have communicated an additional importance to the present meeting. But, as that gentleman was not present, Mr. C. regretted to learn, from causes beyond his control, he would with great pleasure endeavor to discharge the duties of the chair. He understood the object of the present meeting, to be to consider of the propriety and practicability of colonizing the free blacks of color in the United States, and of forming an Association in relation to that object. That class of the mixt population of our country, was peculiarly situated. They neither enjoyed the immunities of freemen, nor were they subject to the incapacities of slaves; but partook in some degree of the qualities of both. From their condition, and the unconquerable prejudices resulting from their color, they never could amalgamate with the free whites of this country. It was desirable, therefore both as it respected them, and the residue of the population of the country to drain them off.— Various schemes of colonization have been thought of, and a part of our own continent, it was supposed by some, might furnish a suitable establishment for them. But, for his part, Mr. C. said, he had a decided preference for some part of the coast of Africa.— There ample provision might be made for the colony itself, and it might be rendered instrumental to the introduction, into that extensive quarter of the globe, of the arts, civilization, and christianity. There was a peculiar, a moral fitness in restoring them to the land of their fathers. And if, instead of the evils and sufferings which we had been the innocent cause of inflicting upon the inhabitants of Africa, we can transmit to her the blessings of our arts, our civilization, and our religion, may we not hope that America will extinguish a great portion of that moral debt which she has contracted to that unfortunate continent? We should derive much encouragement in the prosecution of the object which had assembled us together, by the success which had attended the colony of Sierra Leone. That establishment had commenced about 30 or 35 years ago, under the patronage of private individuals in Great Britain. The basis of the population of the colony consisted of the fugitive slaves from the southern states, during the Revolutionary war; who had been first carried to Nova Scotia, and who, afterwards, about the year 1792, upon their own application, almost in mass, had been transported to the western coast of Africa. This colony, after struggling with the most unheard of difficulties—difficulties resulting from the ignorance, barbarity and prejudices of the natives, from the climate (which were, however, found to be not all insurmountable;)—from wars, African as well as European; and such as are incidental to all new settlements had made a gradual and steady progress until it has acquired a strength and stability which promises to crown the efforts of its founders with complete success. We have their experience before us; and can there be a nobler cause than that which whilst it proposes to rid our own country of a useless, and pernicious, if not dangerous portion of its population, contemplates the spreading of the arts of civilized life and the possible redemption from ignorance and barbarism of a benighted quarter of the globe!

It was proper and necessary distinctly to state, that he understood it constituted no part of the object of this meeting to touch or agitate in the slightest degree, a delicate question connected with another portion of the colored population of our country. It was not proposed to deliberate upon, or consider at all, any question of emancipation, or that was connected with the abolition of slavery. It was upon that condition alone, he was sure, that many gentlemen from the south and the west, whom he saw present, had attended, or could be expected to co-operate. It was upon that condition,

only, that he had himself attended.— He would only further add, that he hoped, in their deliberations, they would be guided by that moderation, politeness and deference for the opinion of each other, which were essential to any useful result. But when he looked around and saw the respectable assemblage, and recollected the humane and benevolent purpose which had produced it, he felt it unnecessary to insist farther on the topic.

Mr. ELIAS B. CALDWELL (of this district) then rose. He said he had hoped, that the task of bringing forward the business of this day would have devolved on some person better qualified than himself for this purpose, and with greater claims to the public attention; and he felt peculiar embarrassment in obtruding himself upon the notice of so large and respectable a meeting, in which he found some of the most distinguished characters in our country. I bespeak (said he) your indulgence in offering to the consideration of the meeting the resolutions which I hold in my hand, and to a few explanatory observations. The objects of the meeting have been feelingly and correctly stated by the honorable chairman. The subject seems to be divided into—

1st. The expediency; and, 2dly, the practicability of the proposed plan.— The expediency of colonizing the free people of color in the United States, may be considered in reference to its influence on our civil institutions, on the morals and habits of the people, and on the future happiness of the free people of color. It has been a subject of unceasing regret and anxious solicitude, among many of our best patriots and wisest statesmen; from the first establishment of our independence, that this class of people should remain a monument of reproach, to those sacred principles of civil liberty, which constitute the foundation of all our constitutions. We say, in the Declaration of Independence, "that all men are created equal" and have certain "inalienable rights." Yet, it is considered impossible, consistently with the safety of the state, and it certainly is impossible, with the present feelings towards these people, that they can ever be placed upon this equality, or admitted to the enjoyment of these "inalienable rights," whilst they remain mixed with us.— Some persons may declare, and call it prejudice. No matter—prejudice is as powerful a motive, and will as certainly exclude them, as the soundest reason. Others may say, they are free enough. If this is a matter of opinion, let them judge—if of reason let it be decided by our repeated and solemn declarations, in all our public acts. The state of society, unquestionably tends, in various ways, to injure the morals and destroy the habits of industry among our people. This will be acknowledged by every person who has paid any attention to the subject; and it seems to be so generally admitted, that it would promote the happiness of the people, and the interest of the country, to get rid of this population, that it is unnecessary to dwell on this branch of the subject.

