#  

## Number 620

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CONDITIONS oy THE WATCHMAN



TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

## 


SWAIM'S PANACEA.

 C'mpltaints, and most Dispases ari-ing in deliil.
itated consstitations, or from an impure state if








 From Dr. Wm. Pritec, L.iverpooi, England, firmerly Sur









 This meticine had been used for more than seven years
before an effort wis made





 s,uown nor was it communnicated to any other person in an


No. 27 Chrsnut street, betwen Seventh an
 Sop Sold in Wilmington at M. JOHNSON Dug and Medicinal Store, No. 90, Mark
Strat ; and aboo, by J. BRINGHURST.

A veny trusty Coived Girin, 18, yeras old, who whe
 $\frac{\text { Sept. 14, 18272 }}{\text { forsh gicen for lidusat this } 0 \text { office. }}$

WILMINGTON, Del. FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1828.
Volume VII.


THE DYiNg blind-bor to his motier.
Morusn, tam dying new,












 Aud 1 felt the warm fire glow, And ken st home- ymer helpless cli
Whenthe air grew widd and sof, A.d the gay latk sang alof


 And was niesesnt when in ressid Kow, Inever more eshill rym

 Or with low and patinive maan
Hunming to himelf
On a blone,

 Than to be in iffe alone. When she and every friend weie gone
Mourn nol
oer me broken hearted.
 Soon in vales uhich ever bloom,
Which untading fow ros peffime. In realm so fife, of light, and ioy,
You will meet your poor blind boy?
TII has been related of some, who were recovered from
aaly bilindesss, that hey evidenly expected to fond those uhym affection and kindiness bad endeared to them, the
most teeatififl to the cyc.

From the National Intelligencer.
faiversal emancipation-No. It. Fact and experience are. in all cases, the eatest
uides. Let us, then, examine what has been lone in States, which have labored under the evi ating or removing it altogether; premising that
there ir an immense difference between the mea there is an immense difference between the mea
ures that woull be safe and proper in a State i which the free People are six, ten, twenty, or one Hundred to one of the slaves, and those whic
wuld be proper in States in which the latter are qual, or nearly equal, to the former.
Before, in the new born zeal on this subject, we
But
unon rn brethren for not aldoptinir measures for an im metiate emancipation, let us " take the beam ou of our own eyes," and then we "shall see clearl! In the year 1790 , the numbers of free whites Ind the year the Middle and Eastern States, wer as follow:

|  | Free Whiter. | Stave |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nicw Hampstire | ${ }_{1}^{1410.477}$ | - ${ }_{948}^{158}$ |
| C.ime cilcut | ${ }^{232,74}$ | 2.764 |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Vermout } \\ \text { Renuy } \\ \text { Vania }}}{ }$ | 85298 <br> 424099 | 3785 |
|  |  |  |

In these five States, the proportion of slaves
tree inhabitants vas only as oue to 124 .
cuurse, whether the former were to be emancipat paid for by the States, there could be neither dauer nor an oppressive burden in the operation.

## New York New Jerse\% <br> | Free Whites. | Slavea |
| :---: | :---: |
| 314.154 |  |
| 167,954 | 11,321 |
| 46,310 | 18,423 |
| 4,310 | $\underline{8,887}$ |

In these three States, the proportion was as 1
The first and most obvious reflection that arises
rom these views of the subject, is, that, if the same holy zeal in favor of the oppressed Africans, that prevails among many of the citizens of what are
now called, by way of distinction, the non-slavenow callei, by way of distinction, the non-thavebeen indulged without any of those consequences which could not possibly be avoided in the event
of universal emancipation in the states, where the slaves are in the proportion of two to three; three
to seven; or twelve to eleven of the whites, to seven; or twelve to eleven of the whites, as is
the case in South Carolina. It is, therefore, fair or North and South Carolina, for not proceediny unmediately in the liberal plan of emancipating their slaves, who are as two to three, the censure
of Pennsylvatia, where they were, in 1790 . only as 1 to 113, or of New Hampshire, where they
were only as 1 to 880 , was incumparably greater Slavery never made much progress in Pennsylthan 4 or 5000 . In March, 1780, during the horrors of a raging warfare, this State passed a memo-
rable act, which reflects the highest honor on her rable act, which reflects the highest honor on he
humanity and her prudence. By this act, it wa declared that, after the passing of the same, no per
son born in this State, whatever might be the conon born in this State, whatever might be the con-
lition of the parents, should be a slave; that the children of slaves, born after that time, should be servants to the owners of their mothers, until the
age of 28 . By a clause in this law, all the slaves in the State were orderedi to be registered in the proper office, before the following November, and in
case of failure, they were declared to be free case of failure, they were declared to be free
Pennsylvania did not then, nor since, emancipate a single slave by law. And even those born after the date of the act, were, as we have seen, subject
to a long and tedious servitude, which was a sort on a long and tedious servitude, which was a sort
of temporary slavery. It is probable that this State is not even at this hour free from the stain of sla
very. At the date of the last census, there re mained 211 slaves, some of whom, very likely, ar still living. It therefore ill becomes Pennsyivani to reproach her sister States with the existence of
an evil of which the cure is almost hopeless, whe a sımilar evil had so long existed within her ow orders, susceptible of an easy cure. An addi
tional reason why the citizens of the Middle and Eastern States should not be so strongly vitupera-
ive of those of the Southern States, may be found tive of thrse of the Southern States, may be foun
in the strong fact, that mach of the evils of slaver have been entailed on the latter States, by the slave-traders of the former. In four years, from
1804 to 1807 , inclusive, no less than fifty-nine taining 7,958 slaves, entered the port of Charles ton. The trade in slaves was then carried on in
Rhode Island, und as vigorously and ardently as a present is the trade in cotton yarn and calicnes.
In New Jersey the decrease of slavery has bee In New Jersey the decrease of slavery has been
very slow and gradual. The numbers actually in creased between the first and second census. They

## $\begin{aligned} & 1790, \\ & 1800, \\ & 1810, \\ & 1820,\end{aligned} \quad \because \quad, \quad . \quad$| 11,423 Slaves |
| :--- |
| 12.422 |

In New York, by a law enasted in 1817, and of the Slaves were umancipated. The decrease before that period was very slow

## 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, 18 <br> 21,.321 Slay 20.613 do. 15.017 10,088 do.

In New Hampshire slavery existed it 1790 , when there were 151 slaves-and in 1800 , when they
were reduced to 8 . Slavery was extinguished beeen 1800 and 1810.
To this time it exists in Delaware, and very pro-
bably in Connecticut and Rhode-Island. The num bers in these states, at the dates of the differen periods, of taking the census, were :

## Delaware, Connecticut

 From the above it appears that the number
slaves in Delaware increased nearly ten per cent between 1810 and 1820.
After this imperfect discussion of the subject remains to consider what is the proper course be pursued in this unhappy state of things, so a to reoncile, as far as pussible, the demands ,
humanity towards the slave, with the securitv an humanity towards the slave, with the securitv an
the claims of the masters, and the welfare of th States interested. Can it answer any benevoli, nt
or valuable purpose to render the slaves restliss, or valuable purpose to render the slaves restliss
discontented, unhappy, and ripe for revolt, by an unceasing declamation on the oppression under
which they labor? To make them long after state, which, in the present situation of affares, at least for a long time, entirely hopeless? Is the pared wo fhe free negroes so very enviable, com sable to incur the risk of convulsion for the eman cipation of the latter?
Are we to keep the masters in a constant state
of feverish ansiety and apprehension: To deter them, however humane, from relaxing the tigon of the stave coile ? to sow the seeds of jealousy,
and distrust, and hostile feelings, between the different sections of the Union:
Certainly, these are not the
Certainly, these are not the courses to be pursu
ed. Prudence, policy, common sense, and huma
ity, equally forbid. I will venture to sketch
plan that appears likely to produce salutary plan that appears nidsela to master and slave.
sult, fore the friends of the slaves, while they freel Imit the evils of slavery; place in strong relie before that class the alleviating circumstances in ng part of the population of most of the coun ies
in Europe; that, at the period of life wh:a nature prompts to enter on the inarriage connesian, tiry
eed not be deterred from it, by the apprehensi in of being burdened with the support of children, as at the world, ; and sickness, which in Euro,ee are constantly pre are not liable to suffer the pressure of want, by e deficiency of employment; that the situatioin f many of the emancipated slaves has by no means
een improved; in a word, let the cour e pursued itherto, of which the tendlency has been to remler hem miserable, be wholly changed, and the un-
easing effirts of their friends be divected to reconcile them to their lot, but to meliorate that lut as
as possible. ar as possible.
On the other hand, what is the course the frieads masters? They ought to urge them, by all the as practicable witi nafety, the tigor of the state of avery; to revise their conles; to expminge from larm, a great propartion of which have probabiy ecome obsolete, and yet remain as a stigma on laves to the suil, so as to be no longer chatiels o prohibit, above all things, the separation of pa-
ents and clilltren, and husbands and wises ; and ents and clifldren, and husbands and "ines; and very, on sumue of the phans pursued in the other

The system proper to be pursued towards the do not, lierefure equire a reparate Many of the lavs regarting slaves are liable to te and radical alteration whatever order may be anen on the subject of slaves generally. Who
an hear, without horror, that, in the state of Mississippi, there are no less than thirty-tight crimes
punished capitaliy, if perpetrated by slaves, of which twenty are nut puniinhable by statute, if perre only punishable by fine and imprisonment And, further, that, in the trial of a nergro in a
ourt of Lovisiana, composet of six petsons, if the court be equally divided, the accused party is ing inmediate reform and alteration, ate to bo hagrant or revolting as these.-H W11L rON. Philadelphi

- See speech of Wm. Smith, of South Carolina, on the
Missouri question. thet it not be supposed thrat tie reduction of the nums
ber of slavees in he Middde and Eastern that se. has arisel
lherether from nianumiguin. in Egany cases siaves have been cunveged fiom thooe







 "luhbitings the north climes make use of it to the end
that remove the chiblbain and chops.

 fects the best european Swap.
. 1 le is sold tnuch with Mish. Parfumers, Londo


## 

Haist the Squarc, No. 233, Levze.
"Ma. slis, be had made by same
Pon atuws of variores quilites.
Whe ther this may be called literal or liberal we do not
pretend to say -as a genuine nurcean it is une nualled.



There are three wise men: he who leaves the pulchre before his death; and he who plewers his reator before entering his presence. Endeavor
any boily
the inside and outwine of all bane The truth "