As to the Blacks, it is manifest that their interest and happiness would be promoted, by collecting them together where they would enjoy equal rights and privileges with those around them. A state of degradation is necessarily a state of unhappiness. It debases the mind; it cramps the energies of the soul, and represses every vigorous effort towards moral or intellectual greatness. How can you expect from them any thing great or noble, without the motives to stimulate, or the rewards to crown great and noble achievements? It not only prevents their climbing the steep and rugged path of fame, it prevents the enjoyment of the true happiness of "calm contentment, satisfied with enjoying but a part of what we possess of using only a portion of what is in our power. Take away, however, the portion that is not used, and it immediately becomes the object of our fondest desires. The more you improve the condition of these people, the more you cultivate their minds, the more miserable you make them in their present state. You give them a higher relish for those privileges which they can never attain and turn what we intend for a blessing into a curse.— No, if they must remain in their present situation, keep them in the lowest state of degradation and ignorance.— The nearer you bring them to the condition of brutes, the better chance do you give them of possessing their apathy. Surely, Americans ought to be the last people on earth, to advocate such slavish doctrines, to cry peace and contentment to those who are deprived of the privileges of civil liberty. They who have so largely partaken of its blessings—who know so well how to estimate its value, ought to be among

the foremost to extend it to others.

I will consider, the practicability of colonization under three heads: The territory—the expense—and the probability of obtaining their consent.

1. The territory.—Various places have been mentioned by different persons: a situation with in our own territory would certainly possess many advantages. It would be cheaper, and more immediately under the eye and control of government. But there are some real and some apprehended evils to encounter. Many apprehend that they might hereafter join the Indians, or the nations bordering on our frontiers in case of war, if they were placed so near us—that the colony would become the asylum of fugitives and runaway slaves—added to these difficulties, there are inveterate prejudices against such a plan, in so large a portion of the country, which perhaps it would be impossible to overcome or remove. The North West Coast of the Pacific ocean, mentioned in the proceedings of the Virginia Legislature on this subject, appears to me, with great deference to that body, to be equally objectionable. The difficulty of procuring a territory there, would be greater than in Africa; the climate is too cold for their constitutions; the exporting them more expensive; the route by water is much farther and more difficult navigation—by land in the present state of the intermediate country, long, hazardous tedious and expensive. Upon mature reflection, with all the light that has yet been shed upon the subject, I believe it will be found, that Africa will be liable to the fewest objections. The territory could be more easily procured there: the climate is best adapted to their constitutions, and they could live cheaper. But Mr. Chairman, I have a greater and nobler object in view, in desiring them to be placed in Africa. It is the belief that through them, civilization, and the christian religion would be introduced into that benighted quarter of the world. It is the hope of redeeming fifty millions of people from the lowest state of ignorance and superstition, and restoring them to the knowledge and worship of the true God. Great and powerful as are the other motives to this measure, and I acknowledge them to be of sufficient magnitude to attract the attention and to call forth the united efforts of this nation, in my opinion, and you will find in the opinion of a large class of the community, all other motives are small and trifling compared with the hope of spreading among them a knowledge of the gospel. From the importance of this view of the subject, permit me to enlarge upon it. Whatever may be the difference of opinion among the different denominations of christians I believe they will all be found to unite in the belief that the scriptures predict a time, when the gospel of Jesus Christ shall be spread over every part of the world, shall be acknowledged by every nation, and perhaps shall influence every heart. The opinion is perhaps, as general, that this glorious and happy day is near at hand. The great movements and mighty efforts in the moral and religious world seem to indicate some great design of Providence on the eve of accomplishment.— The unexampled and astonishing success attending the various and numerous plans which have been devised and which are now in operation in different parts of the world, and the union and harmony with which christians of different denominations unite in promoting these plans, clearly indicate a divine hand in their direction. Nay, sir, the subject on which we are now deliberating has been brought to public view; nearly about the same time in different parts of our country. In New Jersey, New-York, Indiana, Tennessee, Virginia, and perhaps other places not known to me the public attention seems to have been awakened from a slumber, to this subject. The belief that I have mentioned leads christians to look with anxious solicitude and joyful hope to every movement, which they believe to be instrumental in accomplishing the great designs of Providence. They will receive your proposal with joy and support it with zeal; and, permit me to say, that it will be of no small consequence to gain the zealous support and co-operation of this portion of the community.

On the subject of the expense, I should hope there would not be such difference of opinion. All are interested, though some portions of the community are more immediately so than others. We should consider that what affects a part of our country is interesting to the whole. Besides it is a great national object, and ought to be supported by the national purse. And, as has been justly observed by the honorable gentleman in the chair, there ought to be a national atonement for the

wrongs and injuries which Africa has suffered. For although the state legislatures commenced early after our independence to put a stop to the slave trade, and the national government interfered as soon as the constitution would permit, yet as a nation we cannot hold ourselves entirely free from the guilt and disgrace attending that iniquitous traffic until we, as a nation, have made every reparation in our power. If, however, more funds are wanting than it is thought expedient to appropriate out of the public treasury, the liberality and humanity of our citizens will not suffer it to fail for want of pecuniary aid. I should be sorry, however, to see our government dilatory in any part of the honor and glory which cannot fail of attending the accomplishment of a work so great, so interesting, and which will tend so much to diffuse the blessings of civil liberty and the happiness of man.

Among the objections which have been made, I must confess that I am most surprised at one which seems to be prevalent, to wit: that these people will be unwilling to be colonized.— What, sir, are they not men? Will they not be actuated by some motives of interest and ambition, which influence other men? Or will they prefer remaining in a hopeless state of degradation for themselves and their children, to the prospect of the full enjoyment of civil rights, and a state of equality! What brought our ancestors to these shores? They had no friendly hand to lead them; no powerful human arm to protect them. They left the land of their nativity; the sepulchres of their fathers; the comforts of civilized society, and all the endearments of friends and relatives, and early associations, to traverse the ocean; to clear the forests; to encounter the hardships of a new settlement, and to brave the dangers of the tomahawk and scalping knife. How many were destroyed! sometimes whole settlements cut off by disease and hunger—by treachery and cruelty of the savages; yet were they not discouraged. What is it impels many Europeans daily to seek our shores, and to sell themselves for the prime of their life to defray the expense of their passages? It is that ruling, imperious desire planted in the breast of every man the desire of liberty, of standing on equality with his fellow men. If we add to these motives, the offer of land, and to aid the expense of emigration, and of first settling, they cannot be so blind to their own interest, so devoid of every noble and generous feeling, as to hesitate about accepting of the offer. It is not a matter of speculation and opinion only. It has been satisfactorily ascertained, that numbers will accept the invitations. And when once the colony is formed, and flourishing, all other obstacles will be easily removed. It is for us to make the experiment and the offer—we shall then, and not till then, have discharged our duty.

I feel, sir, that an apology is necessary for these crude observations. I feel how unworthy they are of the occasion, and of this assembly. With the utmost labor and the greatest preparation, I should fall far short of doing justice to the subject. I have not had it in my power to have these advantages on the present occasion. My humble endeavors have been directed rather to attract the attention, of those to the subject, who would give it the aid of their talents, and the weight of their character, which it so justly merits, than from any efficient support which I could render. This meeting assures me that it will soon have that support, when my own deficiencies are lost and forgotten, in the splendor with which genius and eloquence shall emblazon it. Permit me only further to remark, that the object in view is a simple one. In the first instance, merely to make enquiry and procure information. The ultimate object which this association has in view, is peculiarly recommended by its steering clear of all those nice & delicate questions, of all those feelings and interests, and prejudices, which are so intimately connected and interwoven with every question respecting the slaves, in which rights are violated. It is a plan in which all interests, all classes and descriptions of people may unite—in which all discordant feelings may be lost in those of humanity—in promoting "peace on earth and good will to men."

[After concluding the remarks of which the preceding is a brief sketch, Mr. C. offered a preamble, stating in a few words the object of the meeting, as already explained, and resolutions proposing the formation of an association to accomplish, &c. the appointment of a committee to draft a constitution, and report it to the next meeting, and another committee to

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\*We understand Judge Washington to be alluded to, who was prevented by indisposition from attending.—Editors.